LIBRARY RESOURCES ON LATIN AMERICA
NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR THE 1980s

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

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico
June 1-5, 1980

Sharon Moynahan
Rapporteur General

Dan C. Hazen
Editor

SALALM Secretariat
Madison, Wisconsin
1981

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Foreword.

SALALM XXV was held in happy coincidence with a new decade and a series of basic changes in the research library environment. It was thus natural and appropriate for its program to focus on the prospects for Latin American librarianship over the next ten years. This general approach has resulted in papers and sessions evaluating both broad trends and specific themes. It quickly became apparent that the future of Latin American librarianship is inextricably linked to that of higher education, and to the swiftly evolving technological environment for the provision and control of information. Perhaps the most resounding mandate resulting from this assessment concerns the need--and the increasing possibility--for cooperation between institutions.

The 1980s will also be marked by shifts in the audience to which Latin American librarians must respond. North America's growing Hispanic minority will be reflected in increased demand for and output of Hispanic publications and information. Clearly, this situation also involves political dimensions extending beyond the essentially technical processes of identifying and acquiring particular items.

And thus the basic elements of our anticipatory look to the 1980s. But while new technology, changing institutional environments, and emerging user groups will all help shape our possibilities and needs, they do not exhaust the panorama. Changes within disciplines, and within Latin America itself, will certainly have an effect. Fortunately, we have the rest of the decade--and beyond--to contemplate these changes. The papers here assembled reveal the impact which developments not limited to Latin American Studies may have on our future. SALALM's ongoing preoccupation with processes unique to the region will continue to provide the necessary complement.

D.C.H.
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PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE
OF ACTIVITIES

RESOLUTIONS
Twenty-Fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of
Latin American Library Materials

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

June 1-5, 1980

Program

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<td>9:00 - 10:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>Subcommittee on Cuban Bibliography</td>
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<td>10:15 - 11:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Modified Farmington Plan</td>
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<td>Ad Hoc Committee on Directories of Latin American Libraries</td>
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<td>Ad Hoc Committee on Joint Meetings</td>
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*All meetings will be held in the Albuquerque Convention Center. The rooms are on the lower level, with the exception of Ballroom C which is on the second level.
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<td>Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, University of Texas, Benson Latin American Collection</td>
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<td>Dolores Martin, Library of Congress</td>
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<td>&quot;On-line Data Base Systems&quot;</td>
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<td>John Veenstra, George Mason University Library</td>
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<td>3:30 - 4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Break (Refreshments in the Taos Room)</td>
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<td>4:00 - 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>PANEL ON GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS</td>
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<td>Nelly S. González (Chair), University of Illinois Library</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Teresa Márquez</td>
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<td>Working papers</td>
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<td>&quot;Bibliography of Bibliographies of Official Publications&quot;</td>
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<td>Rosa Q. Mesa, University of Florida Library</td>
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Panel on Government Documents, Cont'd

"Acquisition of Official Publications in Central America"
Lee Williams, Yale University Library

"Acquisition of Official Publications in Microform"
Suzanne Hodgman, University of Wisconsin/Madison Library

"Acquisition of Official Publications from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico"
Nelly S. González, University of Illinois Library

"Experiences of an American Bookdealer in the Acquisition of Mexican Official Publications"
George F. Elmendorf, Libros Latinos

Buses start running a shuttle to UNM campus

Reception at the home of President Davis

Banquet, West Wing, Zimmerman Library

Last bus from campus to Albuquerque Inn

Wednesday, June 4

Registration

Exhibits

COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS PROGRAM II:
"Acquisition of Mexican American Materials"

Richard Chabrán (Chair), UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Library
Rapporteur: Carolyn Huesemann

Working papers

"Nature and Flow of Chicano Information"
Richard Chabrán, UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Library
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<td>9:00 - 10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Committee on Acquisitions Program II, Cont'd</td>
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<td>&quot;Mexican American Archives: Collection Efforts in Texas&quot;</td>
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<td>Elvira Chavarfa, University of Texas at Austin, Library</td>
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<td>&quot;Acquisition of Regional and Small Press Publications in the South- west&quot;</td>
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<td>Gilda Baeza, University of New Mexico Library</td>
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<td>10:30 - 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Break (Refreshments in the Taos Room)</td>
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<td>11:00 - 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>PLENARY SESSION III: &quot;Library Resources and the Hispanic Community: Expanding Needs in the 1980s&quot;</td>
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<td>Iliana Sonntag (Chair), University of Arizona Library</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Gilda Baeza</td>
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<td>Working papers</td>
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<td>&quot;An Overview of Chicano Library Materials&quot;</td>
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<td>Charles Tatum, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces</td>
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<td>&quot;Hispanics in Librarianship: Decade of the '80s&quot;</td>
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<td>Luis Chaparro, El Paso Community College Library</td>
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<td>&quot;Service for Hispanics: An Imperative for Public Libraries&quot;</td>
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<td>Agnes Griffen, Tucson Public Library</td>
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<td>&quot;What the Academic Library Needs: Point of View from a Chicano Library Student&quot;</td>
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<td>12:30 - 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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2:00 - 3:30 p.m.  COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY PROGRAM II: "Understudied Topics in Mexican American Bibliography"
Richard Woods (Co-Chair), Trinity University
Barbara Robinson (Co-Chair), UC-Riverside Library
Rapporteur: Gayle Williams

Working papers
"The Chicano in Literature, A Double View"
Cecil Robinson, University of Arizona

"Non-Print Resources on Mexican Americans"
César Caballero, University of Texas, El Paso

"Statistical Resources on Mexican Americans"
Teresa Márquez, University of New Mexico Library

"Genealogical Resources on Mexican Americans"
Virginia Olmsted, Certified Genealogist

3:30 - 4:00 p.m.  Break (Refreshments in the Taos Room)

4:00 - 5:30 p.m.  WORKSHOPS
1) HAPI
   Barbara Cox Valk

2) "Improving Bookdealer Services to Libraries in the Decade of the '80s"
   Howard Karmo

5:30 - 8:00 p.m.  Dinner

8:00 - 10:00 p.m.  LAMP

Thursday, June 5

8:30 - 10:00 a.m.  CLOSING GENERAL SESSION AND BUSINESS MEETING
Presiding: Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.
Rapporteur: Sharon Moynahan
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<td>Closing General Session and Business Meeting, Cont'd</td>
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<td>Installation of New Officers</td>
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<td>Presiding: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, President</td>
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<td>Appointment of New Committee Chairs</td>
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<td>SALALM XXVI Report</td>
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<td>Closure of SALALM XXV</td>
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<td>10:00 - 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Executive Board Meeting III</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Sharon Moynahan</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Departure for Santa Fe</td>
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Office of the Executive Secretary and Local Arrangements is located in the Zuni Room and is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sunday through Wednesday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Thursday.

The exhibits are open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Wednesday.
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE FOR SALALM XXV

Mina Jane Grothey: Chair
Gilda Baeza
Donald Farren
David González
Sharon Moynahan
Benita Weber
David Williams
Jerry Wise

Exhibits: Russ Davidson and Judy Pence

Conference Assistants:
Amanda Artiaga            Ralph Hartsock
Matthew Duggan            Jo Hintner
Kathy Gallegos            Susan Kreiner
Carolyn Huesemann         Leslie LaViane
Debra Thompson-Castañeda  Mary Ann López
Brenda Ziser              Teresa Márquez
Claire Bensinger          Amy Monkman
Linda Durden              Yolanda Rocha
Matilde Farren            Celina A. Sánchez
Susan Haddaway            Andy Segura
                           Marianna Scholes Spores

CONFERENCE COORDINATORS FOR SALALM XXV

Suzanne Hodgman, Executive Secretary
Paul Vassallo, Dean, Host Institution
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., Program Coordinator
Mina Jane Grothey, Local Arrangements Coordinator
Russ Davidson, Book Exhibits Coordinator
David Williams, Fiscal Coordinator
Howard Korno, Coordinator, Bookdealers' Cocktail Reception
Resolutions
Twenty-Fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico
June 1-5, 1980

The participants of the twenty-fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials resolve:

1. That thanks and appreciation be extended to the following individuals and groups for their contributions to the success of this meeting:
   a. William E. Davis, President of the University of New Mexico; Gil Merkx, President of the Latin American Concilium; and Paul Vassallo, Dean of Library Services, for their warm welcome;
   b. Mina Jane Grothey and the other members of the Local Arrangements Committee for their efficient organization of the meeting;
   c. President and Mrs. William E. Davis, the University of New Mexico General Library, and the Friends of the UNM Libraries for the delightful reception;
   d. The bookdealers and institutions for their generous hospitality at the cocktail party: Alzofon Books; Blaine Ethridge; Howard Karna Books; Librería Linardi; Librería del Plata; Librerías Puvill; Libros Latinos; Dino Moro Sánchez; The Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce; The Jenkins Company; Nicolás Rossi; Alfredo Breitfeld; Alfredo Montalvo; the Latino Chamber of Commerce; and the Greater Albuquerque Library Association.

2. That Anne H. Jordan be especially thanked and commended for her dedication and diligence in supervising the SALALM Secretariat during the past two years and for her exceptional contributions to the organization as a whole.

3. That the many contributions of the Latin American Centres at London, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Essex be recognized and encouraged, and that the continued operation of these centers be supported to the fullest possible extent.

4. That the collaboration and universally beneficial efforts of the United Nations Library and the Library of Congress to initiate a comprehensive microfiche edition of U.N. Documents be commended, and that strong support be registered for the development of a microfiche edition which would include the materials, both current and retrospective, produced by the Comisión Económica para la América Latina (CEPAL)/the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

5. That the following request be transmitted to Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress:
   That the Library of Congress, as a national institution interested equally in all foreign areas of the world, seek financing for, organize, and act as host for a conference to plan the implementation of the recent report of the Presi-
dent's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies with regard to research libraries. This conference should seek to design an integrated national and regional library system that would include the designation of major regional repositories, the development of cooperative acquisitions arrangements, the creation of national networks for improved bibliographic control, the sharing of processing responsibilities, and the improvement of accessibility to foreign area materials wherever they may be.

6. That SALALM express its full support for nationwide efforts at cooperative bibliographic control and collection development, and that it also emphasize its interest in ensuring full compatibility between its ongoing efforts in these areas and the various initiatives of other groups and organizations.
SUMMARY REPORTS
OF THE
SESSIONS

Sharon Moynahan,
Rapporteur General
OPENING GENERAL SESSION
(June 2, 1980, 11:00 a.m.)

Presiding: Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., President, SALALM
Rapporteur: Sharon Moynahan, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico

The opening General Session of SALALM XXV was called to order by president Ludwig Lauerhass at 11:10 a.m., June 2, 1980, in the Ballroom of the Albuquerque Convention Center. Mr. Lauerhass noted the significance of holding SALALM's twenty-fifth anniversary meeting at the University of New Mexico, given that institution's long and distinguished tradition of Latin American and Hispanic studies.

Mr. Lauerhass then introduced Paul Vassallo, Dean of Library Services at the University of New Mexico. Mr. Vassallo welcomed the participants to the University and to Albuquerque, and offered them the assistance of all members of the host institution. He in turn introduced William E. Davis, President of the University of New Mexico.

Mr. Davis extended a welcome to all participants. He reviewed New Mexico's long history, to which Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo cultures have alike contributed, adding that the state's mixed population is reflected in the university. He also announced the recent approval of a multidisciplinary Hispanic Research Institute. Finally, Mr. Davis invited participants to a reception at the President's residence.

Mr. Vassallo introduced Gil Merkx, the new Executive Director of the Latin American Institute and a friend of the University of New Mexico library community. Mr. Merkx extended a welcome to SALALM, commenting that the Seminar epitomizes the kind of activity in which the University of New Mexico is pleased to participate. He summarized the University's efforts to consolidate and strengthen its Latin American programs. This cooperation and consolidation, which has thus far proved effective, will be crucial for facing the difficult years of the '80s.

Mr. Lauerhass introduced Mina Jane Grothey, chairperson of the Local Arrangements Committee. Ms. Grothey noted that there were 117 registrants, and reminded participants of several upcoming events.

Before calling for reports from SALALM officers, Mr. Lauerhass mentioned two signal accomplishments of the previous year. The first was relocation of the Secretariat to the University of Wisconsin at Madison. This move was made possible by Suzanne Hodgman's willingness to serve as Executive Secretary, and by assistance from both the University and the Library at Wisconsin. The second achievement is the projected joint meeting of SALALM and the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) in Washington, D.C., in the spring of 1982. As now planned, the annual meeting of SALALM will precede and overlap with the LASA session.

Suzanne Hodgman, Executive Secretary of SALALM, reported that the Secretariat's move to Madison was completed during the week of April 21, 1980, after a nine-month interim period at Texas. Ms. Hodgman has since been oc-
occupied in setting up the office and helping with arrangements for the Albuquerque meeting. The most recent membership figures remain at about four hundred. Ms. Hodgman's immediate activities will center on details which have accumulated during the transition; longer-term plans include a publication program.

David Lee, SALALM Treasurer, reported that the organization's current balance of $27,000 represents a $7,000 increase over that reported last year. The additional funds, which have accrued primarily as a result of higher membership fees, will offset projected increases in clerical costs. Total membership has not dropped as a result of the higher dues, so another increase will not be necessary this year.

After requesting that all resolutions be submitted to Laura Gutierrez-Wit no later than 7 a.m. Wednesday, Mr. Lauerhass introduced the theme of this year's conference: Library Resources on Latin America: New Perspectives for the 1980s. This theme implies an assessment of the past twenty-five years, but it also involves increased attention to planning the efficient use of limited resources. Such exercises must be made not only by professional organizations like SALALM, ACURIL, and LASA, but also by universities, libraries, and governments: the rosy days of the '60s are past. Most importantly, a dialogue has emerged among concerned parties, both inside and outside academia, which will be essential for the implementation of new ideas during the '80s.

Prospects for the '80s include expansion in some areas and retraction in others. Major collections will continue to grow, while smaller programs will retract; it is unlikely that there will be any new programs. More emphasis will be placed on resource sharing so that smaller institutions can take advantage of the collections at larger institutions. In general, higher education will remain static through the '80s; most universities will be lucky to maintain current enrollment levels. Library services will be affected by an influx of older, foreign, minority, and other non-traditional students. Area studies will move away from such traditional disciplines as history, and will become ever more professionalized as they encompass new areas like agriculture and business. Finally, recent population trends suggest that there will be an internationalization of American society, with many urban centers becoming Latin Americanized.

Mr. Lauerhass then previewed the programs for the rest of the conference. No questions were forthcoming, and the session was adjourned at 11:47 a.m.
KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

(June 2, 1980, 1:30-2:30 p.m.)

Speaker: Barbara Burn, Executive Director, President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies

Rapporteur: Diane Stine, Head of Serials Cataloging Team, University of New Mexico Library

Barbara Burn opened her talk by describing the background for the President's Commission. One motivation was the Department of Commerce's concern over the declining position of the United States in foreign trade. In a sense, Paul Simon was the Commission's father—it was he who directed the public's attention to the needs and opportunities which the Commission was to explore.

The Commission itself was very diverse, including a Senator, an Ambassador, and numerous individuals from university backgrounds. Information was received through letters and reports, but also through meetings with experts in area studies and foreign language teaching. Special papers were also received, including William Carter's essay on research libraries and international studies.

The Commission's findings fall into several categories. Among specific conclusions were the following: that languages are now taught in a manner uninviting to students; that private funding for area and international studies is inadequate; that new MBAs lack appropriate coursework in international studies; and that books and periodicals relevant to international studies are very costly.

Having arrived at such conclusions, the Commission made a number of recommendations. It requested increased federal funding for national centers to study international problems, including regional centers at community colleges. Federal support for undergraduate programs should be quadrupled. The Commission also recommended expanded fellowship opportunities, better library support, the inclusion of international studies in pre-college curricula, international exchanges, and citizen education. Its total funding request was $178 million, of which eleven percent should come from the federal government and the rest from state and private sources. The Commission also recommended library-specific improvements, including interlibrary cooperation, an expanded NPAC, and creation of a national center for foreign bibliography.

Ms. Burn then commented on the prospects for foreign language and international studies programs in the 1980s. Four congressmen have established a congressional study group to educate legislators. The current international situation makes this a good time to emphasize our need for experts on foreign countries, and the Congress has several bills under consideration. Since big business and other groups are exerting strong pressure for a balanced budget, new programs requiring federal funding are difficult to initiate. Ms. Burn nonetheless expressed optimism for support for international studies,
noting that the new Secretary of the Department of Education has told the President that at least $30 million are needed. Several government agencies have included support for international studies in their budgets, too. Finally, private sector financing seems ever more probable. The Governor of Oregon and the mayor of Seattle are interested in such programs. Seven foreign language associations have full-time lobbyists in Washington. Many colleges and universities are reintroducing a foreign language requirement. And some international studies programs, like that at Yale, are independent of outside funding.

Ms. Burn envisages faculty exchanges as a means for institutions to increase the diversity of their programs. A University of Massachusetts exchange with Sweden incorporated librarians as well as scholars. Such private corporations as Exxon are also capable of supporting and strengthening foreign language and international studies programs.

William Carter opened the discussion by stressing the problems confronting libraries involved in international studies. The frequent insensitivity of directors of international centers to the issue of library funds is particularly frustrating. Librarians also often have to seek consensus or cooperation between specialists interested in different world regions.

Carl Deal noted that the Modern Language Association actively backed the President's Commission, and that LASA has appointed a lobbyist to Washington. SALALM should join in such efforts.

The session closed with a call for a resolution to help define SALALM's approach to this issue.
TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS IN THE 1980s
Plenary Session I
(June 2, 1980, 3:00-4:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Dan Tonkery, Associate University Librarian, University of California - Los Angeles

Rapporteur: Diane Stine, Head of Serials Cataloging Team, University of New Mexico Library

Panelists: Susan Russell, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas - Austin
Michael E.D. Koenig, Swets North America

Dan Tonkery opened the session by introducing the speakers. Susan Russell, the first panelist, spoke about building an automated Latin American serials data base. Since 1969, new cataloging records for the Benson Collection have been interfiled with MARC copy and printed in annual volumes. However, these printed catalogs exclude serials. Consequently, the University of Texas at Austin successfully sought a grant to convert into machine-readable form the records corresponding to its Latin American serials catalogued between 1975 and 1978. Completion of this grant was followed by the start of another, this time to convert all of Texas' Latin American serials and holdings statements. Work is progressing, and the next step will involve the development of an adequate display format for serials holdings. The eventual product will allow indexing by main entry, title, and country of publication.

Michael Koenig discussed automated processing support for serials, the goal of which is reduced check-in costs. Both vendors and indexing and abstracting services have developed automated systems for serials. Mr. Koenig feels that the next step will involve networking and its technology, and will imply a major change in the relationships between publishers, subscription agencies, and libraries.

Agents now receive serials and pass them along to libraries. They can also process material, as Swets does for the National Library of Medicine. Preparation of routing slips, check-in, and claiming are thus completed before shipment; the same services could be performed in cooperation with networks to update bibliographic records and holdings statements. Economies of scale would thereby become possible, and the clerical load on serials departments would diminish. Swets is now negotiating with one bibliographic utility to establish a pilot project of this type: full-scale cooperation between agents, utilities, and libraries should become a reality in the near future.

Dan Tonkery discussed prospects in computerization and computer technology over the next five to ten years. The growth rate of the computer industry is expected to surpass all expectations, and costs will continue to drop. More libraries will thus be able to take advantage of computers in their operations. Increased international applications also appear probable, particularly in light of improved capabilities for data communication. Libraries currently confront serious problems of equipment incom-
patibility, resulting in multiple terminals with each dedicated to a particular service. Nonetheless, such difficulties are only transitory: we are moving toward a paperless society in which televisions, CRT terminals, and video-copying equipment will take over.

In the shorter term, Mr. Tonkery expects automation—already well-established for shared cataloging—to expand to such other tasks as interlibrary loan, acquisitions, serials processing, and circulation. As some of these operations are located outside the library, labor-intensive tasks will diminish. Nonetheless, librarians must translate their needs into computer-compatible operations in order to receive the desired products.

One participant asked whether integrated systems within a library will make outside processing obsolete: libraries might not want to give up their own processing. Mr. Koenig responded that a good agent can work with or through a local system, yet still reduce costs by generating economies of scale.

Another question focused on exotic periodicals, only received by a few libraries. Scale economies are obvious for items widely received, but these materials may not compensate for the high cost of handling small-circulation journals. Mr. Koenig suggested that exotic items would probably not be handled by an agent. Similarly, agents cannot now handle exchange subscriptions, though a properly-designed system should allow this.

Mr. Koenig was asked whether Swets can provide a printout of all Latin American serials available through them, and whether this vendor could provide access to all journals indexed in a work like HAPI. Printouts are readily available; the second suggestion was taken under consideration.

The application of new computer technology to developing countries was another topic of discussion. Most countries have computers, but in many cases these are not available to libraries. Equally important, the politics of telecommunication now impose major obstacles to library computerization. The Organization of American States is attempting to develop an infrastructure for computer technology in Latin American libraries. Venezuela, for instance, has already developed a system. Nonetheless, there are language problems reflected in the absence of Spanish-language models and standards. A records conversion project at Mexico's National University is relying upon phonetic recognition, so users don't have to be able to spell. Such works as AACR-2 are being translated into Spanish. Colombia is attempting to develop uniformity in a number of these areas.

A final commentator voiced reservations over the possible effects of computer technology on individual privacy.
CULTURAL PATRIMONY  
Committee on Acquisitions Program I  
(June 3, 1980, 9:00-10:00 a.m.)

Moderator: Thomas Niehaus, Director, Latin American Library, Tulane University

Rapporteur: Jo Hintner, Head, Bibliographic Control Department, General Library, University of New Mexico

Panelists: John Hébert, Assistant Chief, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress  
Howard Karno, Howard Karno Books

Thomas Niehaus opened the program by commenting that cultural patrimony is a controversial topic because of the ethical concerns involved. It is a topic often discussed in the corridors during SALALM meetings, but one which has not been considered appropriate for public debate. The ground rules for this session were then explained: participants were encouraged to cite problems involving cultural patrimony from their own experience, but were requested not to name individuals or institutions. While designed to provide a broader perspective on the problem, the discussion could not be expected to generate any conclusions or solutions.

John Hébert summarized developments in international law as it pertains to "cultural property." Countries which do have laws governing their cultural patrimony tend to make definitions so broad as to be nearly all-inclusive. The United States, by contrast, imposes few restrictions on either the import or the export of materials. Exceptions are most notable where the United States has signed bilateral treaties.

Laws and international conventions do not attempt to undo the past, but rather seek to build restrictions against the further dispersal of a country's cultural property. International discussions following World War II resulted in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, which protects these properties in times of armed conflict. The convention is emphatic that a nation's artistic treasures are important not only to that nation, but to the entire world. This contrasts with the belief, prevalent through the end of the nineteenth century, that a nation's treasures are fair booty for the conquering power.

The UNESCO Convention, which took effect in 1970, became the most comprehensive multinational agreement to date. That document places the burden for preserving cultural property with its country of origin. Cultural property is defined much as in the Hague Convention, to include movable and immovable objects, art and architectural artifacts, books and manuscripts, and other property of historic, geological, archeological, or other interest. No distinction is made between properties owned privately or publicly. The Convention deals to a limited degree with methods to prevent the illicit transfer of materials from one country to another, but is more directly concerned with encouraging each country to preserve and protect its materials.
In spite of these conventions, many nations have not yet defined their cultural property. Not even the United States has an inventory of its cultural properties, or an agency responsible for protecting them against removal. Countries which have defined their cultural property and have specified categories of material have tended to make their definitions unworkably broad. (One member of the audience suggested that some countries have laws which invite abuse precisely because they are so inclusive.) The United States and Mexico have signed a treaty which prohibits the removal of objects of historic importance from either country, and which includes documents in local, state, and national archives. This treaty does not, however, affect anything which is privately owned, and only attempts to deal with the illicit removal of valuable objects from either country.

Another far-reaching agreement, the OAS Convention of San Salvador, was adopted in 1976. This agreement was reached in order to identify, register, protect, and safeguard the property constituting the cultural heritage of member nations, and to prevent its illegal export. The properties are defined and cover a broad spectrum; the Secretary-General of the OAS is charged with promoting compliance with the convention.

Howard Karno, speaking from the dealer's point of view, emphasized the ethical dilemmas involved in transfers of cultural property. Dealers usually have to act quickly, making snap decisions regarding the purchase of materials. Proof of ownership and/or provenance is often not available, and may be of very dubious nature even when it is provided. Foreign purchase may also represent a document's salvation: items left with the original owner may be abused or destroyed; items moved to the nation's archives may be stolen or destroyed through improper storage.

Once the dealer has purchased an item of cultural property, he faces a moral obligation to attempt to place it in an appropriate institution. The national library of the country of origin, for example, should usually be offered such material, or an institution holding related materials. Mr. Karno nonetheless admitted that dealers have difficulty refusing sales to private collectors who insist that they "must" have a particular item.

Dealers face a recurring problem with staff members from national archives who attempt to sell "duplicates." As with materials offered by more creditable individuals, a dealer will ponder what may become of such items if they do not make the purchase himself. Specific examples illustrated other sorts of moral and ethical problems. Mr. Karno, for instance, has a group of Allende papers in his possession. In this case, he feels a moral obligation not to return the papers to a hostile Chilean government. Mr. Karno concluded by registering strong reservations at the rationalizations with which many North American individuals and institutions attempt to justify their foreign holdings, particularly in light of the ease with which microfilm copies can meet research needs.

Before opening the discussion, Mr. Niehaus offered two additional comments. Microfilming is an easy way to preserve and make materials available in this country without removing originals from the country of origin. Consultants from the United States, then, might assist foreign archives in better preserving and protecting their holdings.
Marietta Daniels Shepard voiced her appreciation that SALALM should be discussing issues related to cultural patrimony. She confirmed Mr. Niehaus' suggestion that members had previously been unwilling to air these problems in a public forum. She also noted that technical assistance to countries seeking to create inventories of their cultural property is available through the Organization of American States.

George Elmendorf offered comments based on his experience at Libros Latinos. He has found that items offered by individuals are almost always legitimately owned—though he also supported the contention that government employees often are not legitimate owners of the items they seek to peddle. Individual owners frequently would prefer to keep their materials in their country, but they also hope to sell them for their full value. The items are most immediately important for their economic value, and owners do not want to risk losses by offering them for domestic sale if the local government seems likely to impose disguised or immediate confiscation. Upon acquiring significant cultural properties, Mr. Elmendorf works "long and hard"—sometimes for years—to resell them within the country of origin.

Ms. Shepard noted that Latin American archives often lack sufficient funds to make substantial purchases, and suggested that national banks are buying more and more as they become more conscious of the problem. She suggested that the Committee on Acquisitions might work with SALALM's Central Bank Librarians affiliate to generate greater central and national bank interest in preserving cultural patrimonies.

Mr. Kamo, responding to several comments, theorized that Latin American archival staffs may be limited in funds for conservation or preservation, but that they are generally quite sophisticated in their appreciation of materials' significance. North Americans cannot forever rationalize holding such materials by hypothesizing that they would not be preserved in their countries of origin. It may eventually become imperative to return such items to their homelands: in a sense, United States' libraries may be holding other countries' cultural patrimonies in trust until those countries are in a position to take custody.
MAJOR LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS:
NEW ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE 1980s
Plenary Session II
(June 3, 1980, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Ludwig Lauerhass, Director, Latin American Center, University of California at Los Angeles

Rapporteur: Debra Thompson-Castañeda, Library Technical Assistant II, University of New Mexico

William Carter, Chief, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin
Dan C. Hazen, Latin American Librarian, Cornell University Libraries

Ludwig Lauerhass opened the session by introducing the panelists and offering an overview of the panel's concerns. These include the prospects for growth of major Latin American collections, increased physical and bibliographical demands upon these collections, the need for a national organization to cope with intensifying publishing output and demand, and the additional problems created by differences between public and private institutions.

William Carter outlined the background, growth, and emphases of the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. In the past, LC has collected rather indiscriminately, receiving as many as 7,000 items per day. Skyrocketing purchasing and cataloging costs have led LC to reassess its current practices. It now looks forward to a decade of positive change which will include strengthened reference capabilities and refined acquisition and processing sequences.

Specifically, LC plans to implement an acquisitions policy of collecting all materials of research value, published anywhere in the world, which pertain to the past and present cultural, political, social, and economic aspects of the countries of the Iberian peninsula and of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States. Retrospective "filling in" will only involve materials concerning important persons who have left a significant mark on history. Translations and re-editions will be collected only if they contain significant new material. Reviews and bookdealer judgments will play an increasingly important role in the selection process. Questionable materials may be held for five years, and then discarded if they are felt to have no significant research value. Mr. Carter emphasized the need to nurture a network of cooperating research facilities, linked to a "center of centers," to eliminate unnecessary expenditures of money, time, and energy. Given human and bureaucratic obstacles, such networking is not inevitable within the next ten years—even though it is both needed and technologically feasible. Mr. Carter also noted that LC's public catalog will be closed on January 2, 1981, reflecting that institution's advance into the computer age.
Ray Boylan summarized the Center for Research Libraries' membership, possibilities, and priorities. After a period of comparative wealth, research libraries in general are finding financing increasingly difficult. Nonetheless, new fields and bodies of information are appearing ever more quickly. Cooperation has become a necessary response to financial limitations, and Mr. Boylan detailed the Center's role as a cooperative facility. Selectivity and specialization, whether at specific institutions or at CRL, are essential. Within this context, Mr. Boylan highlighted the advantages of a jointly owned central facility for little-used titles, joined to an efficient system for interlibrary loan. Since cost-conscious administrators may balk at the acquisition of little-used titles, special CRL programs have been instituted for foreign government documents, theses and dissertations, and serials. Serials, in particular, are receiving more emphasis. In concluding, Mr. Boylan pointed out that the Center's willingness to do more must be matched with greater use of the Center. This means that subject specialists must seriously consider not buying materials already housed at the Center.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt's paper dealt with the challenges and problems facing librarians at public academic institutions as they develop Latin American collections in the 1980s. Trimmed budgets and acquisition cutbacks are again of major concern, and they lead to the question: Can academic libraries justify the acquisition of foreign materials which are difficult to acquire, catalog, and read when some English-language materials are not acquired? Furthermore, and despite current financial restrictions, new information needs have arisen from both academic and non-academic sources. Salient among the latter is the major postwar expansion of sponsored research. Even with full implementation of the proposals of the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, librarians will need to find more efficient ways to meet the needs of Hispanic students, ethnic studies programs, researchers, bibliographers, and the general public. Increased library use will intensify the need for reference service and outreach activity. Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt emphasized foresight, and careful planning and decision-making, as key factors in fulfilling these needs.

In introducing his topic and how he planned to address it, Dan Hazen detailed three assumptions implicit in the charge he received: that challenges and responses differ between private and public institutions; that responses of Latin Americanists will not necessarily correspond to those of other programs and disciplines; and that the initiatives of the 1970s may prove inadequate for the '80s. He then addressed each of these assumptions, and followed with suggestions for action.

The general viability of higher education seems more closely linked to the geographic split between a growing Sunbelt and a stagnant Northeast than to a differentiation between public and private institutions. Population levels, political power, and Hispanic concentrations all favor the Sunbelt; coincidentally, the Northeast's heavily private system of higher education seems likely to lose ground vis-a-vis the Sunbelt's more markedly public structure.
Latin American Studies once occupied the leading role in international studies, but those days are now past. Funding cutbacks suggest that Latin Americanists should join with specialists from other world areas in attempting to increase overall allocations, rather than seeking to justify claims to a larger share of a very limited pie.

During the 1970s, cooperation was the most obvious initiative with implications for Latin American collection development. This thrust should be continued during the 1980s, though other opportunities also exist. These are best grasped through an analysis of library collection development, a process which is affected by five primary factors: academic or user activity; historical precedent and tradition as it applies to a particular collection; the volume and cost of relevant materials; the availability of alternatives to purchase; and discipline-specific models of access to information. Librarians enjoy little latitude with regard to the first three factors. LAMP, regional and national loan networks, collective cataloging, and collecting specialization exemplify some of the possibilities of cooperation. Equally important, librarians and scholars can work together to reassess expectations and approaches to research in specific disciplines, and thereby alter the perceived need for library materials.

Mr. Lauerhass opened the floor to discussion. William Carter indicated that shifts in selection policy at the Library of Congress have not been based on consultation with scholars. Suzanne Hodgman mentioned that the University of Wisconsin is a heavy user of CRL. Alfredo Montalvo commented that the lower overall acquisitions from a cooperative system will make the bookdealer's business more than ever a matter of "survival of the fittest." Glenn Read expressed concern over the money problem, and how librarians can justify continued high expenditures as the student base declines. Laura Gutiérrez-Witt noted that only part of the problem results from lower enrollments; it also reflects the shift from traditional scholarly emphases to new areas of study, particularly in the professions. Dan Hazen and Ludwig Lauerhass both mentioned efforts to find "new" applications of area studies within the context of an increased emphasis on professional training and skills.
CURRENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH TRENDS BASED ON A REVIEW OF MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROJECTS

Committee on Bibliography, Program I

(June 3, 1980, 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Chairperson: John Hébert, Assistant Chief, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress

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

Panelists: Dolores Moyano Martin, Editor, Handbook of Latin American Studies, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress
John G. Veenstra, Director of Libraries, George Mason University

Mr. Hébert introduced the session to an audience of more than sixty people. In addition to emphasizing the significant role of cooperative projects in developing high-quality bibliographies, Mr. Hébert noted the Latin American field's massive needs. This session, then, will focus on two existing endeavors. The Handbook of Latin American Studies exemplifies the potential of cooperation, while on-line data bases suggest the power of new technology in gathering and retrieving information.

Ms. Martin's presentation on the Handbook of Latin American Studies covered three areas: historical background; preparation of the Handbook; and discipline-wide trends revealed through citation analysis. The Handbook of Latin American Studies was born in April, 1935, at a conference of scholars at the Social Science Research Center. This event also marked the formal beginning of Hispanic American studies. The Handbook, designed to familiarize scholars in one field with advances in other disciplines, achieved quick success under the able editorship of Lewis Hanke. From the beginning, the project combined the talents and resources of a core of academic advisors, research librarians, scholarly reviewers, and the publisher. As an entirely academic undertaking, with all contributors donating their time, publication remained the responsibility of university presses rather than the Government Printing Office.

Over the years, Handbook preparation has emphasized the flexibility of structure required by the nature of the discipline and contributors' judgments. This flexibility remains one of the work's major strengths. Contributors include many of the most eminent scholars; consequently, the Handbook of Latin American Studies has itself become a document on how disciplines and fields expand. In recent years, far more contributors and citations have appeared in literature, history, government and international relations, and sociology.

The Handbook's Advisory Board meets periodically to review existing policies and to make recommendations for the future. Such matters as the language of annotations, changes in disciplines, and the elimination of sections are among the issues discussed.
The initial phases of preparation occur at the Library of Congress' Hispanic Division, and involve a staff of five people. These individuals canvas materials in twenty-five disciplines and fifty sub-disciplines, and scan approximately one thousand journals for relevant articles of which photocopies are sent to contributors. Monographs receive cataloging priority, and the new Hispanic Acquisitions Project in the Order Division means that more materials arrive in a timely fashion.

Volume 41 begins the Handbook's association with the University of Texas Press. Half the press run will be in paperback, to retail at $19.95; the hardcover edition will cost $55.00. Better promotion within Latin America itself will accompany this change in presses.

Ms. Martin concluded her remarks by emphasizing the editor's vantage point for monitoring such changes in disciplines as their relative growth and decline.

Several important topics arose during the question and answer session. Will the Handbook of Latin American Studies incorporate the U.S. Hispanic community? The Advisory Board has recommended the inclusion of topics related to borderland Mexican Americans and island Puerto Rico. Are there plans for a comprehensive index? Efforts to develop a data base are now in the planning stage. A cumulative subject index would require massive work, because an indexing thesaurus has only existed during the last three years. The staff hopes to develop an on-line data base for a subject approach, but this would not be retrospective. Such plans are still long-range.

Ms. Martin responded to a general question about the selection of serials for inclusion by noting the Handbook's emphasis on those of permanent record value. About six hundred titles are now being selectively cited. For comprehensive indexing, one should use the Hispanic American Periodicals Index.

Mr. Veenstra outlined the increasing importance of on-line data bases, and the rapid increase in the number of such bases available to the public. Three lists were distributed, providing full details on these services. In response to a question concerning the coverage offered by different sources, it was noted that the Committee on Bibliography is supporting a project under which Paula Covington will identify indexing and abstracting services for specifically Latin American journal contents.

Mr. Hébert closed the session by thanking the participants for their contributions. The session adjourned at approximately 3:30 p.m.
Nelly González opened the session by introducing the panel members and explaining the workshop. The panelists will discuss problems encountered in the acquisition of government publications, and suggest strategies to reduce these difficulties. The panel will also provide bibliographic information, and suggestions on how to develop lines of communication with government agencies in particular countries and regions. Numerous government documents are now available in microform, so the panel will address their possibilities and pitfalls. Finally, the panel will include one dealer's account of his adventures in attempting to obtain and supply government publications.

Lee Williams spoke on the acquisition of official publications from Central America. The conditions for acquiring these materials have changed but little since a previous report to SALALM, in 1962. In general terms, only dealer names are different. Furthermore, there are no timely national bibliographies to use as guides for selecting Central American documents. The Handbook of Latin American Studies is virtually the only consistent source of information on current official publications.

Dealer lists will occasionally provide some information on Central American government publications, and several dealers have proven particularly helpful. These include Joan Quillen from Antigua, Guatemala, Noe Herrera of Bogotá, and George Elmendorf from Redlands, California. The low level of dealer interest in providing such lists reflects the generally low level of library interest in Central American official publications: there has to be a market before dealers intensify their efforts to provide publications lists.

As in most of Latin America, the acquisition of Central American government documents usually requires direct correspondence with the publisher. Many Central American banks have publishing programs, and these banks tend to be more responsive than most government agencies to requests for exchange
or purchase of their publications. Nicaragua's Banco Central and Banco de América had extensive publishing programs before the recent revolution. In closing, Mr. Williams referred to Ricketson and LeDoux, who included checklists of exchange sources in their working papers on government publications from each Central American country.

Rosa Mesa opened her presentation with the observation that no one catalog systematically gathers titles of Latin American government publications, even though such documents constitute a major segment of most countries' publishing output. Furthermore, government documents are an important source for the economic, social, political, and cultural history of a country. The lack of centralized printing and publishing operations clearly complicates the production of national catalogs of government publications--some documents are printed by private printing offices, while various private or non-official publications are printed by government presses.

National bibliographies, where available, often either do not list government publications or only record a very limited selection of those of commercial interest. The Anuario Bibliográfico Peruano, Anuario de la Prensa Chilena, and Anuario Bibliográfico Hondureño are exceptional in that they do include sections on government publications.


Official publications of the Caribbean area are difficult to obtain, and documents lists are published only irregularly. However, Pergamon Press is undertaking a project to compile bibliographies of official publications of the Caribbean area, with one volume per country. The first bibliography has not yet been finished.

Suzanne Hodgman prefaced her presentation by stating that much has been done in the area of microforms, though a comprehensive list of documents would be beyond the scope of the panel. A list which included quasi-official materials would be even more unruly. For instance, 373 (31 percent) of 1,202 entries in the index to the first twenty issues of the Microfilming Projects Newsletter represent official or quasi-official publications. The same proportion would apply to microform publishers in general, a long list of whom can be found in the National Register of Microform Masters. The offerings of such commercial publishers as IDC, Brookhaven, and General Microfilm include a preponderance of official and quasi-official documents.

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However, what publishers offer has often not been filmed: publishers are taking subscription orders with their ads, and the microfilmed documents recorded in catalogs are often unavailable when an order is placed.

The revised edition of CRL's catalog of Latin American and Caribbean research materials includes a high proportion of official publications. The Library of Congress also films many documents, and publicizes its efforts. The Head of LC's Photoduplicating Service has assured Ms. Hodgman that their official gazette program will be continued.

Suggestions were then offered on how to get a document filmed if filming has not already begun. One should first contact the agency or party which has the document, and make whatever arrangements are necessary to film, or to consolidate filming efforts. Ms. Hodgman also mentioned CRL's demand purchase program, which can be employed to acquire microfilms of archival material.

Nelly González outlined a case study undertaken at the University of Illinois which attempted to determine the availability of Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican official publications by purchase, gift, and exchange. Her presentation concentrated on the methodology employed in contacting government institutions and compiling their responses. Results of a comparative analysis were also presented.

The Illinois project reflected both short- and long-range strategies. Latin American institutions must, over the long term, confront what might be labeled structural constraints: lack of centralization in the publication and dissemination of official publications; the shortage of current national bibliographies; frequent changes in government organization; and such publishing idiosyncrasies as the private printing of some government publications, and the printing of some private publications by government presses. This project did not attempt to change these deeply-engrained traits, but rather built an acquisitions strategy around them.

The first step was to compile a list of eligible government institutions from each country. Eighty-seven institutions were chosen from Brazil, 159 from Argentina, and 177 from Mexico. Control cards were prepared to record responses and facilitate analysis. When completed, these control cards provided a record of the type of response received, the different publications offered, the means of acquisition, and address changes. Additionally, two types of follow-up mailings were prepared, one to acknowledge receipt and express appreciation for an institution's response, and another for institutions which did not respond to the first letter.

Two follow-up mailings were made for Argentina and Mexico, and one for Brazil. The Brazilian follow-up was sent one month after the inauguration of that country's new president. The response rate varied widely between countries. Brazilian responses were above all expectations: ninety-four letters were sent, and 71 replies received, for a response rate of 75 percent. The bulk of these responses were received during the months of November and May, the months following each mailing. Nearly forty percent
of the responses were received in November, and 31 percent in May.

The success of such a project is ultimately measured by the number and quality of materials added to the library's collections. The 71 Brazilian respondents provided the library with 469 items as gifts. These included 140 serial titles, which combined to a total of 280 items. Pamphlets constituted almost 38 percent of the volumes received, and those deemed significant were sent to the library's pamphlet collection. However, the number of pamphlets was far less significant than that of periodicals, or of the 56 serial reports forwarded by 25 agencies. Only 49 monographs were received, from a total of seventeen institutions. Once again, this statistic demonstrates the high proportion of serial publications disseminated by official Brazilian agencies.

Perhaps most to the library's long-term advantage was the receipt, from many government publishers, of catalogs listing the institution's works, whether for sale or available on a gift and exchange basis. Thirty-one respondents sent a total of 35 catalogs.

Ms. González then turned to Mexico, where the overall response rate was 49 percent. The number of responses divided evenly between the first and second letters, with 42 responses to the first inquiry and 39 to the follow-up. Figures for Mexico show the number of responses increasing through time, but more sharply than for the Brazilian case. Additional follow-up letters would, therefore, probably yield relatively more responses from Mexico than from Brazil. The 87 Mexican respondents provided the library with 281 items. Forty-five serial titles combined for 118 items, ranging from important titles to internal publications of little interest to scholars. The 45 pamphlets accounted for 13.5 percent of the items received. In addition, 63 Mexican monographs were received from 24 contributing institutions. Six organizations sending complimentary publications also offered to place the library on their mailing list. Finally, five Mexican institutions expressed interest in establishing an exchange. Of great importance to the library's collection development work were the 24 catalogs provided by 23 publishers of official publications. These included eighteen institutions whose publications are for sale only.

One hundred fifty-nine Argentine institutions were initially contacted. Sixty-seven eventually responded, for a response rate of 42 percent. The timing of responses relative to the mailings was again interesting: sixty percent of the replies were received before the first follow-up mailing; another thirty percent were received after the first follow-up, but before the second.

The 67 respondents provided the library with 184 items as gifts. Forty serial titles accounted for 118 items. Other receipts included five pamphlets and 25 Argentine monographs, from a total of fourteen institutions. Serial publications thus constituted 80 percent of all items received. Five of the institutions sending free publications offered to place the library on their mailing lists.

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The overall response rate for Brazil was 75 percent. Mexico's was 49 percent; Argentina's, 42 percent. The Zipf Curves for all three countries are strikingly similar. Responses from each country reached a peak during the two months immediately following each mailing. These peaks occurred sooner for Brazil and Mexico than for Argentina, though this may only reflect the slower communications channels between Argentina and the United States. In addition, the three countries registered smaller increases in their responses as a percentage of both total replies and institutions originally contacted as time went on. This implies a diminishing marginal benefit in allowing a project such as this to be overly extended. It seems that two follow-up letters, at most, should be sent at three-month intervals.

Brazilian agencies provided the library with 469 items as gifts, as opposed to 281 for Mexico and 148 for Argentina. The large number of materials received enabled the library to consult scholars to review the publications and decide which should be added to the collection. This approach successfully involved faculty specialists in the decision to request standing orders and subscriptions to certain titles considered important, but of which they had not been previously aware.

In concluding, Ms. González stated that in order to guarantee official publications their place in a collection, it is necessary to make a special effort which consumes a great deal of staff time. Government institutions must be contacted directly, materials received must be processed and evaluated, and an acquisitions process must be developed to ensure continued receipt by the library.

George Elmendorf began by stating that his remarks would reinforce previous statements on the difficulties of obtaining government publications. His report dealt with a specific project that failed, but which he nonetheless hoped would prove enlightening to those in the audience.

Mr. Elmendorf's business has handled many thousands of government publications, generally obtained retrospectively. The acquisition of current documents has not been particularly successful, and most of these have arrived in a haphazard manner. In consequence, when a friend approached him with a proposition to obtain any in-print book published in Mexico, including government publications, Mr. Elmendorf reacted with enthusiasm.

Mr. Elmendorf's friend was then the recently-appointed head of a Mexican government agency, and thus had access to official publications. Mr. Elmendorf therefore suggested that they begin the project with government documents. However, this friend—who also ran an export company—lacked any particular experience with books, beyond having exported some to Central America. Setting prices was another problem, as most Mexican government publications are distributed gratis. Furthermore, only a few documents are usually left over after distribution: the size of print runs depends on the distribution list, and includes only a few extras.

An agreement was finally reached, though its pricing arrangement was far from ideal. Mr. Elmendorf would receive the documents and determine a fair
price, and the agency would receive half this amount. In effect, this was a consignment agreement. Mr. Elmendorf's friend also requested a ten percent fee: Mr. Elmendorf had, in essence, given his friend a blanket order.

Hope of obtaining government publications nonetheless overcame all trepidation. The fears were somewhat allayed by personal guarantees from the friend, offered on the basis of his position in the government. A computer print-out was obtained for all books published in Mexico in 1978. While all books must be registered with the government, official publications were not systematically listed. Mr. Elmendorf therefore compiled a list of the kinds of materials he sought, to provide an idea of the parameters of the blanket order. The agreement was formalized through the chief of operations of the Mexican department, though this official did inquire whether there would be sufficient volume to justify the project. As it happened, this qualm laid the groundwork for Mr. Elmendorf to eventually terminate the arrangement.

Paperwork soon began to arrive ahead of the documents, creating problems and confusion. Invoices were not always included with correspondence, and some invoices listed items by title only. About $3,000 worth of materials was in the pipeline before Mr. Elmendorf actually received anything. For customs purposes, arbitrary prices were set by the Mexican agency. Mr. Elmendorf was instructed to ignore these prices, and to determine fair prices as per the agreement. However, the customs records only registered the amount on the invoices. Mr. Elmendorf was consequently fearful of being charged with Article 33 and expelled from Mexico for not paying his bills, and he therefore contemplated paying the higher amounts recorded on the invoices.

In the face of such difficulties, Mr. Elmendorf decided that the project was not working out. The materials received were not particularly useful, and the prices were outrageous. The agreement was terminated when Mr. Elmendorf wrote to the head of his friend's department, stating that there was not enough volume. Five thousand dollars were paid for the materials already acquired, and thus ended what could have been a wonderful way to obtain current official documents.
Richard Chabráñ opened the session by introducing the other two panelists. He then offered an overview of his paper, "The Production of Chicano Writings: Their Nature and Flow." The purpose of this paper is to provide a framework which will assist librarians and researchers in identifying and collecting Chicano writings.

Mr. Chabráñ introduced his analysis of Chicano literary forms of expression with a brief sketch of Chicano society, a society which embodies a culture of resistance. He then discussed the historical factors which have given rise to a Chicano experience of physical, political, and cultural separation from the dominant society. Folklore and oral histories have developed as major forms of expression, primarily as a protest against the hegemony of the dominant class. The continuing centrality of the Chicano oral tradition results from the dominant society's control of the economic base, and the subsequent suppression of non-standard forms of literary expression.

Mr. Chabráñ then focused on current problems in the publication and distribution of Chicano materials. The packaging and production of materials by Chicano presses often fall short of contemporary standards, primarily due to a lack of capital. Distribution has usually been local or regional, not because Chicano literature cannot attract a national audience, but because Chicanos have enjoyed only scant participation in the organizations, and limited access to the tools, which have monopolized publishing in this society. In addition, establishment presses have systematically rejected original works by Chicanos, preferring to publish anthologies of these works after the Chicano movement creates a market for them.

Mr. Chabráñ ended by stating that the trend in the '80s seems to center on the publication of dissertations by university presses. He advised libraries to develop policies and programs based on the nature and flow of Chicano writings, so that they do not contribute to the suppression of Chicano works.

In her paper entitled "Mexican American Archives: Collection Efforts at the University of Texas at Austin," Elvira Chavaria stated that scholars are in dire need of primary source materials for Chicano studies. This
need has arisen from a growing trend to make people aware of their heritage, a realization that much of Chicano history may need revision due to biased Anglo accounts, and an increasing desire for more and better publications on which to base faculty tenure decisions. Ms. Chavarria then outlined methods employed by the University of Texas' Mexican American Project in identifying, collecting, and processing primary source material.

The Mexican American tradition is largely oral, so special techniques must sometimes be used to acquire primary source material. The librarian should rely on and encourage personnel in all areas of the University to get information from the community. Historical societies and regional scholars are excellent sources of information. It is particularly important to develop contacts in the community, and to share resources with others on a regular basis. Processing such materials requires a research associate who combines an archivist's skills with a background in Mexican American history and culture. Ms. Chavarria concluded by urging librarians to place their materials in a centrally-located facility, to make use of computers in the preparation of finding aids, and to develop networks for resource sharing.

Gilda Baeza, in her paper "Acquisition of Regional and Small Press Publications in the Southwest," offered suggestions for identifying the publications of small presses and then examined characteristics of small press publications and publishers.

Although Books in Print and other major publications have recently improved their coverage of Chicano materials, such sources are not adequate in identifying small press publications. Librarians must also:

1. Review newsletters such as La Red, put out by the National Chicano Research Network at the University of Michigan; La Carta Abierta; and Amoxcali, put out by the El Paso Chapter of Reforma;
2. Acquire lists distributed by libraries which have good Chicano Studies collections, such as UCLA or the University of Texas at Austin;
3. Check community bulletins and church newsletters;
4. Attend political rallies, poetry readings, and meetings of local organizations; and
5. Browse in local bookstores.

An awareness of certain characteristics of small presses will aid the librarian in acquiring their publications. Because of limited funds, lack of equipment, and/or unfamiliarity with standard procedures, small presses often require prepayment, use undesirable formats, or misinterpret library jargon. One should not hesitate to make personal contact with these publishers, whether to straighten out problems or to reassure them of the library's interest. Whenever possible, it is also a good idea to order multiple copies of an item—many small presses suffer from unstable financial backing, which can lead to unannounced bankruptcies. Ordering through a distributor rather than a publisher may be another way to minimize problems. Penca Books in San Antonio, Texas, is one good, established distributor. Ms. Baeza also cited the California Ethnic Services Task Force's Multicultural/Multilingual Resources--A Vendor Directory (1979) as a valuable publication for those intending to work through vendors.
Discussion centered on the widespread problems in identifying and acquiring Chicano materials, and on suggestions for improving accessibility.

Harvey Johnson noted ongoing work in oral history at such Texas locations as Pan American University. He mentioned Professor Lyle Brown of Baylor as a good source of information.

Dan Hazen reviewed some problems encountered at Cornell University in a project somewhat similar to that described by Ms. Chavaria. Cornell's effort has focused on a computer-based inventory of local source materials, generated by visits and on-site interviews, rather than a centralized collection effort which might arouse local jealousies and fears.

Marietta Daniels Shepard, as chairperson of the "Books to the People Fund," mentioned "Proyecto Leer" and its newsletter. She also reminded those in attendance that regional institutes can be arranged to identify materials in Spanish. Librarians should contact Anna Cleveland if they are interested in holding such an institute.

William Carter encouraged everyone to send lists of Spanish-language serial publications to the Library of Congress, and to urge authors to copyright their material. Mr. Carter also advocated efforts to delineate local and regional responsibilities for acquiring these materials.

Mr. Chabrán noted a welcome publication soon to appear: The Guide to Hispanic Information Services in the United States, which will be published by the National Chicano Research Network at the University of Michigan.

Carl Deal announced that the Latin American Studies Association intends to prepare a new directory of Latin American specialists, for which a questionnaire will soon be distributed.

A question was raised concerning the availability of newspapers and periodicals on microfilm, and/or printed lists of such collections. Mr. Chabrán mentioned a publication entitled Ethnic Serials; Ms. Chavaria noted that the University of Texas has both La Prensa and The Laredo Times on microfilm. She also suggested the University of California at Berkeley as a good source for serials on microfilm. Ms. Baeza noted that the University of New Mexico owns the Chicano Studies Periodicals collection. Orlando Romero, finally, referred to Pearce Grove's New Mexico Newspapers, which is useful even though not comprehensive.

César Caballero stated that Chicano presses and distributors often fail to get exposure because library associations charge such high prices to exhibit materials. He suggested that librarians persuade their associations to either lower fees for new publishing firms, or ease the rules on combined exhibits.

The discussion ended with all participants agreeing that resource sharing is of vital importance in broadening access to Mexican American materials.
LIBRARY RESOURCES AND THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY:
EXPANDING NEEDS IN THE 1980s
Plenary Session III
(June 4, 1980, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Iliana Sonntag, University of Arizona Library
Rapporteur: Gilda Baeza, University of New Mexico General Library
Panelists: Agnes Griffin, Deputy Director, Tucson Public Library System
           Luis Chaparro, Public Services Librarian, Learning Resources
           Center, El Paso Community College
           Charles Tatum, Department of Foreign Languages, New Mexico
           State University at Las Cruces
           Margo Gutiérrez, Student, Graduate Library Institute for
           Spanish-Speaking Americans

Iliana Sonntag, in introducing the theme of this session, noted that
the 1980s have been labeled the decade of the Hispanic. Hispanics, hereto-
fore the country's second largest minority group, are expected to become
the largest before the end of the decade. In cities like Los Angeles, His-
panics already constitute the largest minority. And thus the following
questions: are librarians prepared for this future? Will library services
and collections prove adequate to the needs? This session will incorporate
responses to these and similar questions on the basis of the speakers' per-
sonal experience.

Since most of the panelists were newcomers to SALALM, Ms. Sonntag pro-
vided brief background information before the presentations began:

Agnes Griffin, Deputy Director of the Tucson Public Library System since
1974, taught public library services and administration at the Graduate
Library School at the University of Arizona in Tucson. She is active in the
American Library Association, the Arizona State Library Association, and the
Southwest Library Association. She is also a member of the Arizona Human-
ities Council and the National Organization for Women. She has published in
various professional journals.

Luis Chaparro, Public Services Librarian at the Learning Resources Cen-
ter at El Paso Community College since 1977, has worked at the libraries of
the University of Vancouver and the University of the Americas (Puebla,
Mexico). He is past president of the El Paso Chapter of Reforma, and has
written a number of articles for Amoxcalli, the organization's newsletter.

Charles Tatum, Associate Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages,
New Mexico State University (Las Cruces) teaches Latin American, Spanish, and
Chicano literature and culture. He has lived and taught in Mexico as well as
the United States, and belongs to various scholarly organizations concerned
with Latin American and Spanish literature. His publications include A
Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Studies, and he has edited an
issue of the Latin American Review.

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Margo Gutiérrez is a GLISA student at the University of Arizona in Tucson, with a background in Latin American Studies. She received a scholarship award from the University of Arizona's Committee on International Education, as well as a research grant which will allow her to compile a guide to library resources in Guatemala City. She is also the recipient of a research grant from the University of Arizona Graduate Student Development Fund for travel to Managua, Nicaragua. Her article on the Mexican Indian in the contemporary context will appear in the forthcoming Handbook of the North American Indian, edited by Vine Deloria.

Agnes Griffin began the panel presentations with a talk outlining the rationale for bilingual and bicultural information services in public libraries. Public libraries, unlike other libraries, must provide all people with access to information. In order to ensure this equal access, then, librarians must be able to communicate with patrons in the language which they speak and read. Without communication, even basic service cannot be provided. Bilingual librarians are therefore essential for the Hispanic community.

In 1978, the Tucson Public Library defined its goals to reflect the variety of life patterns and language in the complex city of Tucson and the surrounding county. Tucson's population, which exceeded one half million, was 25 to 30 percent Hispanic. In order to service this multicultural community, the public library administration took action in three areas: staffing; the collections; and programs for community visibility.

Staffing was the first aspect discussed by Ms. Griffin. People are most comfortable when communicating with those like themselves. In a multicultural setting, the library must recruit bilingual and bicultural librarians, since only they can be effective in transferring information. The Tucson Public Library benefited from the GLISA program (Graduate Library Institute for Spanish-Speaking Americans) at the University of Arizona in Tucson. GLISA was the only graduate library program specifically developed to train and recruit bilingual Hispanics to the field of librarianship. Twenty percent of the graduates from the program's first three years were hired by the Tucson Public Library. Although the Hispanic share of professional staffing in the library system has not yet reached parity with the population, a start has been made.

Ms. Griffin then talked about "growing" a library's own Hispanic librarians by reclassifying paraprofessionals to professional status in accord with the principle of equal pay for equal work. Such recognition has provided employees with an incentive to complete the master's degree in library science. It also helps establish role models for other staff members. The city of Tucson provides full tuition reimbursement for any public library staff member who pursues the master's degree in library science at the University of Arizona. Other financial incentives include the Minority Scholarship Fund, established by the Friends of the Tucson Public Library. The many clerks and library technical assistants already employed in libraries constitute a good source for potential library school students. Administrators were urged to allow flexible work schedules which would enable such employees to attend classes as well.

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Finally, employees should be encouraged to learn Spanish, and all library staff members should master at least a basic public service vocabulary. Ms. Griffin, among others at the Tucson Public Library, has taken classes in conversational Spanish with seventy-five percent tuition reimbursement. Many Hispanic staff members have attended these classes to improve the Spanish they already know.

Ms. Griffin then addressed Spanish language collections in the public library. Pertinent questions include: what percentage of the collection, and what percentage of the budget, should be devoted to Spanish-language materials? If twenty-four percent of the population is Hispanic, should twenty-four percent of the collection be in Spanish? Does the Hispanic community prefer to read Spanish all the time, or only occasionally? What types of materials do people want to read in Spanish? More research is essential before these questions can be answered.

The availability of Spanish-language materials was considered next. As Hispanic librarians become more active, sophisticated, and experienced, they can play an important role by expressing their views to bookdealers and publishers. If Hispanic librarians do not themselves publish needed materials, they can let those who do publish know what should be made available.

Book selection at the Tucson Public Library is accomplished in various ways. Acquisitions include Mexican periodicals, fotonovelas, and best-seller in translation. These are acquired through book jobbers, or even by librarians who find them in local bookstores. Given the occasionally insubstantial format of these materials, administrators should make sure that the technical services staff does catalog them. Ms. Griffin also raised the possibility of cataloging materials in Spanish for the public card catalog, and requested feedback from the audience. To her knowledge, Hispanic librarians do not consider this a matter of great concern.

The discussion then turned to gaps between different kinds of library collections. Public library systems may be imposing a burden on university facilities by failing to provide intermediate-level materials for Spanish-speaking readers. SALALM might participate in resolving the problem, and Ms. Griffin suggested that the organization recruit more public librarians to facilitate such deliberations.

Ms. Griffin concluded with a discussion of community visibility. As ever more Hispanics are employed and placed in management roles, the library's visibility will increase. The Tucson Public Library system asks Hispanic librarians to be active in community groups and organizations. These librarians report that the Hispanic community requires basic information for daily survival, decision-making, and problem solving. This suggests that the library should not just collect and organize materials, but should also actively disseminate information. Funding is available for some such programs: the Southwest Humanities consortium, located in Phoenix, can assist in the preparation of grant proposals.
Luis Chaparro opened his presentation by noting that he could not be as positive as Ms. Griffin. Since Hispanics will soon become the largest minority in the United States, we should be investigating our current ability to serve them, and studying the improvements which the future will require. Mr. Chaparro expressed pessimism over the prospect of marked improvement. Perhaps the most obvious indicator of the situation is the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Since the Conference will have such a profound impact on library services of the future, Mr. Chaparro explored how the needs of the Hispanic were represented.

Hispanic participation was minimal and not very effective. Of twenty-seven Hispanic delegates, twelve were designated "at-large" to compensate for inequities in previous selection, and half of these were only notified a few days before the Conference. These delegates thus lacked sufficient time to familiarize themselves with previously prepared information packets. Such inefficiency resulted in unintelligent decisions, and the approval of resolutions which were not applicable to Hispanics. Of sixty-four resolutions which were approved, only two pertained to minority concerns. Neither of these addressed Hispanics in particular, though other special groups were represented.

Mr. Chaparro then explained that much of the problem derives from the lack of Hispanic representation in the American Library Association. This situation, in turn, is largely due to the country's small number of Hispanic librarians. In 1976, Dr. Arnulfo Trejo identified 225 Spanish-speaking librarians. By 1980, the number had risen to 312. Mr. Chaparro acknowledged that these numbers may not be accurate, since some librarians may have failed to respond to Dr. Trejo's questionnaire. Nonetheless, they suggest that there is one Hispanic librarian for every 60,000 Spanish-speaking Americans, as opposed to one librarian for every 1,500 in the general population. In 1976, ALA reported 7,686 recipients of the MLS. Of these, 327 (4.2 percent) were Blacks, and 105 (1.4 percent) were Hispanics. Efforts are thus needed to attract Hispanics to the profession. Yet another problem is the lack of financial incentives for prospective librarians. The GLISA program, the only one which consistently produced about fifteen Hispanic librarians per year, has not been funded for next year.

On the other hand, there have been some successful community efforts to promote library services to Hispanics. Despite Proposition 13, the San Bernardino Public Library opened a new branch for Hispanics in response to community demand. Another location in which community involvement was crucial is the El Paso Public Library in El Paso, Texas. Because of his familiarity with this situation, Mr. Chaparro went into considerable detail on the sequence of events.

El Paso's population is half a million, over 60 percent of which is Mexican-American. In 1977, the El Paso Public Library employed only two professional Hispanic librarians. The El Paso Chapter of Reforma, the ALA
The El Paso Public Library Board is controlled by an autonomous body known as the El Paso Public Library Association. A one dollar membership fee is the only qualification for membership, and the Association was overwhelmingly Anglo when Reforma began its investigation. Such information led to a plan of action which included: 1) making the Mexican American community aware of the situation; 2) recruiting Mexican Americans as members of the Library Association; and 3) encouraging the new Mexican American membership to attend Association meetings and to vote for Board members. A slide presentation was prepared to promote Reforma's plan. It emphasized that the needs of the Mexican American population were not being met by the El Paso Public Library system, that the El Paso Public Library Board was not representative of the community it served, and that change would only occur through the active participation of Mexican Americans.

The efforts of Reforma have brought many changes within the El Paso Public Library system. In 1977, two Hispanic professionals were on the payroll. Today there are eight. In 1977, only one Mexican American served on the Board. In 1980, there are four such members. In 1977, the El Paso Public Library Association consisted of between forty and sixty active participants. Now there are over 300, 75 percent of whom are Mexican Americans.

Mr. Chaparro summarized his presentation by reiterating the negative conditions affecting the future of library services to Hispanics. These conditions include the shortcomings of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services and the lack of Hispanic representation within the American Library Association. Nonetheless, there are two keys for success: strong and vocal organizations of Hispanic librarians, and strong community support. Without these two elements, as Mr. Chaparro concluded, "nos van a seguir dando atole con el dedo."

Charles Tatum echoed the previous speakers in predicting that Hispanics will soon comprise this country's largest minority. Because of the flood of undocumented workers, Chicanos will form the largest component of North America's Hispanic population. The rapid growth in the number of Mexican immigrants will have a dramatic effect on many sectors of our society, including education. Chicanos and Chicanas already swell the classrooms of barrio schools in California, the Southwest, the Northwest, and the Midwest; Chicano high school graduates are being vigorously recruited by colleges and universities suffering from enrollment drops. Schools and libraries must work to meet the needs of these students, who are culturally and linguistically distinct from the student body as a whole.

The bulk of Mr. Tatum's presentation was thus addressed to those in the audience who were committed to building and expanding a Chicano collection, but who did not know what constitutes such a collection, nor what materials
are available. His presentation thus focused on Chicano materials in several areas, including sources of information (bibliographies and newsletters); the social sciences, with an emphasis on history; the humanities, with an emphasis on creative literature; newspapers and journals; audio-visual materials; and publishing companies and distributors. Due to the limited time, Mr. Tatum concentrated on bibliographic sources and distributors. He noted that Gilda Baeza had already touched on these in an earlier session, and that César Caballero would elaborate on audio-visual materials in an afternoon session.

A handout based on A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Studies, published by the Society of Spanish and Spanish-American Studies in 1979, was distributed to the audience. The bibliography is intended as an aid for selection, but not as a substitute for a thorough process of self-education by the librarian. Mr. Tatum commented on the general sections incorporated in the handout, as well as specific entries which he felt particularly noteworthy. A list of publishers and distributors was also reviewed, though Mr. Tatum cautioned that some of the addresses may no longer be current. Two book distributors, Penca Books from San Antonio, Texas, and Relámpago, in Austin, Texas, were recommended. Elvira Chavaría noted that Relámpago is a recently-established operation run by Juan Rodríguez, who is also editor of the Chicano literary newsletter La Carta Abierta.

Mr. Tatum then addressed the issue of integrated versus separate Chicano Studies collections. Mr. Tatum feels that a separate library collection provides the optimum situation for the Chicano student. Such students thereby enjoy access to both the materials and a specially-trained librarian. The Chicano Studies Library at the University of California at Berkeley is a model for this type of facility. Some libraries, because of space limitations, have designated separate sections for Chicano Studies services. The reason for such separation is easy to understand if one keeps the student in mind: a distinct facility provides a locus for a sense of belonging within the academic community. In this way, the Chicano student is reassured that the institution recognizes his or her cultural uniqueness. Chicano Studies collections and specialized library services are not special favors to a portion of the student population, but rather a sign of leadership in encouraging Chicano students.

Margo Gutiérrez stated that her remarks would not apply exclusively to Chicanos, or even to the general Hispanic population. The academic library should be accessible to all students, regardless of ethnic or socioeconomic background. Nonetheless, much remains to be done to create a stimulating but comfortable environment which guarantees this access.

Ms. Gutiérrez spoke of her experiences in libraries, first as a child, then as a library school student, and finally as a staff member. She also talked of the special responsibility which she feels toward the Chicano undergraduate. Because she has learned to use a research library, she now
feels the need to share her knowledge with other students. The Department of Education consistently finds that Chicanos suffer one of the country's highest dropout rates. As part of the commitment to provide equal and quality education, it is reasonable to pay special attention to the Chicano student who has successfully arrived at a college or university. The academic library requires responsible librarians who understand such students' situation.

Ms. Gutiérrez then described the attributes of such librarians. The most important quality is that they enjoy working with and for people. Other qualities include the ability to speak Spanish, a thorough knowledge of the community, an awareness of campus activities involving Chicanos, and a desire to be visible and available to the student. She stressed the importance of personal and individual attention, and the need to broaden the student's perspective, rather than limiting library assistance to Chicano materials and services. She summarized her presentation by expressing the hope that librarians of the future will be trained not only to respond to the needs of special groups, but also will take seriously the less narrow task of supporting creativity and new perspectives. This is possible when librarians combine a serious commitment, hard work, love, and support from the university administration.

In the subsequent discussion, Shelley Miller, from the University of Kansas, commented on the importance of non-book Spanish materials in the public library. In Kansas, little Spanish language material is available for the area's Mexican immigrants. Moreover, because many of the people left Mexico at an early age, some are unable to read Spanish. César Caballe afterno presentation on non-book materials was mentioned as addressing precisely this topic.
UNDERSTUDIED TOPICS IN MEXICAN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY
(June 4, 1980, 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Chairpersons: Barbara Robinson, Bibliographer for Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, University of California - Riverside
Richard Woods, Chairperson, Latin American Studies, Trinity University

Rapporteur: Gayle Williams, Associate Librarian for Cataloging, Ralph M. Paiewonsky Library, College of the Virgin Islands

Panelists: Cecil Robinson, Professor of English, University of Arizona
César Caballero, Head Librarian, Special Collections, University of Texas - El Paso
Teresa Márquez, Assistant Documents Librarian, University of New Mexico
Virginia Olmsted, Certified Genealogist

Barbara Robinson opened the session by introducing the topic and the panelists, and offering a few general observations on the bibliographic control of both Mexican American materials and current reference works. She also noted that co-chairperson Richard Woods would conclude the session with information on works in progress and probable trends of the future.

Few reference sources were available when, in the early 1960s, interest in Mexican Americans began to develop. This situation changed as the demand for information grew during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The original need, focused on Chicano studies programs, gradually spread to public libraries, government agencies, and business and professional groups. Sources now available include general and specific subject bibliographies, guides to libraries and archival materials, genealogical materials, bibliographical and statistical sources, directories of organizations, lists of newspapers and periodicals, and guides to films and audio-visual materials. Social science research has led that in the humanities, primarily as a result of efforts to address longstanding social, economic, and political grievances.

Thus, while some topics have been thoroughly addressed, others have been studied inadequately or complete ignored. Neglect is most obvious in the humanities, in politics and law as they relate to the Chicano, in studies of the economic life of the urban Mexican American community, and in research on such special groups as aged Mexican Americans and women. Information is clearly needed on genealogy, nonprint materials, and statistical sources, as there are no separate and comprehensive bibliographies for these areas as they apply to Chicanos. The current panel will address these relatively understudied areas, as well as Chicano literature.
Cecil Robinson spoke on Chicano literature, noting first that Mexico's presence has always forced some sort of reaction in American society. This influence, inevitably, has been reflected in American literature.

Since the 1820s, many books have appeared in which Mexico somehow figures. Early works often took the form of journals or memoirs, written by typical American citizens of the nineteenth century. Such writings often reveal more about the authors than about their subject, and they reflect a primarily rural, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant United States. The Puritan ethic is readily apparent, along with a naive faith in uninterrupted progress through science. Mexicans, by contrast, seemed backward and doomed to extinction with their seeming indifference to progress.

Racial motifs appeared frequently in these writings. The well-bred, educated Mexican was referred to as "Spanish" and described with respect; the lower-class working Mexican, though, was treated with racist scorn as the prototypical "greaser." There was hardly any Mexican middle class with which Americans could identify. John Russell Bartlett's memoirs were cited as providing the typical statement of this dual image.

Borderland literature of nineteenth-century America hardly presented a favorable picture of Mexico and its culture. The elements attributed to Mexicans, though invariably negative, usually cancelled one another out: Mexicans were docile and violent, cunning and stupid, cowardly and aggressive. In addition, they were lazy, lying, dirty, sensual, and superstitious. With regard to the last, Mexican Catholicism was condemned as all ritual with no moral content, and hopelessly mixed with Indian paganism.

This view of the Mexican did not change until the end of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the new industrial age then produced a more favorable view of an earth-bound culture. Walt Whitman's changing attitude exemplifies the shift: formerly contemptuous of Mexico, he later noted and accepted Spanish culture's influence on American society. He foresaw the Chicano movement and its attendant literature. Whitman's new view represented a turning point for how North Americans saw Mexico. Mexican themes subsequently came into use by both regional writers and those with national reputations.

The reappraisal of Mexican culture has strengthened the cultural relationship and ties between the United States and Mexico. Nonetheless, the desire to correct imbalances in North American culture through the use of contrasting Chicano or Mexican models carries the danger of a new kind of stereotyping. The primitive "paisanos" in Steinbeck's Tortilla Flat provide but one example.

While North American writers reshaped the Chicano image in North American literature, Chicano authors presented new and sometimes counter images. Chicano literature usually refers to that inspired by the Chicano movement since the 1960s, but its roots can be traced back to the Mexican American War. Chicano writers seek to remedy the stereotypings of earlier works, as well as to probe areas of their lives not previously examined.

Ridiculed themes, thus, are now treated with dignity. After years of emphasis on their Spanish heritage, the Chicanos' Indian background is being extolled. The theme of racial pride also warns against becoming agringado,
"gringoized." Cultural pride is likewise apparent in the use of the Spanish language. Spanish may be woven with English in poetry, or an author may write some poems in Spanish and others in English. Chicano novels may appear in both Spanish and English versions, or completely in Spanish. Most novels are written in English, with Spanish expressions sprinkled throughout.

Cultural pride is further seen in the utilization of folklore. Fatalism, manifested in the resigned Mexican, was once seen as a core characteristic of Mexican culture. New Chicano novels, though, detail the struggle against oppression and the importance of meeting new goals. In closing, Mr. Robinson noted the movement of Chicano literature toward greater sophistication and more experimental styles during the 1970s.

César Caballero followed with a discussion of audio-visual materials on Mexican Americans. Mr. Caballero first became aware of the dearth of non-print Chicano resources while in library school. Audio-visual materials are extremely important, insofar as they can explain aspects of Chicano life difficult to express in print, or which people won't readily believe. A film showing police brutality toward Chicanos, for instance, carries a far more vivid impact than a written account. The visual image has been important in documenting the Chicano experience, especially for the farm worker.

For various reasons, it is difficult to build an audio-visual collection. Nonetheless, such collections are important in library outreach programs. Nonprint media can be used to bring the Chicano into both the community and the library. Posters, for instance, can be both decorative and instructive. Chicano organizations are often a good source for acquiring these.

The limited availability and marginal quality of many films are major problems. A producer may detect a need or demand and put a film together, but he or she may lack the capital or the technical expertise to create a satisfactory product. Marketing resources may also be limited: once a good film is out, it can be difficult to locate information on it. Librarians should keep in touch with local and national groups to learn what non-print materials they have produced or know about. While some items are in Spanish, they often sound like rather poor translations. Librarians should let producers know that they want more materials, so that more will become available.

Even in Chicano journals, audio-visual materials receive few reviews. When reviews are needed to justify expensive nonprint purchases, this lack can be a major problem. Finally, even when received, nonprint material often isn't catalogued within the regular work flow: such items may just stack up.

Mr. Caballero suggested that public libraries, especially, can produce their own materials. Local events can be recorded through the use of slides, videotapes, and photographs. Blank videotape should be given to television stations which produce bilingual or bicultural shows. Libraries can also purchase their own equipment and let local organizations record their own events. A few Chicano phonograph records are also available; local distribution centers should be visited to acquire as many as possible. Finally, annotated lists of materials in the collection should be freely disseminated.
Mr. Caballero mentioned the annual Chicano film festival held in San Antonio, Texas. He also noted the Chicano Media Project, which produces audio-visual material. Groups like the American Library Association, Reforma, or state library groups should compile lists of Chicano non-print materials.

Iliana Sonntag interjected that regional newsletters can be good sources for film reviews.

Teresa Márquez then spoke on statistical sources. The United States government has become the world's largest publisher of statistical information. Available data covers such subjects as education, labor, population, and housing. The Hispanic American's increasing role in America's social, economic, and political life has created a growing demand for minority data sources, yet this data remains less than adequate. The quality of data has also handicapped analyses of Hispanic Americans.

The Bureau of the Census has been responsible for many of the social and economic statistics on Hispanic Americans. Some of the best sources are selected reports from the 1970 Census of Housing and Population, the Current Population Reports, and documents of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Ms. Márquez used specific examples to enumerate some of the available data, noting coverage at both national and regional levels.

Data on Hispanic Americans are also available from other departments and agencies. The Bureau of Health Resources provides information on health manpower for Hispanics. Educational data are covered by the National Center for Educational Statistics, most accessibly in its Conditions of Education for Hispanic Americans. The Immigration and Naturalization Service's annual report provides statistics on aliens, including Mexicans and Latin Americans. The annual Manpower Report of the President incorporates limited statistical information on Hispanics. The Federal Communication Commission's Employment in the Broadcast Industry covers both minorities and women. Finally, the Monthly Labor Review's various economic reports include coverage for Hispanic Americans.

Ms. Márquez suggested that the 1980 census will provide more accurate and detailed statistical data on Hispanics. While largely similar to previous censuses, a question pertaining to Spanish origin will be asked of all households.

While there is no single index for the federal government's statistical material, various reference tools have been published by both government and private sources. Some agencies issue catalogs, pricelists, or indices of their publications. In general, the future should bring more extensive and accurate data on Hispanic Americans.

Virginia Olmsted, the final panelist, addressed genealogical resources for Chicanos in New Mexico. In genealogical research, the person and his time must be considered together. People beginning genealogical research often go to their local library first, without realizing that primary records need to be investigated. This is particularly true for Chicano families. Ms. Olmsted urged librarians facing these patron demands to refer them to local and state genealogical societies. New Mexico's society is one of few which publishes source materials.
A researcher with a New Mexico Spanish surname should begin with him-or herself and work back, one generation at a time. Since the various ethnic groups that first populated New Mexico all shared about 140 Spanish surnames, confusion of two individuals is quite possible. Records are most difficult to locate for the period between 1880 and 1920. The Vital Statistics Office was opened in 1920, and its records are on microfilm. The territorial census of 1855 is also especially important, since at this time the population was still mainly Hispanic. Other genealogical sources include county records, available on microfilm at the State Records Office. These documents incorporate marriage, probate, and land books. While not always accurate, records of the Court of Private Land Claims contain good genealogical material for the territorial period. The Diaz index to these records is now out of print.

The county histories which have appeared since the Bicentennial are another genealogical source, and these cover both Chicano and Anglo families. Many early New Mexico newspapers are on microfilm at the University of New Mexico, and are recorded in Pearce Grove's guide. Though the Mexican period was brief, lasting only from 1821 to 1846, microfilmed sources on New Mexico are available in Mexican archives.

Going back further still, Spanish archival material is strong for the area's early Spanish settlers. Spanish census, military, and civil records are all available on film at the State Records Office, and are listed in Jenkins' calendar. The library at the University of New Mexico contains photocopies of Spanish documents from the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico, as well as material from Seville's Archivo General de las Indias. Particularly important is Charles Polzer's computerized index of Spanish colonial records in the Southwest, still in progress.

Ms. Olmsted closed by emphasizing the importance of parish registers for genealogical research. The Archdiocese of Santa Fe's records have been filmed by the Mormon Church, and are available through its branch libraries. These records date from the eighteenth century through 1956, and are particularly valuable when dealing with a family which goes back many years. Similar parish records from Mexico have also been filmed by the Mormon Church, and a Chicano whose family arrived relatively recently should consult these. Primary records are the main genealogical source, but a few origin books have also been published. These, too, should be consulted in depth. Beck's Historical Atlas of New Mexico, finally, is important for determining boundaries at a particular time.

Richard Woods listed three new reference tools: The Mexican American, A Critical Guide to Research Aides; Encyclopedia of Mexican American Literature; and Borderland Source Books. Works now in progress include a dictionary of Spanish in the United States, a bibliography of Chicano criticism, and a directory of Mexican American organizations. Barbara Robinson mentioned the Chicano Thesaurus, which lists the indexing terms used in the forthcoming Chicano Periodical Index.

Peter Briscoe asked Cecil Robinson to characterize Frank Waters' People of the Valley within the stream of North American literature about Mexicans. Mr. Robinson views this title as exemplifying the transition in North American views of the Chicano. Harvey Johnson commented on Josiah Gregg's account of his experiences in Santa Fe. He then referred to
Josefina Smith's *Estampas del valle*, which suggest that the Rio Grande was never an effective border during the Mexican Revolution. Texans, New Mexicans, and Mexicans all joined with Pancho Villa. Mr. Johnson also noted a recent microfilming project at Spain's Archivo General de las Indias, which should provide new sources for genealogists.

Orlando Romero raised the problem of the "blue sky effect" as it has affected literature on the Southwest. Anglo writers new to the area frequently dominate the literary scene with their fascination with the countryside itself; Chicano authors, meanwhile, struggle to get attention for small runs of new titles. Mr. Robinson concurred in New Mexico's attraction for Anglo writers who become "instant experts" on Chicano culture. Mr. Romero opined that the Anglo-based structure of publishing and economics is to blame: the D.H. Lawrence Festival, to take place in Santa Fe, is important—but it does not include Chicano authors.

Richard Chabran inquired whether Mr. Robinson would consider Chicano literature more properly within the framework of Latin American literature than that of American literature, where some analysts have placed it. Mr. Robinson pointed out that Chicano writers have turned to Latin American literature and its influences, but that American literature should really refer to works from the entire Hemisphere.

Peter Briscoe noted that Gilbert Nieman's *There's a Tyrant in Every Country* provides a sensitive, relatively unsterotyped treatment of Mexicans—but has been out of print for forty years. Richard Chabran referred Mr. Caballero to a bibliography and directory of Chicano music, now in progress, and asked whether he collected Mexican music with Chicano overtones. Mr. Caballero agreed that these materials comprise a good source, particularly for topics relating to immigrants and social issues. As the meeting adjourned, Mr. Johnson noted that Mexican *corridos* have established themselves even within the United States.
IMPROVING BOOKDEALER SERVICES TO LIBRARIES
IN THE DECADE OF THE '80s
Workshop
(June 4, 1980, 4:00-5:30 p.m.)

Chairperson: Howard Karno, Howard Karno Books, Inc.

Rapporteur: Carolyn Huesemann, Library Technical Assistant, University of New Mexico

Contributors: Walter Brem, Latin American Area Specialist, Arizona State University
Dan Hazen, Latin American Librarian, Cornell University Libraries
Sammy A. Kinard, Alzofon Books
Alfredo Montalvo, Editorial Inca
José Puvill, Librería Puvill

Howard Karno opened the session by suggesting six topics for discussion:
1. Blanket Orders
2. Serials Subscriptions
3. Acquisition of Government Documents
4. Search Services
5. Responses to Claims

Blanket Orders.

It was generally agreed that blanket orders are the most cost-effective means for acquiring Latin American books. However, as reduced budgets become a fact of life, libraries will face ever more pressure to be selective in their acquisitions. Booksellers can aid libraries by remaining within the parameters of blanket order profiles. Continuing cooperation between libraries and dealers is also essential: libraries must be precise in their profiles, and bookdealers must offer consistent service while advising libraries of potential problems.

Serial Subscriptions.

No consensus was reached on how to improve the process of acquiring serials, but it was agreed that serials pose problems for everyone. Some time was spent in discussing how booksellers could help libraries by disseminating written summaries of their procedures for ordering, paying, and claiming.

Both bookdealers and librarians concurred that it is difficult to set up different processing systems for different types of materials. Nonetheless, combining blanket orders for irregular periodicals, and standing orders for more regular publications would appear the most effective means for acquiring such items.
Improving the input of serials into libraries, and increasing cooperation among libraries, were suggested as topics which a separate SALALM subcommittee might consider.

Acquisition of Government Documents.

The bookdealers agreed that government documents pose real problems, and that dealers can only collect and offer as circumstances allow, in a rather haphazard fashion. One possible solution might involve creation of a central body to acquire, film, and distribute copies of these materials.

Search Services.

Most librarians agreed that the bookdealers are doing a fine job of searching. Some dealers responded that they are attempting to improve their search services still further by developing new contacts and increasing their staffs. Most dealers prefer exclusive searches.

Libraries can assist booksellers by promptly responding to dealer quotations. In addition, and even though they are often burdensome, purchase orders are very helpful to bookdealers.

Agenda items five and six were not really addressed, but discussion at the end of the session centered on the future publication of a guide and directory of bookdealers. Such a directory would provide details on the types of service offered by different dealers. Suggestions to include evaluative comments were balanced by feelings that feedback should be restricted to one-to-one exchanges.
CLOSING GENERAL SESSION AND BUSINESS MEETING
(June 5, 1980, 8:30-10:00 a.m.)

Presiding: Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., outgoing President, SALALM
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, incoming President, SALALM

Rapporteur: Sharon Moynahan, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico

The final General Session of SALALM XXV was opened by President Ludwig Lauerhass at 8:45 a.m. on June 5, 1980, in the Ballroom of the Albuquerque Convention Center. First on the agenda were committee reports.

John Hébert reported for the Committee on Bibliography:

Haydée Piedracueva has been named editor of the second supplement to Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies. She was also responsible for the 1980 Annual Report of Bibliographic Activities.

Paula Covington will coordinate a project to survey indexing and abstracting sources relating to Latin America. This project should result in a working paper for SALALM XXVI.

Mary Gormly will compile the annual list of reference sources for the SALALM Newsletter.

The Committee has proposed the creation of a Subcommittee on Bibliographic Methodology whose charge would be to provide "a forum for developing and perfecting expertise in the area of bibliographic instruction, regardless of size of the institution, subject, or level of audience." The subcommittee would also study the methods of preparing and evaluating sources, and how to ensure effective delivery.

Peter Johnson presented the report of the Committee on Acquisitions:

The Ad Hoc Committee on a Modified Farmington Plan reports that the disciplines receiving least attention are agriculture, medicine, the natural and physical sciences, and technology. The countries of Ecuador and Paraguay likewise lack comprehensive coverage. The Committee will gather data for another year before making recommendations.

The Subcommittee on Gifts and Exchange will have a new chairperson, and will revise and update the lists prepared by Marilyn Whitmore.

Research Library Group (RLG) activity has been evident in the meeting of a group interested in collaborative efforts, particularly in cataloging.

The Committee on Acquisitions feels that SALALM should maintain its efforts and interest in Hispanic-American acquisitions through workshops scheduled for alternate years. The Acquisitions Program for SALALM XXVI, at New Orleans, will probably focus on British and Canadian economic relations with Latin America. For SALALM's joint meeting with the Latin
American Studies Association, the Committee is proposing a joint session which would consider cultural patrimony. Participants could include archaeologists, Latin American cultural attachés, and members of the Organization of American States, as well as librarians and book dealers.

The Microfilming Projects Newsletter, number 22, has been published. The Committee expressed its gratitude to Suzanne Hodgman for her contributions to this project. It also thanked this year's panelists.

Marietta Daniels Shepard presented the report of the Committee on Library Operations and Services. She first reviewed the charges of both the parent committee and the subcommittees.

The Subcommittee on Library Education has been particularly active. Along with the Organization of American States and the American Association of Library Schools, this body was involved in a one-day conference in Austin, Texas, which addressed the topic of library education in the Americas. Among the issues discussed there were possibilities for greater collaboration between library schools in the United States and Latin America.

The OAS has also been involved in efforts to create an international network and data base. Ms. Shepard mentioned efforts in Mexico and Colombia to establish automated bibliographic control in the Spanish language.

Although only one member of the Subcommittee on Collaboration with the OAS could attend this year's meeting, activities have been proceeding throughout the year. The lack of financial backing will make it impossible to produce a new directory of libraries in Latin America. It will, however, be possible to assemble a list of existing directories of Latin American libraries, with both national and regional coverage. Several institutions will collaborate on this project. The Subcommittee is also conducting an inventory of OAS Fellows in order to determine their present activities, and to assess the effect of the fellowships on their professional development.

Ms. Shepard concluded by calling attention to the appointment of Thomas Welch as Chief of the Columbus Memorial Library, a positive step toward re-establishing that institution's preeminence.

Ann Graham, speaking for the Editorial Board, reported that Laurence Hallewell had completed editing the Final Report and Working Papers for SALALM XXIV, and that the Report would be published soon. Dan Hazen will edit the Final Report for the 1980 meeting.

The Editorial Board is interested in further development of the Bibliography Series, and has invited members to submit manuscripts of publishable bibliographies.

There being no further committee reports, Mr. Lauerhass proceeded to the introduction and installation of SALALM's president for 1980/81, Laura Gutiérrez-Witt.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt thanked Mr. Lauerhass for his service during the year, and for setting the tone for the 1980s. She then installed recently elected officers and new committee members.
Vice-President/President-Elect, Barbara Valk.

Executive Board members-at-large: Enid D'Oyley and Laurence Hallewell.

New committee appointments:
Robert McNeil to the Acquisitions Committee.
Pamela Howard to the Sub-Committee on Gifts and Exchanges.
Walter Brem, Gayle Williams, and Fred Fisher to the Committee on Bibliography.

Martin Sable will continue to chair the reactivated Subcommittee on Non-Print Media. Gabriela Sonntag-Grigera is a new appointment to this subcommittee.

Sharon Moynahan will chair the Committee on Library Operations and Services. A new appointment to this committee is Karen Lindvall.
New appointments to the Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology are Rafael Coutin, Susan Russell, and Mina Jane Grothey.
Dan Hazen will be the new chairperson of the Committee on Policy, Research, and Investigation.
Sonia Merubia will chair the Nominating Committee, whose new member will be Pauline Collins.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt then announced the new Ad Hoc Committee on a Bibliography Prize, formed at the suggestion of Mr. Lauerhass, chaired by Paula Covington, and including Sara de Mundo Lo, Rosa Abella, Barbara Valk, and Barbara Robinson. This committee will suggest procedures and offer recommendations at the next Executive Board meeting. It is hoped that a Bibliography Prize will encourage SALALM members to work in this area.

Dan Hazen was asked to present the resolutions of SALALM XXV. (See Appendix A.)

The first and second resolutions passed without discussion.

Background information for the third resolution was provided by Robert McNeil, who commented that a SALALM resolution might lend weight to arguments for maintaining strong Latin American centers in Great Britain in the face of general area studies cutbacks. The resolution could be used as needed by the heads of the various centers. The resolution was approved.

The text of the fourth resolution was corrected, and the resolution passed.

Ms. Shepard suggested that the White House Conference and NCLIS be included among recipients listed for the fifth resolution. Mr. Lauerhass pointed out that the resolution's intent is to support area studies; Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt concurred that the inclusion of other bodies might dilute the effect. The resolution passed as submitted.

Suzanne Hodgman asked to whom the sixth resolution was addressed. Dan Hazen replied that this resolution is directed primarily to the Research Libraries Group, OCLLC, and the Library of Congress. The Committee on Policy, Research, and Investigation will assume responsibility for distributing all the resolutions. As with the other resolutions, this one passed without dissent.

There were no resolutions from the floor.
Ms. Gutierrez-Witt reviewed arrangements for SALALM XXVI, to be held at the Hyatt-Regency Hotel in New Orleans, April 1-4, 1981. Thomas Niehaus, chairperson of the Local Arrangements Committee, will try to arrange a post-conference riverboat cruise. The conference theme will be "Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Resources." The program will include theme panels, workshops, roundtables, and a keynote speaker. Among the topics to be addressed are Latin American migration to the United States, Latin American governments as publishers, British and Canadian economic involvement in Latin America, transnational corporations, and energy studies. It is hoped that both producers and users of information will be involved.

Barbara Robinson reminded committee chairpersons to send her annual reports by August for inclusion in the Newsletter.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt brought SALALM XXV to a close at 9:15 a.m.
ANNUAL REPORTS
TO
SALALM
ANNUAL REPORT
ON
LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
1980

Haydée Piedracueva
Latin American Bibliographer
Columbia University Libraries

Submitted for the Twenty-Fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Albuquerque, New Mexico
June 1-5, 1980
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Preface.

We are proud to present the *Annual Report on Latin American and Caribbean Bibliographic Activities, 1980*. This compilation results from the collaboration of the following members of SALALM's Committee on Bibliography:

- John R. Hebert, Chairperson (Library of Congress)
- Rosa Abella (University of Miami)
- Paula A. Covington (Joint University Libraries)
- Mary Gormly (California State University, Los Angeles)
- Celia Leyte-Vidal (Duke University)
- Lionel Loroffa (New York Public Library)
- Sara de Mundo Lo (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
- Barbara Valk (University of California, Los Angeles).

The purpose of this compilation is to call attention to recent bibliographies on Latin American topics. Included are bibliographies published during 1978-79, whether as monographs or as articles in periodicals. Some 1977 imprints also appear, if they were not included in previous issues of this Annual Report. There are a few 1980 imprints. For all serial publications, such as *anuarios bibliográficos*, we have included the latest issue or number that came to our attention.

The entries are arranged alphabetically under broad subject areas. The individual biography section is arranged alphabetically by biographee, with names in capital letters. There is a section on works in progress. Author and subject indexes provide added points of access, though the subject index does not cover entries for works in progress.

Bibliographies appended to books, to chapters in books, or to periodical articles have been excluded. Annotations are also excluded, to keep the length of this paper within limits.

The Annual Reports form the basis for Supplements to Gropp's *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies*. We are now in the process of selecting items of real significance and verifying their entries for inclusion in the next Supplement, which will be ready for press in March, 1981.

The Editor of this Annual Report wishes to express her gratitude to the Committee on Bibliography (of which she is a member), and to all SALALM members, libraries, and institutions, both here and abroad, that collaborated in this work.
ANNUAL REPORT ON
LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

1980

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logo de la exposición en su 75 aniversario. La Habana: Minis-
terio de Cultura, 1979. (32)

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americano 4, 2a. etapa, no. 30 (Ene./Feb. 1978): 11. (33)

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SEMинаR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Microfilming Projects Newsletter

No. 22, June, 1980

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

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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Alvear, Marcelo Torcuato de, Pres. Argentine Republic.Completed Alvear, Marcelo Torcuato de, Pres. Argentine Republic...Accion democrática: discursos...Buenos Aires, 1937. (Master negative microfilm 02451)

El Americano; periódico mensual de literatura, comercio, artes. New York. Vols. 1-2; June, 1892-Apr., 1894. (38 feet, $14)


Azpurúa, Ramón. Biografías de hombres notables de Hispano-América. Caracas, 1877. (Master 02730)

Barbados. Public Library, Bridgetown. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

BARBADOS. (Handwritten and printed materials. Detailed index available on request.)


Benedetti, Mario. El último viaje y otros cuentos. Montevideo, 1951. (Master negative 02535)


Cervantes. La Habana. Vols. 1-21; May, 1925-May, 1946. (276 feet, $97)
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Enríquez, Luis Eduardo. *Haya de la Torre, la estafa política más grande de América.* Lima, c1951 (Master negative microfilm 02426)


González Prada, Alfredo. *Family papers related to Luis Alberto Sánchez.*

González Prada, Manuel. *Bajo el oprobio.* Paris, 1933. (Master negative 02514)

——. *Horas de lucha.* Buenos Aires, c1946 (Master negative microfilm 02377)

Gráfico. New York. Vols. 1-5; 1927-1931. (240 feet, $84)


Heintzelman, Samuel Peter. *Papers: 1832-1864.* (13 reels, $190)


Honduras. Archivo Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

HONDURAS. Libros microfilmados. Nuevos libros microfilmados. (Detailed list available on request.)


International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Documentos secretos de la ITT; fotocopias de los originales en inglés y su traducción al castellano. Santiago de Chile, 1972. (Master negative microfilm 01949)

Johnston, Robert A. History of the Trinidad Sector and Base Command. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1945-1947. 5 vols. (1 reel, $32)


Lima. Archivo Histórico Municipal de Lima. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

Universidad Católica. Revista de la Universidad Católica del Perú. Vols. 3-14 (Nos. 12-161); April, 1935-Dec., 1946. (142 feet, $50)


Munden, Cecil L. (Captain). Bilateral Staff Conversations with Latin American Republics. New Orleans, 1947. (1 reel, $16)

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Nos-Otras. Caracas. Vols. 1-14 (Nos. 2-161); May, 1927-Apr., 1941. (Incomplete) (352 feet, $124)


Resolutions. 1960-1978. (1 reel, $15)

Review and Record. 1967-1977. (2 reels, $30)


Panama. Archivo Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

Panama (City). Biblioteca Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

Universidad. Biblioteca. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

Paraguay. Archivo Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)


Peru. Archivo Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

PERU. Ecclesiastical archives. (Detailed index available on request.)


Pintado, Vicente Sebastián. Papers. (6 reels, $96)


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Sáenz, Moisés. Sobre el indio peruano y su incorporación al medio nacional. México, 1933. (Master negative 02600)

Salama, Roberto. Para una crítica a Pablo Neruda. Buenos Aires, 1957. (Master negative 02509)

El Salvador. Ministerio del Interior. Archivo. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

El SALVADOR. Documentación municipal, parroquial y del nuevo Archivo Nacional. (Detailed index available on request.)

San Salvador. Biblioteca Nacional. (Detailed index of materials filmed available on request.)

Sánchez, Luis Alberto. Personal Papers. The two large sections are letters between Sánchez and Alfredo González Prada and between Sánchez and Haya de la Torre. To begin, 1980

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino. Ideario. Santiago, Chile, 1943. (Master negative microfilm 02407)


Silva, Bernardo da Costa e. Viagens no sertão do Amazonas... Porto, 1891. (Master negative 02449)

Sociedad y desarrollo. Santiago, Chile. Nos. 1-3; 1972. (1 reel)


Teatro mexicano contemporáneo. México, D.F. Nos. 1-2, 4-17, 19-26, 28-30; 1946-1952. (60 feet, $21)

French-American Military Relations in the Caribbean Theatre in World War II. 1945. (1 reel, $18)

______. _________. Ten Studies on Aspects and Problems of the Caribbean Defense Command during the Early and Mid 1940s. 1945-1948. 11 vols. (2 reels, $38)

______. _________. War Plans and Defense Studies. 1940-1949. 6 vols. (1 reel, $29)

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SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Microfilming Projects Newsletter

Index, Numbers 1-20

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

In this index, issue numbers are represented by Roman numerals; page numbers by Arabic numbers. Thus, XI, 1, 3 refers to issue number 11, pages 1 and 3. In some issues, page numbers will need to be supplied by the user.

We have tried to verify all entries, but have not been successful in every instance. In such cases, we have included the information exactly as received by the Editor. This is also the explanation for the lack, in some entries, of such information as place and/or date of publication. We have also made a determined effort to list serial publications in one form only, in spite of the various forms to be found in the different issues of the Microfilming Projects Newsletter.

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The Future of Latin American Materials at the Center for Research Libraries

Ray Boylan

My topic for this morning is the future of Latin American materials at the Center for Research Libraries. I must begin by stating that I really do not know what the future of Latin American materials at the Center will be. I do understand, however, the reasons for my ignorance. In the belief that recognizing the source of one's ignorance is the first step on the road to enlightenment, I will share these reasons with you.

The first thing that leads to my ignorance of the future is that the Center for Research Libraries is a cooperative endeavor of institutions that maintain research libraries, and I do not know what the members will want it to do in the 1980s.

The second reason relates to the first, namely, that regardless of what the members might want the Center to do, I do not know how much they might be willing or able to invest to have it do these things. As is the case with any institution, the more that is asked of it, the more it will cost. There are still no free lunches.

The third reason for my ignorance is that I don't know all that much about Latin American research materials and the problems that librarians might face in providing access to them.

And finally, I do not know how far Latin American bibliographers and researchers might be willing to tread along the path of cooperation.

Let us now examine these four sources of uncertainty to see whether we can come closer to wisdom concerning the future of Latin American materials at the Center for Research Libraries.

The Center is maintained, supported, and funded almost entirely by the 115 institutions that are full members. While it also provides service to around 70 associate members, the ultimate decisions about what it does are made by the full members.

The members govern the Center through a Council comprised of the chief librarians and a representative appointed by the president of each member. This group meets once a year to approve the budget, elect the Board of Directors, and make other decisions about the Center. It is important to keep in mind that the Council and Board consist primarily of library and university administrators. The priorities established for the Center are going to reflect the priorities of library and university administrators, as opposed to the priorities of bibliographers and researchers. The differences in priorities are apt, to a large extent, to reflect different understandings of economic realities, and the varying degree to which different decision-makers are responsible for dealing with these realities.

What will the Center for Research Libraries be doing in the 1980s? The simple answer is that it will be doing what the library and university admin-
Library administrators at member institutions want it to do. This is likely to be determined by what they feel they cannot afford to do individually, but must do cooperatively.

The past may provide a clue to what we might expect from the future. One thing which needs to be stressed, I think, is that academic institutions, and the libraries they support, have enjoyed thirty years of comparative wealth. As a result of federal educational programs for veterans, the baby boom of the late 1940s, and the emphasis on increased educational requirements to deal with more sophisticated technology, academic institutions have passed through a period of prosperity seldom equalled in history. We must remember that the normal condition of educational institutions and libraries, relative to the rest of society, is poverty.

Librarians' appreciation of this comparative prosperity may have been diminished, however, by the fact that their funds were increasing while the body of resources to which they were trying to provide access was growing even faster. Not only were a greater number of significant publications being published in fields in which academic libraries had traditionally collected, but there were whole new fields to which libraries were expected to provide access.

While they were certainly not a new field, international studies presented a new challenge to academic libraries due to the increased emphasis placed on them by North American colleges and universities in the years following World War II. As soon as librarians began to try seriously to collect material in support of these programs, they recognized the immense challenge confronting them. If American libraries were to provide access to the world's literature, it was obvious that they must cooperate in doing so. Efforts to do this resulted in such initiatives as the Farmington Plan, the Public Law 480 programs, L.C.'s NPAC activities, the Association of Research Libraries' Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, and the Latin American Cooperative Acquisition Project. Foreign materials have also been a major area of emphasis at the Center for Research Libraries, as I will make clear in a moment.

While international studies have been receiving increased attention over the past thirty years, it must be kept in mind that they still usually take second place to many other subjects. To put this in rather simple terms, the financial advantages of learning mathematics outweigh those of learning a second language, and our society puts greater importance on teaching people to build roads than it does on the study of the roots of poverty in Brazil. I am not at all convinced that our society's priorities are correct, but they are the priorities that library and university administrators have to live with. It is thus not at all surprising that much of the resource sharing activity that research libraries have engaged in during this period has involved materials needed to support international studies programs. Such programs require access to a vast amount of material but, in terms of the academic curriculum, it is material of secondary importance.

During the past thirty years, then, libraries have been comparatively wealthy, but they have had to deal with an ever expanding quantity of resources to which they might be expected to provide access. The increased emphasis on international studies programs has intensified the demands on libraries, even though these programs remain of secondary importance at most institutions.
What may we expect in the future? All indications are that educational institutions are returning to their normal state of poverty. Yet, at the same time, the expectations which have been placed on libraries are not apt to decrease. The amount of material to which they are expected to provide access continues to grow, and its cost is inflating at an alarming rate. For librarians involved with international studies, I think that the picture is even more dismal. Not only will they be affected by the simple fact that there are less funds available to libraries, but they may well see their share of the available dollars decrease, reflecting their secondary position in the academic curriculum.

The financial constraints of the 1980s will make it clear that cooperation in providing access to research materials is not only a good thing, but is also a necessity if we are to make available the resources our students and faculties need and have become accustomed to. Making funds go farther will not just be something administrators nag librarians about, but something they insist upon. In turn, administrators are apt to be more willing to put their money into cooperative endeavors such as the Center for Research Libraries. However, this is not to say that even in the area of cooperation there will not be some very real financial limitations. The economics of cooperation will get increased attention. The Center will be subjected to this increased scrutiny, as will travel allocations to attend SALALM meetings.

As I have indicated, my knowledge of the problems of collecting Latin American materials is limited, so I do not know specifically how all this is likely to affect those of you charged with this responsibility. So, with the expected problems of the future in mind, let me offer some general comments about what the Center for Research Libraries is now doing, and what it may do in the future, and leave it largely to you to determine how this is apt to affect your own endeavors. Rather than enumerating specific collections and programs, I will address myself to the factors which have shaped these.

The first consideration to keep in mind is that the Center's collections have been developed for maximum impact on large research libraries as a group. Most of its collections are based on types of material that cut across specific subject disciplines. The collection of foreign doctoral dissertations is perhaps the most clearcut example. Such collections are partially intended to allow the members to be selective in their own acquisitions, by assuring them that if they do not choose to collect a particular title, it will still be available from the Center.

A second factor which must be remembered is that the collections are defined as consisting of infrequently used research materials. They are not meant to supplement a university's teaching programs, but rather its ability to support original research. Since the research that scholars and advanced students undertake is expected to be original, the material they need is almost by definition likely to be infrequently used. Research materials tend to be infrequently used as a result of three things: specialization; language; and timeliness. It is these three characteristics which help define the Center's collections. Archival materials in microform, for example, are an important part of the Center's collection program because they tend to be of interest to only a small group of specialists who are trained to use them. Language barriers mean that even important scientific and technical journals published
abroad may be infrequently used, so the Center collects a large number of rather basic foreign scientific and technical journals. The problem with timeliness is obvious, since most publications are used less frequently as they become older. When use remains high, they are called "classics." Thus the Center gives a major emphasis to older monographs and serials acquired through deposits or purchased in microform. It also stresses newspapers, a form of publication meant to become rapidly dated.

A third factor that must be mentioned is the advantage offered by a centralized, jointly-owned storage and lending library. Because the Center deals exclusively with infrequently used materials, it is able to process and store them more economically than can occur in a library where all materials must be integrated into an open stack collection. Since the Center is almost exclusively engaged in interlibrary lending, it has been able to establish procedures that normally allow it to respond much more rapidly to requests than the library whose first obligation is to local patrons. The fact that the Center is jointly controlled makes it an ideal place for storing jointly owned materials. These advantages have led to the Center's designation as administrator for such cooperative microform projects as the ARL-sponsored Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, and the Latin American Microform Project.

Based on these three factors, which have shaped the Center's current programs, what can we expect the membership to ask of it in the future?

First, I think we can expect that certain broad categories of material such as foreign doctoral dissertations, archives in microform, and newspapers will continue to be collected at the present level. In turn, financial constraint will lead librarians at member institutions to be much more hesitant about acquiring these types of material. Other categories of material, such as foreign government documents, foreign college catalogs, foreign bank publications, and serials in general are apt to receive increased emphasis at the Center, to the extent that sufficient funding can be provided. The current dismal prospects for the establishment of a federally-supported national periodical center will probably lead to an increased emphasis upon journals at the Center, and particularly journals in foreign languages.

We can also expect that, unless the economic climate changes dramatically librarians in research libraries are going to find it more and more difficult to justify to their administrators the acquisition of materials that are seldom borrowed. Librarians may question specific use studies and the praises of browsing, but they are still going to find it increasingly difficult to justify large expenditures on seldom used titles. This will bring increased demand upon the Center and may, in effect, broaden the definition of infrequently used materials. For reasons which I have already indicated Latin American bibliographers, along with other librarians involved with international studies, may find the pressures particularly acute. There are good reasons, then, to believe that the Center in the 1980s will play a much more significant role in providing research materials for international studies programs.

For this to happen, however, certain things have to fall into place. Two of these already seem very likely to occur. At its meeting this past April the Center's Council approved the construction of an additional physical facility, which will provide desperately needed space for material and staff. Secondly, bibliographic access to the Center's collections will be greatly
improved over the next few years. On July 1st, Mr. Donald Simpson will be-
come the Center's Director. Mr. Simpson, whose background is largely in
automated bibliographic networks, has already indicated that improved bibli-
ographic access will be among his administration's highest priorities.

The other condition for the Center to play a significant role in providing
access to resources needed for international studies depends primarily on the
librarians working in support of these programs. As I have indicated, I feel
fairly certain that administrators are going to have to require librarians to
get by with less funds. But as far as Latin American materials are concerned,
the Latin American bibliographers are the experts upon whom administrators
must depend to make the best use of available funds.

Administrators are only going to be willing to put funds into the Center
for Research Libraries if they know that the library staff at their institu-
tion is taking advantage of the Center's services. If they are not already
doing so, persons responsible for local collection development are going to
have to start looking at the resources available from the Center and asking
whether they have to acquire local copies of titles the Center is already col-
lecting. For example, do you need to purchase foreign doctoral dissertations
when the Center will acquire these whenever they are needed, and already has
a collection of over 600,000? Librarians often maintain that they cannot de-
pend on the Center, because their patrons do not want to wait for material to
arrive from Chicago. Well, as budgets get tighter, they are going to have to
wait for some things, and they will only be able to get other materials by
traveling to a distant location. While depending more on the Center may mean
increasing the number of items for which patrons must wait, it can also mean
increasing the number of items to which the library can provide access. If
we can refine the techniques for predicting the frequency of use for given
items, we should also be able to cut down on the number of instances when we
must depend on the Center. At the same time, we should be able to predict more
accurately those things which need only be available from the Center.

If the Center is to place greater stress on the acquisition of Latin Ameri-
can materials, then Latin American bibliographers must expect to see more of
the funds which they would otherwise have for local acquisitions going to the
Center. The creation of the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) is evi-
dence that many librarians are willing to put forth the funds and the effort re-
quired to increase access to research materials through cooperation. LAMP has
already managed to make several important resources available that might not
otherwise have become accessible. While LAMP does not enjoy the same level of
acceptance and participation among Latin American bibliographers as exists for
CAMP among Africanists, or SAMP among South Asianists, these may come with time
and a record of accomplishment.

In conclusion, then, here are my guesses for the future. The Center for
Research Libraries will become a more effective agency for cooperation among
research libraries in the 1980s as the result of having more space for mater-
ials and staff, plus better bibliographic access to its collections. Library
and university administrators will be more inclined to put funds into coopera-
tion, as the result of having less funds overall; but they will scrutinize even
these funds more closely. For librarians concerned with Latin American studies,
as for all librarians working in support of international studies, cooperative collection development will become increasingly essential. The extent to which the Center for Research Libraries is able to help them will largely depend on their resourcefulness and their willingness to take advantage of the opportunities it provides.
Latin Americanists comprised one of the most active groups concerned with the President's Commission during the life of that body. Since the Commission's mandate terminated, in November, 1979, Latin Americanists have remained impressively active in encouraging more support for foreign language and international studies. It is therefore a special pleasure for me to speak at the twenty-fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, SALALM.

Some background on the work of the Commission may be helpful. I shall, however, focus primarily on the prospects for implementation of the Commission's recommendations. It is important to look forward, not back, if the situation is to change in the years ahead.

The several circumstances leading to the establishment of the President's Commission shed light on why different interests thought it was needed. The National Security Council, concerned in the early 1970s that our universities might not produce enough foreign language and international studies specialists to staff the foreign affairs establishment, urged that an autonomous body be created to look at this problem. The Department of Commerce, seeing the decline in the U.S. balance of payments, supported the establishment of the Commission as a means to encourage foreign language study and thereby enhance our competitiveness in foreign markets. Under the 1975 Helsinki Accords, the U.S. is committed to encourage more instruction in the languages and cultures of the other signatory states. A member of the Congressional Committee charged with overseeing the implementation of these accords, Congressman Paul Simon of Illinois, persuaded President Carter that establishing a presidential commission could be significant in achieving this end.

The Commission was established by a White House Executive Order of April, 1978. The chief elements in its mandate were: to direct public attention to the importance of foreign language and international studies (the phrase initially used, "area studies," was thereby broadened); to assess the national need for foreign language and international studies specialists; to recommend how these needs should be met—with an eye to job opportunities for these specialists; and to recommend what programs in foreign language and international studies would be appropriate at which levels in our educational system, and the financial support they should have.

The President's Commission was extraordinarily diverse in composition. Among its twenty-five members were people from higher education, business, labor, the media, Congress (four members), federal agencies concerned with international education (the former Commissioner of Education, the Director of the International Communication Agency), persons active in citizen education and in foreign language teaching, and individuals from linguistic and ethnic minorities. It was a wonderfully disparate group. The fact
that during its brief year of existence an enormous team spirit approach developed is a tribute both to the skill and commitment of the chairman, James A. Perkins, and to the concern of Commission members that its work make a difference.

We held regional hearings in different parts of the country. Commission members and staff participated in an amazing number of formal and informal conferences, and we heard from great numbers of people through correspondence. It was extraordinarily gratifying that so many organizations and individuals produced so heroically to educate the President's Commission on its tasks. The Commission hired a few consultants to help with its work. The Rand Corporation, for example, undertook a study on the supply of and demand for foreign language and international studies specialists. But extremely important were the individual experts who agreed to undertake special papers and studies to inform the work of the Commission. The paper by William E. Carter, "International Studies and Research Library Needs," published in the Commission's Background Papers and Studies, was extraordinarily useful in this regard.

The Commission presented its report to the White House in early November, 1979. Its main findings on foreign languages and international studies were a shock even to those active in the field. Little more than two percent of American high school students study a foreign language for more than two years ... and we all know what two years of a foreign language does not do for one's proficiency. The Commission found that higher education enrollments in foreign languages have declined by some twenty percent over the last ten years, and that the proportion of higher education institutions requiring a foreign language for entrance or graduation has gone down from 34 to eight percent. The federal funding of foreign area studies research, in constant dollars, has decreased by 58 percent since 1967; that for international educational exchanges has shown the same discouraging trend. Few schools of business administration require their students at any level to take courses in the international field. More serious may be the reluctance of American businesses with operations abroad to make foreign language proficiency a criterion in staff recruitment--because they doubt they can find such people coming out of our colleges and universities.

The decrease and unpredictability of federal funding for area studies was forcibly brought to the Commission's attention. We learned of the problems of research library collections in area studies: the soaring costs of books and periodicals; the impact of the declining dollar and inflation abroad; and the special difficulties of collections requiring foreign acquisitions.

The Commission's main recommendations on foreign language and international studies called for federal and other funding to strengthen foreign language teaching, with emphasis on both communication skills in language and the importance of foreign language teaching as a means to teach about other cultures and countries. In a recent speech, Frederick Rudolph observed that foreign language teaching is in trouble in large part because of the hostile attitude of literature professors to the teaching of foreign languages.
In area and international studies, the Commission recommended federal funding of 65 to 85 national centers at the rate of $250,000 per year. Forty-five to fifty-five of these would focus on area studies, and twenty to thirty on such international issues as national security, food, and population. Also recommended were sixty to seventy regional centers, to be federally funded at the rate of about $150,000 annually, to concentrate on strengthening area and international studies in their regions through cooperative programs involving undergraduate studies, community colleges, and elementary and secondary schools. Teacher initial and in-service training, curriculum development, and pedagogical experimentation would be emphasized. The third element in the Commission’s three-pronged recommendations for international studies was to expand federally funded undergraduate programs to two hundred per year, in contrast to only about 25 in the recent past.

All these recommendations look to increasing the federal funding of foreign language and international studies by about $75 million, or from about $22 million in fiscal 1979 to $97 million several years hence. The Commission had other recommendations, also with budgetary implications, for international studies from kindergarten through twelfth grade, for international educational exchanges, for international studies in professional schools in the fields of business and labor, and for citizen education in international studies. I should emphasize that while the Commission urged significantly increased federal funding for these fields, it recognized that state funding, and funding from such private sources as corporations and foundations, is even more important. For example, federal funds allocated to area studies centers under NDEA Title VI constitute an average of only eleven percent of their total budgets.

The President’s Commission did not neglect the very important topic of research library collections. As already mentioned, Bill Carter’s paper was very helpful. It was sent to all Commission members. Early on, I and another Commission staff member attended a meeting at the Library of Congress, organized by Dr. Warren Tsuneishi, to learn about LC area collection needs. Whenever I met with directors of area studies programs, I deliberately raised the question of library resources. Dr. Roger Paget, one of our consultants on area studies, stressed the "grossly inadequate funding support for major library collections" as one of the weaknesses of international studies in the United States. On the basis of the Commission’s findings, we made the following recommendation in our final report:

The steeply rising costs of area studies library collections calls for more inter-library cooperation, the rapid introduction of new technologies, an expansion of the Library of Congress’ National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloguing, and the establishment by the Library of Congress of a National Center for Foreign Area Bibliography. National international studies centers should receive annual federal grants of an average of $50,000 each toward library costs. NEH should finance a program of 500 "mini-grants" annually at an average of $300 each to facilitate access to national centers’ collections of faculty and graduate students at other institutions.
So much for the past; what about the future? Some observers have commented that the Commission's Report came out at a very difficult time. We are in an economic recession and a presidential election year. In fact, the timing has turned out to be extremely favorable from some points of view. The Iranian crisis and the greater awareness of U.S. dependency on oil imports have dramatized the interdependence of the world. As the Manchester Guardian observed, oil dependency makes the U.S. "a shackled giant in a world where gunboats do not steam." Events in Afghanistan, and the recent influx of over 100,000 Cuban refugees into the United States, have added to our awareness that this country is profoundly affected by events in other countries. A knowledge of other countries, and the capacity to communicate with their peoples in their own languages, has never before been so needed and--one hopes--seen to be needed.

The President's Commission was also timely because our report was issued just before Congress was faced with the reauthorization of NDEA Title VI. Moreover, as this coincided with the need to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965, it was logical and appropriate to incorporate NDEA Title VI into the new Higher Education Act as, by happy coincidence, Title VI of that act. The new title includes many of the Commission's recommendations on strengthening language and area studies.

Still another factor making the Commission's work timely was the greatly increased awareness of the need to expand U.S. exports. That the Senate version of the new NDEA Title VI included a section on strengthening the international skills of the business community was crucial in enlisting wide support in that chamber. The bill, introduced by Senators Stafford and Javits, was co-sponsored by another forty some senators, backed by the Senate Export Caucus, and ultimately passed in late June as part of the Higher Education Act, 92 to 4, with no opposition to Title VI. The outlook for the new International Education Programs Title, due to go to conference committee in late July, is extremely favorable.

With respect to library collections, the proposed legislation provides for federal funding of graduate and undergraduate centers of foreign language and international studies as national resources, and for federal grants for the maintenance of collections at centers already enjoying important library collections. Federal grants to centers identified as regional resources would, among other things, serve to strengthen, equip, and operate research and training centers, and would include the costs of teaching and research materials.

There are other positive developments on the federal scene. Shirley Hufstedler, the new Secretary of Education, stated at the inauguration ceremony for the new Department of Education that every high school graduate should know a foreign language. She increased the Department's funding request for international studies from the original $20 million to $30 million. The creation of the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Education implies a strengthened commitment to this field. For the first time, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education is explicitly including international education among the fields it will support, and the National Endowment for the Humanities for the first time has international studies as a line item in its budget. In the area of international educa-
tional exchanges, however, prospects for significant expansion are not bright. Unfortunately, it is only the rare citizen who writes his or her Congressman to urge support of exchanges.

At the state level, and in the private sector, there are also promising developments. Oregon is probably the first state to set up a state commission on foreign language and international studies. In Illinois, an education task force has come out in strong support of strengthened international studies in the schools, and similar initiatives are underway elsewhere. The University of Florida at Gainesville recently held a university-wide conference on "Expanding the International Dimension of the University of Florida," Michigan State University is undertaking a major review of its international programs and studies, other higher education institutions are reintroducing foreign language requirements, and still others are requiring study abroad for students majoring in international studies. A dozen foreign language associations have banded together to support an office in Washington, both to inform the language professions of pertinent developments in the federal scene, and to lobby in their support. The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, ACTFL, has set up an "Alert Network" to mobilize language teachers to press for more support of foreign languages. Private organizations involved in international educational exchange have started meeting together to identify their common concerns and, perhaps, work out a common agenda.

An important recommendation of the President's Commission was that:

A private body, the National Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, should be established, with mainly private funding, to monitor and report on this field and encourage its support by government and the private sector. The President's Commission should initiate the formation of the proposed National Commission.

This recommendation has been implemented. The establishment of the new National Council for Foreign Language and International Studies was announced in mid-May. It includes strong representation from the business community, an important achievement because of the need for business support of foreign language and international studies. Other members represent foundations, higher education, and the federal government. The Council's chairman, Arthur Taylor, is a former chairman of CBS; James A. Perkins is the vice chairman. Allen Kassof, Executive Director of the International Research and Exchanges Board, is serving as executive director of the new Council. A panel of senior advisors, representing a number of groups interested in foreign language and international studies, will assist with the work of the Council. Whereas the President's Commission did not attempt to set priorities among various objectives in foreign language and international studies, the Council will seek a greater focus in its efforts.

It was in part deliberate that the Commission did not seek to prioritize its goals. Our report should be regarded as a "hunting license," which allows organizations and individuals wishing to press particular aspects to
use it for leverage. In the final analysis, it is only through the individual and concerted efforts of many people that foreign language and international studies will be strengthened in this country. Those of us within institutions of higher education should be more active in these efforts within our institutions, and should encourage more support for them at the state and federal levels. In this respect, Latin Americanists and the people involved with foreign area library collections built an impressive record while the President's Commission was in existence. It is important that this effort be maintained and expanded.
Non-Print Materials and the Mexican American
César Caballero

The old adage "one picture is worth a thousand words" still holds true when it comes to A-V (audiovisual) materials in libraries serving the Chicano. A-V materials have become an integral part of such facilities, where they help to fill gaps in the printed materials. Films, sound recordings, videotapes, and other such resources help to make the library more available to people with low reading proficiency. They are also used by teachers, community organizers, and government workers as a catalyst for group discussions and presentations.

A-V materials are important to the Mexican American community because they can be used to document and disseminate information on its history, culture, sociology, music, and arts. There are many aspects of people's lives that can only be captured through the sound and visual images of film--the music at a Chicano wedding, for instance, or the language and facial expressions of Chicano leaders.

Acquisitions.

The biggest problem in acquiring A-V materials suitable for a Mexican American user group concerns their availability. Although there are more than 100 titles on the market today, not all of them are of good technical or substantive quality. The problem is probably due to the fact that only a few producers and distributors handle this type of material. One of the companies which provides Chicano-oriented films is Ruiz Productions, Inc. (see appendix for addresses), which has produced and is distributing films that document the Chicano experience. Another company, Azteca Films, Inc., specializes in feature length films in Spanish, for the most part produced in Mexico. Several bibliographic sources provide addresses for companies which deal with these materials. For example, Dr. Daniel Flores Durán's Latino Materials: A Multimedia Guide for Children and Young Adults, contains an excellent directory of publishers and distributors. It is partially annotated, and thus provides good leads for A-V materials suitable for Chicanos. For other bibliographies, check the audiovisual sources chapter in Barbara J. Robinson's The Mexican American: A Critical Guide to Research Aids. A short list of sources is also appended to this article.

Very important materials are being produced and distributed by small non-profit organizations; these should not be overlooked. One such group, the Committee for the Development of Mass Communications, produced and now distributes a film entitled "Corrido," which provides a history of the Southwest from a Chicano perspective.

Many factors complicate the acquisition of such bilingual and bicultural materials. Reviewing sources are almost non-existent. In this situation, it is best to follow a strict policy of previewing all materials before considering them for purchase. Where appropriate, it is also good to involve faculty members who teach related courses in the review process.
Another factor that affects acquisitions is the high cost of A-V materials. Nevertheless, a very good justification can and should be made for regular purchases to build a well-balanced collection. The per-user cost of these materials is not high, insofar as films and other types of A-V materials can be utilized by many people at once. User statistics for this type of material are in the thousands.

The other major stumbling block lies in the library itself, in the cataloging department. Especially if the staff is not prepared to process bilingual resources, A-V materials may be delayed. There is no excuse for any major library in the Southwest not to have at least one fluently bilingual librarian on its cataloging staff.

Films.

Films have been used very effectively by libraries to do community outreach. They can be shown in the library and its branches, or in places where the community comes together, such as churches and community centers. Films which depict different aspects of the Chicano heritage, in Spanish or English, have been shown with great success. Sometimes these showings take place in conjunction with national celebrations or local fiestas, such as the Quince de Septiembre (15th of September), or the Cinco de Mayo (5th of May).

Among some of the favorite titles, we find "I Am Joaquín," a film based on the poem by Rodolfo "Corky" González, and "Yo Soy Chicano." Film collections exist in libraries such as the University of Texas at Austin, the University of California, and the University of Texas at El Paso. Some public facilities, such as the Pasadena Public Library and the El Paso Public Library, also have collections. Some of these libraries publish lists of their holdings which can facilitate the identification of new titles. For example, the Chicano Services Section at the University of Texas at El Paso, and the Mexican American Library Project at the University of Texas at Austin, both publish lists and make them available upon request.

A good way to locate libraries with media collections of interest to Chicanos is to consult the Guide to Hispanic Bibliographic Services in the United States. One may identify collections of interest by checking, within each entry, the subheading "non-print" under the heading "Types of Materials and Holdings."

Videotape.

Videotape is coming of age, especially in libraries serving large academic audiences. This flexible and fairly inexpensive medium can be used to acquire copies of films (with permission from the producers, of course), programs, and lectures. It is being used very successfully to document events of importance and interest to the Hispanic community.

One workable idea is to arrange to acquire copies of selected programs from local public television stations. The Chicano Services Section in the University of Texas at El Paso Library is already doing this. The
whole community benefits from the arrangement, since programs are preserved for use by both the public and the cooperating station. The only costs—those of blank videotape and of the equipment and man-hours used to reproduce the programs—should be minimal. Reproduction costs are sometimes donated by the station.

The only big problem here is the playback equipment. It is still expensive, and not made to be portable. Most academic libraries probably already have access to such facilities, although most public libraries are just beginning to get interested. This trend will accelerate as the relative cost of playback equipment decreases.

Recordings (Phonorecords, Pre-Recorded Tapes, and Cassettes).

Music is a major part of Chicano culture. Inasmuch as it is a blend of rhythms and melodies from many parts of the world, it is rich with its own flavor and color. Tex-Mex music is a good example of this interweaving of styles, with the German polka, the Corrido, and a bit of Country Western thrown in for taste. This music is being recorded, reproduced, and distributed throughout the Southwest, as well as in other parts of the United States. This and other types of music such as Salsa, Cumbia, and many others, enjoyed by Chicanos and other people, should be made readily available to all libraries in the Southwest, and also in cities with large Chicano populations. Many of the songs are traditional, and are strongly expressive of popular philosophy and ways of life. The non-Chicano user will also benefit from an exposure to the cultural richness inherent in Chicano music.

The problem in acquiring this material lies in the small number of suppliers that handle it, and in the small quantities which they handle. The best approach is to work through a local jobber of recorded music, such as Krupp Records in El Paso. Arhoolie Records distributes a series of long-play records entitled "Texas-Mexican Border Music," which provides a historical perspective on the music of the Chicano in Texas.

Oral History.

There is nothing like the voice of the "viejitos" (the old ones) to recount events, folk tales, and even jokes and riddles. All the elements of language can be captured on recording tape. Thus, the history and the cultural-linguistic heritage of the Chicano are being preserved for generations to come. These tapes will inform both current and future generations about their heritage. They will also be used by scholars and non-Chicano lay people to develop an understanding and appreciation of Chicano culture.

The Institute of Oral History at the University of Texas at El Paso, directed by Dr. Oscar Martínez, is doing significant work in this area. The Institute has conducted over 400 interviews and prepared some 200 transcriptions. These are gradually being duplicated and deposited in the Special Collections Department of the University of Texas at El Paso Library for use by the public. Schools and public libraries can also become involved in oral history projects aimed at preserving the history, culture, and language of the Chicano.
The Chicano Services Section at the University of Texas at El Paso has over 95 sound recordings of speeches, interviews, and events important to the area's Chicanos. The voices and opinions of such Chicano leaders as César Chaves, Reyes Tijerina, Rodolfo "Corky" González, and José Angel Gutiérrez are included. These tapes are used by students taking Chicano Studies courses at the University. There are many other libraries with similar collections.

Posters.

Chicano themes are well expressed on posters. These themes may include historical figures like Zapata and Juárez, or Indian motifs. An event or celebration may be announced or commemorated. Whatever the purpose, posters are used by Chicanos throughout the Southwest, and they should be included in media collections.

Posters can comprise very effective illustrations for lectures. Civic organizations use them to decorate their meeting rooms with art that is relevant and meaningful, and student teachers use them to prepare lesson plans. Thus, posters can serve an important role in a media collection. Posters of interest to Chicanos may be purchased from organizations such as La Raza Silk Screen Center.

Many posters may be acquired free of charge by contacting Chicano groups having different interests (politics, health, education, art, etc.), and asking them to supply posters announcing their activities, philosophies, and other pertinent topics. Once your users find out that you are collecting posters, they will make contributions themselves. Keep in mind that posters are also a form of archival record which documents both the aesthetic and the philosophical expression of a people.

Slides.

There are very few commercially-available slide collections with Chicano themes; one is a set on Chicano art available from TIED. But the most important aspect of this medium is that you can produce your own sets with a minimum of expense and effort. All you need is a good photographer, a camera, slide film, some money for processing, time, and an interest in a particular subject. It is always advisable to enlist the assistance of media-oriented persons. Of course, this is easiest in institutions which have their own media production centers.

Summary and Conclusion.

Audiovisual materials are essential to a well-balanced collection of library materials for a Mexican American user group. Although A-V materials relevant to Chicanos are still few, hard to obtain, and sometimes of low quality, they can and should be purchased by libraries which serve this constituency. Holdings lists from established collections, as well as other bibliographic guides, can be used to build up media resources. Librarians can be creative in finding relatively inexpensive ways to obtain
or produce A-V materials. Audiovisual materials, when properly utilized, are very cost-effective. They should be in all libraries serving the Mexican American user.

Footnotes.


Appendix: List of Sources, Names and Addresses.

General.

Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans
Chicano Arts Center
3518 Polk
Houston, Texas  77003

Atlantis Productions, Inc.
1252 La Granada Drive
Thousand Oaks, California  91360

Azteca Films, Inc.
1500 Broadway
New York, New York  10036

Bilingual Educational Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 669
1607 Hope Street
South Pasadena, California  91030

Chicano Arts Film Enterprises
2011 Bawdrea
Suite 1505
San Antonio, Texas  78207

Committee for the Development of Mass Communication
P.O. Box 3557
El Paso, Texas

Educational Media Corporation
2036 Lemoyne Avenue
Los Angeles, California  90026
Indiana University Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Merco International
P.O. Box "B"
Somis, California 93066

Pixan Film Center
El Centro Campesino Cultural
P.O. Box 1278
San Juan Bautista, California 95045

Ruiz Productions, Inc.
P.O. Box 27788
Los Angeles, California 90027

South Texas Multi-Films
4806 Avenue C
Corpus Christi, Texas 78410

El Teatro de la Esperanza, Inc.
P.O. Box 1082
Goleta, California 93017

TIED
201 North St. Mary Street
Suite 500
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Posters.

Angel Arts Design Associates
P.O. Box 1566
Studio City, California 91604

El Renacimiento
915 North Washington
Lansing, Michigan

El Taller Gráfico, United Farm Workers of America
AFL-CIO
La Paz, Keene, California 93531

La Causa Publications
P.O. Box 4818
Santa Barbara, California 93103

La Raza Silkscreen Center, Inc.
3174 16th Street
San Francisco, California 94103

184
M&A Editions
Route 5
P.O. Box 332
San Antonio, Texas 78211

Taller de Artes Gráficas
1325 Fruitvale Avenue
Oakland, California 94601

Vámonos Recio Publications
P.O. Box 17111
El Paso, Texas 79917

Records.

Arhoolie Records
P.O. Box 9195
Berkeley, California 94709

Bilingual Media Productions
2168 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California 94704

Center for the Study of Comparative Folklore and Mythology
University of California - Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Chulas Fronteras, Arhoolie Records
10341 San Pablo Avenue
El Cerrito, California 94530

El Centro Campesino Cultural
P.O. Box 1278
San Juan Bautista, California 95045

Infal Records, Inc.
2144 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress: Into a Decade of Growth, 1980-1990

William E. Carter

Although Hispanic materials have formed part of the collections of the Library of Congress ever since the acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's personal library in 1815, it was not until 1939 that a formal unit was established specifically to service and develop these Hispanic collections. Today these collections are among the finest in the world. They contain primary and secondary materials from all parts of the Spanish and Portuguese speaking world, from the Caribbean, and for the study of all periods from the pre-Columbian to the present.

Of the nearly nineteen million volumes now in the Library's general book collections, an estimated one million seven hundred thousand are concerned with the Spanish-speaking, Portuguese-speaking, and Caribbean world. Most of these materials form part of the Library's general holdings and thus are physically scattered throughout the various buildings which today constitute its physical plant. These holdings are particularly strong in history, literature, and the social sciences.

In addition to this large number of books, the Hispanic collections contain manuscripts, government publications, newspapers, periodicals, legal materials, maps, prints, photographs, and music. Custodial responsibility for most material lies in specific divisions other than Hispanic. Thus newspapers are handled by the Serials and Government Publications Division, legal materials by the Hispanic Law Division of the Law Library, prints and photographs by the Prints and Photographs Division, and music by the Music Division. Worthy of special mention is the Archive of Hispanic Culture, developed through the cooperative efforts of the Hispanic and the Prints and Photographs Divisions during the 1940s, and containing more than 15,000 glossy prints and color slides which document painting, sculpture, architecture, metallurgy, wood carving, and weaving throughout the Hispanic world. Also worthy of special mention are manuscript collections such as those given to the Library by Edward Stephen Harkness in 1928 and 1929, and by Hans P. Kraus in 1969.

One collection, under the custody of the Hispanic Division, and unique in both format and content, is the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Begun in 1942, the Archive presently contains the voices of over 450 outstanding Latin American and Iberian writers, five of whom are Nobel prize winners for literature. Two of those Nobel winners were from Spain: Juan Ramón Jiménez and Vicente Aleixandre; and three were from Latin America: Gabriela Mistral (Chile), Miguel Angel Asturias (Guatemala), and Pablo Neruda (Chile). The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape: A Descriptive Guide (1974) provides information on the first 232 writers recorded for the Archive; listening facilities are available in the Hispanic Division's reference section.

Since its inception, the Hispanic Division has assumed a leadership role for Latin American studies collections and centers throughout the United States. Its official charge is to develop the Spanish and Portuguese collec-
tions of the Library of Congress; to facilitate their use by Congress, other federal agencies, and scholars; and to explain and interpret them through published guides, bibliographies, and studies. At its best, the division has functioned as a "center" for Latin American Studies centers, and that is the role which it hopes to fill over the next decade.

Accomplishing this will be far from easy. Even though the resources of the federal government are vast, they fall far short of being limitless. We are all aware of the skyrocketing cost of books and periodicals, and are becomingly increasingly aware that these costs, while painfully burdensome, are miniscule when compared with those of cataloging, housing, and servicing collections. Today cataloging alone costs five to ten times the purchase price of a book, and such costs are tending to increase by geometrical proportions.

The Library of Congress, alone among the great libraries of the world, has the ideal of collecting every published item of significant research value, whether this be present or future, and regardless of the item's place of publication. The easiest way to accomplish this would be to collect indiscriminately and exhaustively in every country of the world. But this is neither possible nor desirable. When it has on occasion been attempted, it has placed an enormous burden on the Selection Office of the Library, for theirs has been the task of separating the wheat from the chaff. The volume of material presently produced throughout the world demands that great care be given to blanket order dealer instructions, to the work of the recommending officers, and to the generation of exchange and gift materials. Quality must take precedence over quantity, and for this to occur the direct involvement of subject specialists is and will remain critical.

In a time of spiraling inflation and diminished purchasing power, research libraries are being forced to make hard choices. For many services and materials, users will increasingly be directed to very large collections such as those of the Library of Congress. Yet no institution can do everything. Cooperative networks must be developed and nurtured if any single institution is to do the job that it should.

One of the greatest challenges facing the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress is to eliminate the expenditures of resources and time on materials which, at best, are only marginal to scholarship. If it can succeed in doing this, then it can reasonably hope to retain a fairly comprehensive collecting policy. The ideal for the division is to collect all materials of serious research value published anywhere in the world and pertaining to the cultural, political, social, and economic life, past and present, of the countries of the Iberian Peninsula, all of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States regardless of language and cultural history, and of Hispanic cultures wherever found. To do so, collecting is carried out in all relevant languages, including Amerindian tongues and regional dialects of Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English. There are no chronological limits. Where needed originals or reprints are unavailable, an attempt is made to acquire microform or electrostatic reproductions. Theses and dissertations are acquired selectively when they contribute to the understanding of the culture and when they have not been published in any other form.

Such a policy, duly implemented, will guarantee that the Library's Hispanic collections remain at a comprehensive level. Realistically, such
coverage can be attained only for current and/or near current materials. Only those retrospective works produced by important authors, or considered as landmarks in the history of any given subject, are collected. Translations or re-editions are collected only if they contain significant new materials.

In any collection policy dealing with the Hispanic world, literature and belles lettres present special problems. Great care must continually be exercised so as not to flood the Library with materials of only marginal interest to research. At the same time, every effort should be made to acquire those titles that do have research value. Obviously neither the Library of Congress nor any other library can afford to acquire exhaustively all titles of prose and poetry published anywhere in the world. However, to retain its role of leadership, the Library of Congress should have the works of all important authors. Thus we will continue to collect the works of individuals who record or have recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, of all recognized Hispanic writers from any age, and of all authors whose works have been accorded recognition in some form, for example by being awarded a prize. In addition, we will continue to collect all important works by authors representing significant schools of literature for any given country or region. In implementing such an approach, the selection of works by new authors will be based on reviews of works, the valued selection of reliable book dealers, and the availability of representative publications from the country of origin. Simple reprints of works already in the Library's collections will not be kept unless they contain significant new commentary.

The Library of Congress' outstanding collection of legal, official, and government documents and publications from the Hispanic world will be maintained and augmented. All major publications produced by the national government of each entity in the Hispanic world will continue to be collected. Publications of lesser administrative units will be generally acquired only on a selective basis, whereas publications of the region's major international organizations--e.g. OAS, CEPAL, LAFTA, SELA, CARICOM, CACM, The Andean Pact--will be acquired at a comprehensive level. Microform copies of these documents and reports will be used to replace original paper copies where feasible.

Because increasing numbers of research reports, containing valuable primary data, are appearing in ephemeral formats, we shall place renewed emphasis on the collection of technical reports. Those not selected for cataloging will be screened in the appropriate division for possible retention in either a technical reports or a pamphlet collection file. There they will be held for a maximum of five years, at which time they will be reviewed and, if no longer relevant for research, discarded.

Essential to implementation of such a plan are regular surveys of discrete segments of our Hispanic collections. This year such a survey is planned for Puerto Rican materials. Equally essential is the work of the Hispanic Acquisitions Project. Established in 1978, this project has successfully combined many of the functions of Exchange and Gift with those of the Order Division. One of the most important innovations of the HAP project has been the creation of an acquisitions control file (ACF) for monographs published during the past four years. This file consists of records of all orders and receipts
for purchase and exchange materials, and all new MARC-file titles automatically provided to HAP by ASO (Automated Systems Office). The file, kept in title order by country, provides useful data on response time between order or request and receipt, and on sources of the materials. Above all it minimizes duplication, first at the order or request stage, and then at the time of receipt. Purchase duplicates can be immediately identified and returned for credit, and unwanted second copies can be pulled out of the processing stream, to save unnecessary handling.

More than dramatically increasing the quantity of Hispanic material reaching the Library, the existence of HAP has substantially enhanced our control over the recurring problem of needless duplication, and has facilitated greater control over quality. The total number of receipts continues to grow but at a modest rate. In 1979, 111,106 items were received, up from 108,815 in 1978. This fairly representative magnitude of increase suggests that, if past trends continue, receipts should grow by a few thousand per year over the next decade, with the total never falling below 100,000. It consequently seems reasonable to assume that the number of volumes in the Library of Congress' Hispanic collection should reach two million within the next ten to fifteen years.

Maintaining bibliographic control over such a massive gathering of material is a challenge no less immense than acquiring and servicing it. For over forty years, the major bibliographic tool produced by the division has been the Handbook of Latin American Studies. This will continue to represent our major bibliographic effort. Automation, however, will alter some of the production procedures, and will allow much more flexibility in terms of content and format. Two word processors with communication ability have just been installed in the division. These will permit us to pull information directly from the MARC and SCORPIO data bases, to manipulate this information, and to add, delete, and rapidly edit citations and annotations. Among the eventual goals of the Handbook section are automated production of the indexes and computer driven printing.

Such changes should free the Handbook staff from much dull routine. They should eventually allow us to develop a massive computerized data base, which may be tapped for a whole series of specialized bibliographies focusing on discrete disciplines, geographical areas, or problems. The development of such a computerized data base should also greatly strengthen our reference capabilities. Such a base will, for example, enable one to retrieve references to all important works on the forest of the Amazon, or the structure of the Mexican family.

Automation promises to revolutionize not only bibliographic production but processing as well. On January 2, 1981, the two general card catalogs of the Library of Congress--the public and the official--will be closed. New, temporary card catalogs will be started that can be discarded when our automated system is fully perfected. With the closing of these two general catalogs, the Library will abandon its policy of superimposition and implement the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, second edition. The general catalog will remain only partially frozen, however, until filing arrearages have been eliminated. Once filing has been completed, only filing corrections and filming will occur in the Old Catalog.
The Library of Congress is far from alone in moving toward an automated catalog. As other major libraries progress in the same direction, we will see major new possibilities for the interchange of information and the avoidance of needless duplication. The President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies recognized the importance of this breakthrough in its recommendations for library assistance. Among these was a call for federal funding to support new technologies as the infrastructure for increased regional and national interlibrary cooperation. The Commission recommended building upon the existing strengths of major research libraries, and adding a national apparatus of bibliographic control, regionalized acquisitions policies, and improved access for users through more efficient interlibrary loan mechanisms. It further recommended that the Library of Congress expand in the near future its National Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), and that it establish a "National Center for Foreign Areas Bibliography", charged with the compilation, analysis and circulation of information about the production and availability of print, audio and visual materials of scholarly importance throughout the world."

To some extent, the recommendations of the Commission were based on a working paper prepared by this author and published in the Commission's Background Papers and Studies. That working paper suggested ways in which general recommendations, such as those of the Commission, could be implemented. It called for maintenance of at least the presence excellence of coverage at the Library of Congress, an increased sharing of responsibility of coverage and service among all major research libraries, the creation of new NPAC centers in poorly covered areas such as Hispanic Latin America, the formal recognition of regional repository libraries, the computerization of cataloging and bibliographic operations, the recognition that foreign materials are central to major research libraries, the increased cataloging of foreign materials in offices located at the point of origin, and a greater attention to both bibliographic control and preservation. Needless to say, neither the general recommendations of the President's Commission nor the more specific recommendations contained in this working paper can be implemented without adequate funding, and the generation of enthusiasm for such funding will depend on how well persons like ourselves can convince policy makers of the importance of keeping abreast of mankind's constantly growing record.

One special concern of the Hispanic Division over the next decade will be materials documenting the Hispanic experience in the territory now known as the United States of America. The interests of Hispanic Americans are, in a very real sense, favored in the structure of the Library. The Hispanic Division, charged with maintaining excellence of coverage and service for all areas of the world that have been affected by Spanish or Portuguese culture and language, is constantly concerned with obtaining important materials produced by or dealing with U.S. Hispanic minorities. There is an analogous structure for some, but not all, other important U.S. minorities. The creation of an American Division has been proposed to address such problems. Until that division has been established, the Library will continue to depend heavily on the copyright deposit law for obtaining all U.S. materials. Needless to say, if an item is duly copyrighted it will find its way to the copyright deposit. One copy of most serious research materials in that deposit is kept for the permanent collections of the Library, the major exceptions being works on clinical medicine or technical agriculture. Thus it is important that Hispanic groups producing research quality materials see to it that they are properly registered with the Copyright Office. Special efforts are now being made to

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identify materials not covered by copyright, and to bring the important ones within the Library's acquisitions net.

The opportunities open to the Hispanic Division are nearly limitless. But its resources are finite. It is an arm of the Area Studies Directorate of the Research Services Department of the Library, and has but eleven staff members. Through close liaison with the Processing Services Department of the Library, and with overseas agents and offices, the Division plans to continue its present excellence of coverage for Spain, Portugal, the Caribbean, and Hispanic and Portuguese Latin America. It will continue to provide basic bibliographic service through publications such as the Handbook of Latin American Studies, and it looks forward toward the day when both coverage and retrievability of Handbook materials will be greatly enhanced through automation. The Division will continue to produce specialized bibliographies and finding aids, such as the forthcoming Guide to Portuguese Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, and the Bibliography of Human Rights in Latin America. It hopes, during the coming decade, to see the production of a third and updated edition of the National Directory of Latin Americanists and the development and completion of an exhaustive Guide to Hispanic Manuscripts in the U.S.. The Division plans to continue a series of symposia begun this year, bringing new light to bear on neglected topics and persons from the Hispanic world. And it looks forward to receiving increasing numbers of scholars who come to the Hispanic collections of the Library of Congress for material unavailable elsewhere.

Over the coming decade the Division hopes to play an increasing role as an information clearinghouse for Hispanic studies. This it can only accomplish by working closely with a whole series of institutions and organizations. The Division can take the lead in spearheading projects, and much if not most of the work for these projects can be carried out in its offices. But, by their very nature, these projects must be cooperative, and help, advice, and direction must be obtained from leaders representing the entire community of Hispanic specialists.

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress is and will continue to be a major center for Hispanic studies. But it is fully aware that it is only one of a series of such centers. Both the Division and other centers of Hispanic studies can realize their full potential only through the emergence of functional national and regional level networks. Technology has dropped the latch for the development of such networks. It is we, however, who must open the door.

Footnotes

2. Table: Library of Congress, Hispanic Area Acquisitions

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* This article has not been copyrighted due to the fact that, as a product of a member of the staff of the Library of Congress, it is in the public domain.
Hispanics in librarianship and library services to Hispanics: what does the future hold for them? Will the '80s really be the decade for Hispanics in the profession? Will we see a marked improvement in library and information services to Hispanics in the United States?

These are futuristic questions which cannot be answered right now. However, one can advance some predictions at this time by surveying the present status of Hispanics in the profession, and of library and information services to Hispanics in the United States.

The most obvious and natural indicator is provided by the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which took place in Washington, D.C., last November. This conference, without doubt the most important event in the history of the profession, will have a tremendous impact on the future of library and information services in this country. Unfortunately, Hispanic participation was minimal and not very effective. Realizing at the last moment that the Hispanic population of the United States had been neglected, the organizers of the WHCLIS tried to recruit as many Spanish-surnamed persons as possible. Of the 27 Hispanic delegates, 12--almost half--were delegates at large, who were selected to compensate for inequities in the previous selection. Of these twelve, many were notified of selection a few weeks before the conference, and in some cases only days before its opening. Thus many did not have time to prepare adequately.

This lack of preparation, plus the small number of Hispanic delegates, forecast the obvious result of the conference with regard to service for Hispanics. The two resolutions dealing with Hispanic concerns were defeated. Of the 64 resolutions passed, only two dealt with minority concerns, and none mentioned Hispanics in particular. Resolution D4, calling for the provision of library services to minorities, is very brief and general. Resolution A5, dealing with access to library and information services, mentions racial and ethnic minorities among many other special groups.

It is very interesting to note that other special groups, such as American Indians, the disabled, and youth, were able to pass resolutions enhancing their respective causes. The resolutions calling for the National Indian Omnibus Library Bill and the National Library Service for the Deaf were specific and comprehensive. Hispanics did not fare well in the WHCLIS. STRIKE ONE: the handicapped are in, the Hispanics are out!

The American Library Association, which had 35,096 members in 1978, is the profession's strongest lobbying organization. Hispanic librarians, due to factors including the small number of colleagues in the profession, high dues, etc., have not played an important role in this organization. Therefore, lobbying within ALA for library services to Hispanics has been minimal and not very fruitful. At the mid-winter meeting, the ALA Council approved an 18-point federal legislation program for the 1980s. None of the points addressed the specific library and information needs of the Hispanic minority. One can assume that these needs were covered in the National Library and Information Services Act, which includes a section on "meeting the needs of special clients."
Furthermore, a survey of the ALA membership concerning priorities for the '80s reveals that service to minorities does not rank very high. The survey suggests that promoting legislation and funding may be what the members want most out of ALA in these changed times and that such manifestations of social responsibilities as promoting services to minorities may have slipped to the lower half of priorities for ALA.

STRIKE TWO: library service to Hispanics is not a high priority of ALA.

Perhaps the reason that Hispanic librarians have not made an impact in ALA is that there are so few of us. In compiling his Quién es Quién, in 1976, Dr. Arnulfo Trejo found that there were 245 Spanish-speaking librarians. Four years later, the number has increased to 312. This is a growth of only 67 librarians, and the total is still too low. If we estimate the 1980 Hispanic population at nineteen million--and we have to wait for the census to prove us wrong--then we have one Hispanic librarian for sixty thousand Hispanics, as compared with one librarian per one thousand five hundred in the U.S. as a whole.

Judged by available information, the number of Hispanics graduating from library school is very low. A 1976 report published by ALA revealed that, of a total of 7,688 Master of Library Science degrees awarded during 1975-76, blacks received 327 or 4.3 percent, and Hispanics 105 or 1.4 percent. Efforts should be made to attract greater numbers of qualified students to the profession, and to increase the number of graduates. Grants and federal monies should be sought to support training programs to provide the financial aid needed for Hispanics to pursue careers in librarianship.

Is this taking place? Not in these times of fiscal austerity. Funds dedicated to training under Title IIb of the Higher Education Act have been drastically cut. For fiscal year 1979, the appropriation was $2,000,000. In 1980 it was reduced to $667,000, and President Carter's recommendation for 1981 stands at $500,000. This reduction will have a tremendous impact on one special training program for Hispanics: the Graduate Library Institute for Spanish Americans. GLISA, founded by Dr. Trejo at the University of Arizona in 1975, has graduated an average of eleven Hispanic librarians per year. The Institute did not receive funding for 1981: the only program which made a significant and constant annual contribution to the pool of Hispanic professionals has been discontinued.

STRIKE THREE: fewer Hispanics in the profession!

Are the Hispanics out?

Not completely. There are a few bright spots scattered in this bleak panorama: a few, but at least there are some.

It is very gratifying to know that, Proposition 13 notwithstanding, the San Bernardino Public Library has opened a new branch which will serve a primarily Chicano community. How did it manage to do this? By rallying the Mexican American community's support. I will return to this point later.
Another bright spot, also located in California and also related to the San Bernardino Public Library, is the "Inland Library System Shared Chicano Resources Project." Its main purpose is to provide appropriate training in methods of serving the Chicano communities in eleven library systems in three southern California counties: San Bernardino, Riverside, and Inyo. In addition, the branch at San Bernardino will be stocked with a specialized collection of Spanish and bilingual books, newspapers, magazines, and records. This is a two-year project funded under the Library Services and Construction Act. This worthy effort should provide a blueprint for the development of similar projects to serve the various areas of the country where there are significant concentrations of Hispanics.

The last bright spot that I would like to mention is one with which I am very familiar, since I was deeply involved in its development. This concerns the situation in El Paso, and the involvement of a dedicated group of Hispanic librarians who brought some change and who raised quite a few eyebrows along the way.

El Paso has a population of about half a million people, of whom 65 percent have Spanish surnames. In 1977, the El Paso Public Library System, with a main library and eight branches, had only two Hispanic librarians.

Over the last few years, more Hispanic students from El Paso have gone to library school and returned home in search of a job. Naturally, they applied at El Paso Public Library. They were systematically turned down. The members of Reforma - El Paso Chapter became a bit curious at this phenomenon, and decided to look into it. We soon discovered that the El Paso Public Library did not have an affirmative action plan, did not have professional librarians in the three branches serving the barrios, always relegated these branches to the bottom in annual budget allocations, and had an administration dead set against--and frequently openly hostile to--the funding of the Mexican American Services position and the hiring of Hispanic librarians. We went to the administration in an effort to solve these problems, but to no avail. We tried to communicate with the Library's Board of Directors, but found that most members were insensitive to the library and information needs of El Paso's Mexican American population.

We had no recourse but the law. We went to court in 1978, suing the Library on the grounds of racial discrimination in its hiring practices. The suit is now in the process of being settled out of court. In the meantime, we discovered some very interesting facts. The Board, for example, was composed of eleven members, all Anglos with the exception of one "good" Mexican, the token Tío Taco. We also discovered that the El Paso Public Library Association is an independent body which controls the tax-supported library system. According to its state charter, the Association, through the Board of Directors, governs the Library's affairs. The City of El Paso appropriates money for the library budget, but has little control over how it is spent. We found out that the decision-making power rests in the hands of a small group of people, at that time about fifty upper middle class Anglos, who made up the El Paso Library Association. In order to join the Association, one had to pay a $1.00 membership fee which permitted one to vote in the annual meeting.

With this knowledge, the El Paso Chapter of Reforma mapped out a plan of action. We decided to take the library case to the people, and specifically to the Mexican American community. We had three goals in mind:
1. To make the Mexican American population aware of the situation at the public library;
2. To recruit as many Mexican Americans as possible to the Association;
3. To encourage them to vote in the annual elections.

Our Chapter prepared a slide presentation which was disseminated throughout the community. This presentation emphasized three points:

1. The El Paso Public Library is a tax-supported institution which should serve the library and information needs of El Paso's large Mexican American population. IT WAS NOT DOING THAT.
2. The El Paso Public Library Board should have been representative of the city's entire population. IT WAS NOT.
3. The active participation of the Mexican American community was necessary to change this status quo.

Working closely with the Concilio de El Paso, a recently formed coalition of about thirty Mexican American organizations, members of our Chapter talked to different community organizations and interested groups. We usually ended our presentations by urging the listeners to become members of the El Paso Public Library Association, to show up at the next annual meeting, and to vote. In the most recent election, the Mexican Americans did. Two Hispanics were elected to the Board, much to the chagrin of the Establishment—which, by the way, did not take this blow very well.13

This victory fulfilled one of the cherished goals of the members of Reform in El Paso, a goal best-stated as follows:

Llevar la Biblioteca al Pueblo
Y el Pueblo a la Biblioteca.

This is exactly what is happening in El Paso. We are taking the library to Mexican Americans and, by making them aware and getting them involved, we are slowly but surely bringing them into the decision-making process of the public library. As librarians, we all have heard the cliche "Information is Power." In El Paso, this has become a reality which we are applying thus: we are bringing information--power--to the people, and people to power--the Library Board.

Very briefly, what have been the net results of the involvement of El Paso Mexican American community in library issues?

In 1977, there were only two Spanish-surnamed librarians employed in El Paso Public Library. Today, out of twenty-one professional librarians, eight are Mexican Americans. We have made some progress.

In 1977, there was only one Mexican American on the Board of the El Paso Public Library. Today there are four--and hopefully more to come in the future.

In 1977, the El Paso Public Library Association included no more than fifteen active members. Today it has three hundred, of whom 75 percent are Mexican Americans.
These, then, are three concrete results—in addition to the additional awareness of library and information services which these developments have engendered. Such progress has not come easily. We at El Paso worked for it long and hard—and we are just beginning!

In this respect, then, I am confident and optimistic. I think that Hispanics hold the most important resource for effecting change during the next decade: PEOPLE. Hispanics will soon be the largest minority in the United States. If one could organize them, motivate them to participate in the American democratic process by exercising their right to vote... Think of the potential! Think also of the challenge of organizing Hispanics!

In May, 1980, a very significant news item appeared in the El Paso Times. For the first time in the political history of Texas, Mexican Americans out-voted Anglos in an election:

The 1980 Democratic primary marked the first time in Texas political history that the percentage turnout of Mexican American voters was higher than that of the Anglo population... 36 percent of the state's eligible Mexican Americans turned out, compared to 34.9 percent for the state as a whole.

Think about what this represents. And in Texas!—think about the potential!

Now, you might ask, what does this—politics—have to do with library services to Hispanics? The answer is, a lot! Given the status of Hispanics in the profession, and the outcome of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, it has to be in the political arena and through the political process that Hispanics accomplish any progress.

If we, as Hispanics and librarians, have until now been reluctant to get involved in politics and to throw ourselves into the political arena, then it is high time to shed our fears and get with it. Damn the torpedos, full speed ahead!

If I held any doubts that this was the right course to take, they were dispelled during WHCLIS. There I saw politics at its best, and also at its worst. I will never forget what one of the speakers, Nicholas Johnson, said to the participants:

The libraries are revolutionary institutions. You are in the class struggle... You are in the business of taking power from the rich ... and giving it to the masses.

Wow, this is heavy stuff! And from a former member of the Federal Communications Commission!

If we are to accomplish any progress through peaceful means, we must participate in the political process—even though it sometimes proves very frustrating. At the end of the White House Conference, and venting the frustrations of the Hispanics present there, Margaret Castro--a delegate from California--grabbed the mike and shouted:

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I am proud to have been born in this country, but I and every ethnic minority have been ignored at this Conference. You guys better think about what you have done. You guys ignored us!" 

To conclude: if we as Hispanics do not want to be ignored during the next ten years, we had better start working now and getting involved in politics, "porque de otra manera nos van a seguir dando atole con el dedo."

Footnotes


2. Ibid., pp. 44-45.


4. The Reference and Adult Services Division of ALA has a committee on Library Services to the Spanish-Speaking. This committee is now in the process of reorganization; judging by available information, it has not been very active in the past.


6. Ibid., p. 145.


8. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are presently 141,000 librarians. The Bureau of the Census estimated the U.S. population at 221,868,000 on February 1, 1980. This gives a ratio of one librarian per 1,573 persons.


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Acquisition of Official Publications
from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico:
Three Case Studies

Nelly S. González

By far the largest and most populous of the Latin American countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico possess the region's three largest economies in terms of Gross National Products, and are Latin America's three most prolific publishers.¹ Thus it is not surprising that scholars and libraries show great interest in these countries and in the publications of their governments. Official publications form an integral part of the available research sources, and they cover the gamut of intellectual inquiry from literature to administration, art to science. Researchers are able not only to examine numerous publications on many important and diverse topics, but to gain a glimpse into the value systems--political, social, literary, or other--of the respective institutions.

The field of official publications is becoming increasingly important as the use of government documents to disseminate information grows, and as government publications loom larger as a proportion of many countries' total output.² The types of publications also vary greatly, ranging from monographs concerning the major activities of federal agencies and official gazettes, to papers on foreign affairs, and pamphlets for internal use. As Mexico's Rosa Fernández de Zamora points out, the act of informing the people of regulations and activities of their government is as old as the most ancient human societies.³ Over time, governments have adopted all the modes suitable for transmitting thoughts to the society. Thus, while official publications were suitably very simple in the primitive societies, they are more complex and certainly more numerous today. This is due not only to the present-day complexity of the government structure, but also to the innumerable modes now available for disseminating information.

This article describes a project to determine the availability of Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican official publications by purchase, gift, and exchange for the library collections of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. It describes a model designed to increase success in the selective acquisition of these often-elusive materials, and provides librarians with a selected bibliographic guide to the literature on the three countries' official publications. The discussion opens with consideration of the special problems faced in acquiring official publications, and of the bibliographic apparatus currently available for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. The study continues by describing the methodology used to select and contact government agencies and to compile their responses. It concludes with a comparative analysis of the results.

Special Problems in the Acquisition of Official Publications.

The need to improve the acquisition of government publications was on the minds of participants in the first Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials; those attending the 25th SALALM face many of the same problems. As Paul L. Berry pointed out in a working paper, two salient characteristics can be noted: the persistence of the problems; and the great amount of
effort on the part of Latin Americanists, over the years, to acquire official publications.

The difficulties faced by U.S. libraries in obtaining official publications from Latin America can be classified under two headings: structural and philosophical. Structural constraints include the lack of centralization in the publication and dissemination of official materials, the lack of current national bibliographies, the relatively frequent organizational changes in government and the resultant shortage of current government directories, and the idiosyncracies of publishing activities "where some government publications are printed privately and some private (nongovernmental) publications are printed by government presses." In the case of serials, additional complexity is introduced by the irregularity with which a large number of periodicals are issued, and by the title changes which many have undergone.

Philosophical differences arise because the government agencies may often not intend a wide circulation for their publications. A number of these works are printed primarily for internal administrative purposes; as a result, a limited number of copies are printed, and these are available only to certain government authorities. To the extent that this is true, there is little that can be done to facilitate acquisitions. There is, however, hope for relaxing these constraints, though the strategy adopted depends on whether a short-term or a long-term time frame is adopted.

Long-term solutions must attack the structural problems outlined above. The project described here, however, accepts these constraints and builds a short-term acquisition program around them. Ideally, current bibliographies of government publications would identify the relevant works and thereby eliminate major difficulties. Much important research has focused on improving the bibliographic apparatus; Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico have all benefited, albeit in varying degrees.

Available Bibliographic Apparatus.

James B. Childs' landmark compilation for the Library of Congress, A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics, Argentina, published in 1945, provides extensive coverage of the pre-1940 period. As Childs noted: "there seems to have been little attempt to record systematically the official publications of the Argentine Republic. Probably the most careful and ambitious attempt is a 7-page bibliography of its Memorias, 1867-1940 issued by Obras Sanitarias de la Nación in its Memoria for 1940." Rosa Q. Mesa's Latin American Serial Documents, like Childs' work, provides bibliographic coverage for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. This singularly important contribution makes more readily accessible the holdings of serial documents in leading American and Canadian universities, federal government agencies, and the collections of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. Its coverage runs from 1810, the year of Argentina's independence, through 1970. Marilyn Whitmore's Latin American Publications Available by Gift and Exchange reveals which institutions' publications have been acquired through gift and/or exchange by an affiliation of research libraries.
An annual listing of additions to Latin American serial and monographic literature, the "Report on Bibliographic Activities," includes official publications from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and is presented to participants during the annual SALALM conference. This report is later published as a conference working paper, and becomes generally available approximately one year after its initial presentation. A recent compilation, A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies; Social Sciences & Humanities, updates Arthur E. Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies (1968 and 1976). 13 In addition, new bibliographies are extensively covered in each issue of the SALALM Newsletter. These include Argentine as well as other Latin American serials and official publications.

Among the recent Argentine works, the closest to a general bibliography is the Bibliografía Argentina de Artes y Letras. 14 Nonetheless, no publication has yet assumed the lofty goals of the seemingly defunct Boletín Bibliográfico Nacional.

The literature on Brazilian government publications, particularly serials, is rich; a number of important bibliographies supplement those mentioned above in identifying Brazil's official publications. 15 For the earliest period of Brazilian government (1808-1831), there is a concise inventory of official publications: the Catálogo of the Exposição da História do Brasil, compiled by Benjamim Franklin de Ramiz Galvão, director of the Biblioteca Nacional, and published in 1881. 16 This inventory of the Exposição da História do Brasil, held in 1880 at the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, is the major bibliographic tool of the period. 17 Galvão's assistant, Alfredo do Valle Cabral, published his own Annaes da Imprensa Nacional do Rio de Janeiro de 1808 a 1822 in 1881. 18 This publication gives a chronological listing of government publications during the years when the Portuguese crown prohibited printing in Brazil except by the Imprensa Nacional.

Among contemporary Brazilian national bibliographies, the semiannual Boletim Bibliográfico of the Biblioteca Nacional lists current serials and monographs up to 1965. 19 In 1973, it began quarterly publication with the inclusion of two lists: 1) governmental and commercial serials received by the Biblioteca Nacional; and 2) a general list of publishers and their addresses. These usually appear in the fourth issue of the year. The list was not published in 1978, but instead appeared in the first issue of 1979. 20

The Instituto Nacional do Livro's Bibliografia Brasileira Mensal listed post-1967 titles until 1972, when it was incorporated into the Boletim Bibliográfico. 21 Also noteworthy is the Mostra de Livros of the Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, and the Boletim da Biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados. 22 James reports that the latter is perhaps the best single source for official Brazilian materials for social science research. 23

The Brazilian government has certain "federal" universities directly under its auspices. These institutions issue publications, as do their individual schools, departments, etc. The bibliographic control of university serial publications is a problem compounded by their irregular frequency and lack of continuity, as well as by the brief lives of many titles. They are listed in the Guía de Publicaciones Periódicas de Universidades Latinoamericanas; although this work is neither current nor comprehensive, it is useful for pub-
lications up to 1967. This bibliography lists 404 titles for Argentina, 336 for Brazil, and 169 for Mexico. These university serial publications treat a variety of subjects; a significant share are issued by the federal universities.

Mary Lombardi's Brazilian Serial Documents, A Selective and Annotated Guide updates earlier studies and facilitates access to bibliographic information on Brazilian official publications with its list of 1,367 serial titles published through 1974. In addition, William V. Jackson, working through the Library of Congress' National Program for Acquisition and Cataloging (NPAC) in Rio de Janeiro, has compiled a Catalog of Brazilian Acquisitions of the Library of Congress, 1964-1974. This extensive, general Brazilian bibliography, containing 15,000 entries, also includes works published prior to 1964 which were acquired by the Library of Congress office in Rio de Janeiro. The catalog emphasizes history, literature, and the social sciences, and is important primarily because the decade 1964-74 was a period without precedent in Brazil's intellectual production.

Since January, 1975, Brazilian works acquired by the Library of Congress' Rio de Janeiro office have been listed in its Library of Congress Accessions List: Brazil. This monthly publication enumerates current monographs and serials, and includes a special section on new serial titles and cessations. It is very useful for serials specialists in that it records many titles of official serials at both the state and federal levels. Finally, the Latin American Bibliography, edited by Laurence Hallewell, provides an excellent guide to sources of information and research on Argentina and Mexico, as well as Brazil.

Brazilian librarians have for some time been aware of the need to bring official publications under bibliographic control. At the annual meetings of the Congresso Brasileiro de Biblioteconomia e Documentação, these librarians have actively evaluated bibliographic control of Brazil's very large commercial and official publishing industry. Additionally, the Seminário de Publicações Oficiais Brasileiras meets annually to deal specifically with government publications, as does the Ministério da Educação e Cultura, Exposição de Publicações Oficiais Brasileiras. The Comissão de Publicações Oficiais Brasileiras (CPOB), created at the Seminário de Publicações Oficiais Brasileiras held in Brasília in July, 1975, has proposed that the Câmara dos Deputados publish a "Bibliografia de Publicações Oficiais Brasileiras." At the same time, the CPOB, under the auspices of the Ministério de Justiça, is attempting to establish norms for the publication of official works through its "Manual de Normas Mínimas de Editoração para Publicações Oficiais."

Mexico's recent bibliographic compilations reflect the initial effort of Mexican scholars, particularly those working through the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, to prepare their own materials and thereby decrease their dependence on foreign works. This is reflected in the Instituto's Guía de las Publicaciones Oficiales de 1930 a 1972, planned to cover periodicals in one part, and monographs in another. The first part, Las publicaciones oficiales de México: Guía de publicaciones periódicas y seriadas 1937-1970, compiled by Rosa María Fernández de Zamora,
is an excellent resource which deals exclusively with official publications and includes information on founding date, title changes, interruptions, cessations, and dissolutions of publishing agencies. Individual titles of monographs in series are also included. The monograph part of the project, however, remains to be published. The Fernández de Zamora work updates Annita M. Ker's Mexican Government Publications, A Guide to the More Important Publications of the National Government of Mexico 1821-1936.

This focus on official publications supplements important Mexican general works, such as Luis González' "Estudio Preliminar" to Fuentes de la Historia Contemporánea de México, which is a concise history of bibliographic activities in Mexico, and the Ensayo de una Bibliografía de Bibliografías Mexicanas. During the period between 1930 (when conditions following the Mexican Revolution had stabilized sufficiently to allow the compilation of a current national bibliography) and 1966 (when the Anuario Bibliográfico—published first by the Biblioteca Nacional and then by the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas [IIB]—came into being), a wide range of short-lived bibliographic works appeared. Their coverage of this period was, unfortunately, incomplete.

A new chapter in Mexican current bibliographies began in 1967 with the publication of the Bibliografía Mexicana. It is published jointly by the Biblioteca Nacional and the IIB, and appears bimonthly. It includes a helpful list of publishers and their addresses.

Finally, as Rosa Mesa's Working Paper at SALALM 1971 points out, Mexico has no central publication office. Many of the government agencies publish and distribute their own works. This autonomy makes control over official publications doubly difficult; moreover, the number of government works has increased with the proliferation of such specialized government agencies as the Instituto de Investigaciones Eléctricas or the Banco de México. Many publications, including some important titles issued by the Secretarías, are printed by the Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, but a large number of government publications are also put out by numerous private presses.

In summary, important advances have been made toward providing current bibliographies of official publications for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Nonetheless, there is still room for improvement, particularly in compiling current information. This is especially important for those involved with library acquisitions inasmuch as they cannot afford to be working in an overly ex post fashion. In light of the bibliographic apparatus reviewed here, and given the structural problems already mentioned, the University of Illinois' project to devise a strategy to improve the flow of official publications from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico can now be described.

Methodology.

A project was designed to respond to these problems of acquisition and bibliographic control. Techniques to increase the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library's acquisition of official monographic and serial publications from these three countries were designed after a careful
survey of the availability of official government publications (periodicals, annals, annual reports, other serial publications, monographs, directories, price lists, catalogs, etc.). After examining the available bibliographies and verifying the library's holdings and contacts already established, a list of institutions to be contacted was compiled. The institutions for Brazil were drawn from the Catálogo dos Editores Oficiais Brasileiros, plus an additional seven institutions listed in Whitmore. For Mexico, the Directorio de la Administración Pública Centralizada y Paraestatal and the World of Learning were used. In the case of Argentina, no current directory or manual of government agencies was available, necessitating use of the following sources: Sources of Serials, the World of Learning, Whitmore's Latin American Publications Available by Gift and Exchange, and telephone directories. In order to avoid duplication, the library's Gift and Exchange Division was consulted to find out what exchange arrangements were already in force. Subsequently, letters were sent (see Appendix A) to government entities with which the library had not previously corresponded. The letters were written in Spanish and Portuguese, because experience suggests that correspondence conducted in the language of the country contacted yields more prompt and complete responses.

The replies were categorized to facilitate an analysis of the results. For Brazil, the responses were placed into one of three official administrative categories, following the Catálogo's tripartite division which in turn reflects Brazil's three branches of administration: Poder Legislativo, Poder Executivo, and Poder Judicial. The universities, included as federal agencies in the Catálogo, were placed in a separate category. Mexican and Argentine replies were arranged in a slightly different manner. The Mexican categories included government agencies, public sector corporations, institutions of higher education, and learned societies. Due to the lack of specialized lists or manuals of government publications, the Argentine classification deviated from the Brazilian model only in that learned societies were included as a separate category.

The classification system adopted was thus both convenient and in correspondence with each country's structure of official publications. This is not to say that other categorizations are not possible; indeed, it would be relatively simple to arrange the data in an entirely different manner. Letters were sent on May 31, 1979.

Initially, 159 letters were mailed to Argentine governmental and quasi-governmental institutions. Of these, 69 were sent to government agencies, fourteen to universities, and 76 to learned societies. The Brazilian survey originally included 87 institutions, 68 federal agencies and nineteen federal universities. Later, seven additional institutions, listed in Whitmore and cross-checked against the Catálogo, were also contacted. In the case of Mexico, 177 letters were sent: 104 to government agencies, five to learned societies, and 68 to universities.

Control cards were prepared to record the responses and facilitate their analysis (see Appendix B), and a number was assigned to each institution according to the sequence in which its reply was received. Address changes
were also recorded on the cards. When completed, the control card provided a concise record of the type of response (personal letter, form letter, etc.); the different publications offered; and the means of acquisition (gift, exchange, or purchase).

Two types of follow-up mailings were prepared: 1) to acknowledge receipt and to express appreciation for a response; and 2) to contact institutions which did not reply to the first letter. Institutions falling into the latter category were sent a copy of the first letter with a note requesting a reply. Follow-up mailings were sent on December 29, 1979, and March 11, 1980, for Argentina, and on October 31, 1979, and March 11, 1980, for Mexico. The Brazilian case is noteworthy. Follow-ups were sent on April 20, 1979, or almost a month after General João Baptista de Figuerêdo's March 15 inauguration as president. This change in procedure was necessitated by the political situation which, in some instances, caused the original and follow-up letters to be processed respectively by old and new members of the government bureaucracy. This situation had been anticipated. In Brazil, and elsewhere in Latin America, a change of administration often accompanies a change of government leadership, and this shift interrupts or adversely affects functions which in the United States are assured continuation under civil service procedures. To deal with this development, and to ensure replies to the original queries, follow-up letters were mailed alerting the new officers to the previous requests.

Results.

Each country's responses were analyzed individually. These results were then compared, and conclusions drawn. As will be made clear, the response rates showed high variability between countries.

The Brazilian response rate was excellent and beyond all expectations. Ninety-four letters were addressed to Brazilian government institutions, and 71 replies were received—a response rate of 75 percent. (See insert table 1, Brazil.) The response rate among the universities, however, was mildly disappointing, as only ten of nineteen (53 percent) answered the requests. This ratio was partially offset by the perfect mark of the judiciary branch, and by the 81 percent response rate of the executive branch. One of the two legislative institutions contacted made a response.

The timing of the replies relative to the dates of mailing was interesting. As indicated in table 2, the bulk of the responses were received during November and May, the month following each of the mailings. Nearly forty percent were received in November, and 31 percent in May. This may indicate that the primary source used for identifying official publishers, the Catálogo dos Editores Oficiais Brasileiros, was accurate and fairly up to date. The existence of directories of this kind is of critical importance in keeping track of government publishers for a project of this type. Finally, these results indicate that follow-up communications are beneficial (see insert table 2).

The results generated thus far can be conveniently summarized by a Zipf curve analysis. From figure 1, it can be interpreted that peaks were reached during the first two months following each mailing.
The success of a project such as this is ultimately measured by the number and quality of publications which were added to the library's Brazilian collection. The 71 respondents in this effort provided the library with 469 items as gifts. Of these, 140 were serial titles, accounting for 280 items. Pamphlets, constituting almost 35 percent of the items received, were sent to the library's pamphlet collection after being evaluated as significant for the holdings. Compared to the 84 periodicals provided by eight respondents, and the 56 serial reports forwarded by 21 agencies, the number of pamphlets received was far less notable. In addition, only 49 monographs were received from a total of seventeen institutions. These statistics demonstrate the high proportion of serial publications disseminated by official Brazilian agencies.

A number of the institutions sending gift publications offered to place the library on their mailing lists. These arrangements were gratefully ratified via follow-up correspondence. Three institutions proposed an exclusive exchange arrangement, while four others sent publications along with requests for an exchange with the University of Illinois.

Perhaps what was most to the library's long-term advantage was the receipt from many government publishers of catalogs listing the institution's works, whether for sale or available on a gift or exchange basis. Thirty-one respondents sent a total of 35 catalogs; of these, publications of sixteen institutions were for sale only. This suggests that almost one-half of Brazilian official publications are obtainable only by purchase. The catalogs received offered the further opportunity to systematically analyze and record the availability of Brazilian government publications.

The overall response rate for Mexico was 49 percent (87 replies to 177 inquiries). Responses were evenly divided between the first and second letters (40 to the first inquiry, 30 to the follow-up), with a sharp drop in the number of institutions (8) answering only on the third attempt (see table 2).

An examination of the time distribution of the responses (see table 2 and figure 1) indicates that approximately 90 percent of the responses to a certain inquiry will occur within three months. Thus, in the case of Mexico, follow-up letters would be dispatched at 90-day intervals.

The Zipf curve for Mexico shows the number of replies as a percentage of total letters and total responses increasing through time, but more markedly than for Brazil during the final months of the survey. This indicates a greater response lag on the part of Mexican institutions; additional follow-up letters would probably yield relatively more responses from Mexico than from Brazil.

In analyzing the response rate according to types of institutions, as detailed in table 1, one notes that public corporations performed best (70 percent), followed by institutions of higher education (51 percent) and government agencies (45 percent). There was only one reply from the learned societies. Excepting the learned societies, the government agencies had the lowest response rate to the first set of letters, at fifteen percent. This contrasts with the 34 percent initial response rate from the institutions of higher education.

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The 87 Mexican respondents provided the University of Illinois Library with 281 items as gifts. These included 45 serial titles, which combined for a total of 118 items. These ranged in value from important titles, some of which were already being received either commercially or by gift or exchange, to internal publications of little interest to scholars. The 45 pamphlets received accounted for 13.5 percent of all items received. In addition, 63 monographs were received from 24 contributing Mexican institutions. Receipts from Mexico again demonstrate a relatively high proportion of serial publications disseminated by the government.

Six of the organizations sending complimentary publications also offered to place the library on their mailing lists; these arrangements were accepted. Five Mexican institutions indicated interest in establishing exchange agreements.

Of great importance to the collection development work of the library were the 24 catalogs sent by 23 publishers of official publications. These included eighteen institutions whose publications were for sale only. This would imply that approximately 75 percent of Mexico's government publications can only be obtained by purchase. As with Brazil, the catalogs provided a further opportunity to analyze and record the availability of Mexican government publications.

One hundred fifty-nine Argentine institutions were initially contacted. Sixty-seven of them eventually replied, yielding a response rate of 42 percent (see Table 1). Learned societies accounted for a majority of the Argentine institutions surveyed. They were matched by the executive branch agencies in terms of the number of responses received, with 31 apiece. Thus, the response rate among the executive branch institutions was 46 percent, while the learned societies registered 41 percent. The fourteen universities contacted yielded five replies, for a response rate of 36 percent.

The timing of responses relative to mailing dates was once again of interest. As is apparent in Table 2 and Figure 1, 60 percent of the replies were received before the first follow-up mailing. An additional 37 percent of the answers were received after the first follow-up mailing, but before the second. Responses from Argentina received within three months after each mailing were relatively fewer than in Mexico's case, with roughly 84 percent of the Argentine replies arriving within 90 days of the respective mailings. The greatest number of responses was received during the second of the three months, contrasting with Brazil's case where the month immediately following each mailing was the most productive.

As with Brazil and Mexico, it was important to measure the quantity and quality of publications received from Argentina. The 67 responding agencies provided the library with 148 items as gifts. These included 40 serial titles, accounting for 118 items; five pamphlets, accounting for only four percent of the items; and 25 Argentine monographs, from fourteen institutions. There was a clear predominance of serials, which constituted 80 percent of all items received. Five institutions sending free publications extended an invitation to be placed on their mailing lists. Furthermore, 23 Argentine institutions expressed an interest in setting up exchange arrangements, and many valuable catalogs were received from government publishers. In addition
to listing the respective institution's works, the 24 catalogs received from nineteen institutions noted whether items were for sale or were available on a gift or exchange basis. The publications of eleven institutions were available only through purchase. The available data suggest that nearly 45 percent of the Argentine official publications are obtainable only by purchase.

From a comparative standpoint, three observations deserve special mention: 1) the much higher response rate for Brazilian institutions than for those of Argentina and Mexico; 2) the similar time-lag structures for replies from the three countries; and 3) the great difference in terms of availability of free publications for the three countries.

The Brazilian overall response rate was 75 percent (94 institutions were contacted), while Mexico's was 49 percent and Argentina's was 42 percent. However, the distribution of responses by type of institution was fairly similar for all three countries. The executive branch agencies, for example, consistently exhibited the highest overall response rates. (See table 1.)

The Zipf curves for the three countries are strikingly similar (see figure 1). Each country registered a peak in responses received during the two months immediately following each mailing (see table 2). For Brazil and Mexico, the peaks occurred sooner than for Argentina; this may reflect slower communications between Argentina and the United States. In addition, the three countries registered smaller increases in the response rates as time went on. This indicates a diminishing marginal benefit in allowing a project like this to be overly extended. It appears that two follow-up letters, at most, should be sent at three-month intervals.

The Brazilian sources of official publications provided the library with 469 items as gifts, as opposed to 281 for Mexico and 148 for Argentina. Of these, serials accounted for a clear majority. Area specialists as well as librarians were consulted to review the publications and decide which should be cataloged and which discarded. This approach was successful inasmuch as it involved faculty members in the decision to request standing orders and subscriptions for certain titles considered important, but of which they had not previously been aware.

A number of government entities provided names and addresses for publishers of related official works. After being cross-checked to eliminate duplication, these institutions were also contacted, even though they were not government publishers. While an analysis of their responses lies beyond the scope of this project, these institutions have proven to be distributors of titles of significance in each country.

Direct contact with government institutions also allowed the library to gain access to certain collections which are published jointly by the government and other entities, often the federal universities. For example, Brazil's Senado Federal publishes a serials collection in collaboration with the Universidade de Brasília. The Senado sent some volumes of this collection as part of their response to the inquiry, noting that the Universidade de Brasília distributed the collection as a whole.
Concluding Comments.

For many years, the University of Illinois Library has sought to add to its growing collection of Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican materials as an extension of its prior Farmington Plan commitment and as part of its ongoing effort to develop and enrich its important holdings on Latin America. While its Latin American collections offer scholars a wide range of research materials, the library has not been content to acquire works only through commercial bookdealers. It has traditionally requested publications in all fields from cultural societies, universities, and federal and state government agencies. Official publications, which are rich in serials titles, have been especially difficult to obtain because they are often not offered for sale. To guarantee such publications a place in the collection, it is necessary to make special efforts, which consume a great deal of staff time. These include contacting government institutions directly, processing and evaluating the materials received, and setting up an acquisitions procedure to provide for their continued receipt. Extensive correspondence with these institutions can provide needed information about the availability of official publications, and can also suggest appropriate procedures for their acquisition. The project conducted at Illinois was a successful experiment, and the procedures there developed are being applied to other Latin American countries to extend the library's coverage of official serial and other publications.

The project may be useful as a model for other libraries because it has provided insight into the most effective procedures to follow in contacting publishers of official publications, identified the response time librarians may expect in setting up orders, proven the utility of follow-up communications and, most importantly, determined that there is a large mass of official publications which, with persistent efforts, are available by purchase, gift, or exchange.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my graduate assistant, Maria Porta, and to Venicio A. de Lima and Jaime Pontigo-Martínez, without whose dedicated efforts this project would have been a great deal more difficult to carry out.
### TABLE 1.

#### A. BRAZIL

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<tr>
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<th>Number of Inquiries</th>
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<th>Percentage of Responses</th>
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<th>Percentage of Responses</th>
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<td>4. Learned Societies</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>20**</td>
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#### C. ARGENTINA

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<td>Totals</td>
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* Includes universities and research centers.

** Although the sample is very small, these figures were included for consistency.
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FIGURE I. ZIPFIAN DISTRIBUTION RESPONSES: BRAZIL, MEXICO AND ARGENTINA

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSE

TIME ELAPSED (MONTHS)

+++++++ BRAZIL
-------- MEXICO
---------- ARGENTINA
Footnotes


5. Ibid., p. 2.


7. Ibid., p. 6.


11. This affiliation comprises the Library of Congress, University of Texas at Austin, Stanford University, New York Public Library, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Minnesota.


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20. Boletim Bibliográfico, 1886- (Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca Nacional, 1886-).


22. Bibliografia Brasileira Mensal, 1938/1939- (Rio de Janeiro: 1941-). Brazilian national bibliography, includes a list of publishers.


30. For description of the project, see Ernesto de la Torre Villar in Fernández de Zamora, Op. Cit., pp. 6-8.


34. Millares Carlo, Agustín, and José Ignacio Mantecon, Ensayo de una Bibliografía de Bibliografías Mexicanas; La Imprenta, el Libro, las Bibliotecas, etc. (México: Biblioteca de la I Feria del Libro y Exposición Nacional del Periodismo, 1943), pp. 186-190, 205.

35. Bibliografía Mexicana (México: Biblioteca Nacional e Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, 1967-).


41. The term "learned societies" is used for Mexico and Argentina in order to conform to the classification employed in The World of Learning. The term incorporates such organizations as libraries, museums, research centers, etc.
Mayo 31, 1979

Muy señores nuestros:

La importancia de nuestra biblioteca como centro de investigación y el servicio que presta a los usuarios hace que continuamente necesitemos comunicarnos con otros centros igualmente importantes en busca de la obtención de materiales necesarios para cumplir nuestro fin.

El área que servimos es grande debido a nuestra ubicación y a que la Universidad de Illinois es una de las Instituciones más prestigiosas de la nación. Muchos investigadores, profesores y gran número de estudiantes graduados haciendo cursos de especialización tanto en nuestra Universidad como en otras más pequeñas de los alrededores, dependen completamente de los materiales que nosotros debemos proporcionarles.

Estos materiales que en su mayoría son publicaciones serias editadas generalmente por instituciones estatales, parastatales, autárquicas y asociaciones y sociedades dedicadas al quehacer literario y científico, son muchas veces difíciles de obtener. Este es el mayor problema que confrontan la mayoría de los departamentos de adquisiciones de bibliotecas importantes.

Por todo lo expuesto es que apelamos a su espíritu de cooperación para ayudarnos a obtener sus publicaciones. Para este fin les agradeceremos enviarnos sus catálogos, listas de materiales de distribución gratuita así como también de canje. En caso de que algunas publicaciones fuesen distribuidas únicamente en forma de venta, les rogamos enviarnos sus listas de precios. Mucho nos ayudaría además saber la manera cómo adquirir el material en venta (ésto es, si aceptan suscripciones, forma de pago, etc.).

Con éste motivo y esperando su atención a nuestra solicitud reiteramos a ustedes las seguridades de nuestra distinguida consideración.
15 de fevereiro de 1979

Prezado (a) Senhor (a),

A Biblioteca da Universidade de Illinois tem mantido por muitos anos uma grande coleção brasileira e o nosso interesse tem sido coleccionar tanto publicações comerciais como publicações de sociedades culturais, de universidades, do Governo Federal e dos Governos Estaduais.

A aquisição de publicações oficiais, como é do conhecimento de V. Sa., é particularmente difícil no Brasil, de vez que raramente elas são colocadas à venda. Apesar disso, para um número limitado de Bibliotecas especializadas, elas são extremamente importantes.

Desta forma, consulto V. Sa., se seria possível obter uma cópia do Catálogo dos Editores Oficiais deste Estado do qual pudéssemos selecionar as principais agências a serem contactadas para aquisição de publicações. Caso não disponha de um Catálogo, ficaríamos imensamente gratos se V. Sa. pudesse nos fornecer uma relação dos setores responsáveis pela edição das diferentes publicações oficiais.

Agradecendo a atenção que V. Sa. puder dispensar ao nosso pedido, sou,

Atenciosamente,
Request of Official Publications to Government Institutions

Control Card No. Country. Entity
Address. Date requested. Date of Response.

Kind of response:
1. Negative letter
2. Positive letter: Includes list of pubs, catalogs, etc.; with price; w/o price; Promises to send list of publications; Encloses publications.
3. Other: Provides information to obtain publications; Did not reach addressee; No letter.

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Library Services for Hispanics:
An Imperative for Public Libraries

Agnes M. Griffen

Why should public libraries provide bilingual library and information services for Hispanics? It seems so obvious, so simple, so unnecessary to even ask. Yet many libraries, even those in communities with significant bilingual and bicultural populations, have not even raised this question.

The response is equally obvious and simple. Unlike other types of libraries, the public library has a mission of guaranteeing equal access to information--here broadly defined as the record of human experience, past and present--to all people, or all publics. In order to provide this access, the library must be able to communicate with those to be served in the language in which they think and communicate, speak and read. The ideological arguments against bilingualism are simply irrelevant. Without direct communication, the library cannot provide even a basic level of service.

In 1978, the Tucson Public Library revised its goals to include two which reflect its continuing commitment to serving all its publics, including Hispanics. The Tucson Public Library accepts as imperatives its responsibility to:

Move toward the library beyond the four walls, not just holding information and expression to be sought out by a few, but projecting knowledge on demand throughout the community to people where they live and work and in the language they speak.

Provide community library service uniquely suited to each area served, reflecting the varieties in life patterns and language within a complex City and across a County with suburban, small city and rural characteristics.

What can a public library in a multicultural community such as Tucson, with a population 25 to 30 percent Hispanic, do to provide a basic level of public library services? I will discuss three major areas of administrative concern: staffing; collections; and a program of services to bring visibility in the community.

Staffing

It is a fact of life that we are most comfortable in communicating with those most like us. Studies on information-seeking behavior show that when people need information, they ask their friends first. It is possible, of course, to provide some minimal access for Hispanics if Anglo and other non-Hispanic staff are bilingual. This is a beginning, but it is not enough. The public library must recruit and hire bicultural, bilingual librarians who can provide the cultural reinforcement called for by Cuesta and Tarin. These individuals will be most effective in transferring information from the human record to those who need it, since they can perform this task in an appropriate language and manner.
Since there are still so few Hispanic librarians, the goal is more easily stated than achieved. We in Tucson have been fortunate to benefit from the four federally-funded GLISA (Graduate Library Institutes for Spanish-speaking Americans) programs at the Graduate Library School of the University of Arizona, which have been held since 1974. We have been able to hire about twenty percent of the graduates of the first three institutes, so we now have fourteen bilingual Hispanic librarians, representing sixteen percent of the professionals on our payroll. We have not yet reached parity with our Hispanic population, but we have made a good beginning. I am especially delighted to report that we have some outstanding employees. I am certain that among them are future library managers and directors, as well as talented specialists in the traditional areas of adult, young adult, and children's services. Already some are moving up. Antonio Gómez has just become our first Hispanic Branch Manager, and Hilda Soto Whitney is a Supervisor of Children's Services in a regional branch. Others, such as Frank de la Cruz, José Aponte, and Liz Miller are in charge of smaller outreach units serving specific neighborhoods. Patricia Moreno has pioneered as our first County Jail Librarian.

We are also "growing our own." Three years ago, a number of employees—including some Hispanics—were reclassified from paraprofessionals to librarians on the principle of equal pay for equal work. They were functioning as librarians, and lacked only the MLS. I am certain that this recognition of the value of their work has provided an incentive for several of them to continue their studies toward the degree—although I would guess that the role models provided by degreeed Hispanics on the staff have also helped. Two of these employees are now enrolled at the University of Arizona on a part-time basis, while they continue to work full-time. The City of Tucson provides 100 percent tuition reimbursement for academic courses leading to the MLS, though students have to attend classes on their own time.

There is another source of financial assistance which we have used in the past, and to which we will turn again now that the GLISA program is dead. Several years ago the library administration asked the Friends of the Tucson Public Library to establish a Minority Scholarship fund, in addition to its regular scholarship program. (Both of these supplement the City's reimbursement program.) Two Hispanics—one now a Children's Librarian at the Valencia Branch—and one Black have earned their degrees with this support, while working for Tucson Public Library for twenty hours a week. Their work, funded by a state library grant, focused on outreach activity at a branch library we needed to improve its service for minorities. The Friends have also funded a minority scholarship for University of Arizona seniors who intend to enter the profession.

Another source of potential bilingual, bicultural librarians are the most female Hispanic employees who work as clerks and library technical assistant in libraries in the Southwest. A major part of our Affirmative Action program involves encouragement for supervisors to support employees' efforts to grow and develop and move up. This is written into the official work standards used in performance evaluations. Insofar as possible, schedules are kept flexible so that people can attend the classes they need. Class assignments can at least sometimes relate to what is done on the job. We want to provide as much support as we can, because it is not easy to both work full-time and continue one's studies. Those of us who worked our way through college rem
ber what it was like to get an occasional pat on the back and word of encouragement. It is good to keep in touch with those who are now struggling upward this way.

TPL has also encouraged its employees to master at least a basic public service vocabulary in Spanish. (I hope we can develop this list as a publication.) During the past year, thirty to forty employees have attended conversational Spanish classes taught in various library locations by an outside team of two; 75 percent tuition reimbursement is available through the City, since these classes are viewed as job-related. A few Hispanics have also attended in order to improve their Spanish. One must remember that, because of past educational practices, not all Hispanics are bilingual. In the future, we hope to offer special classes for our bilingual employees who may wish to improve their skills in written Spanish, an effort which will be important for them in and of itself, as well as useful to the library as we become more sophisticated in our service programs. Through official support of these classes, the Library administration is demonstrating the value it places on bilingual skills for all employees. Some libraries in California have been able to offer cash bonuses for mastery of the language skills needed to reach their publics, though TPL does not do this at the present time.

Collections

I joined SALALM not so much to receive mailings on new publications as to show my support for the principle that libraries should develop collections of materials in Spanish. At this time, approximately three percent of our collection is in Spanish. We have puzzled for several years over the proper percentage of titles that should be in Spanish, and the corresponding allocation level. To my knowledge, research has yet to be done to answer the question: if 24 percent of the population is Hispanic, should 24 percent of the collection be in Spanish? We also need to know what proportion of our users are Hispanics and, out of that group, we need to know how many prefer to read in Spanish all the time, or just occasionally, and what types of materials they prefer. At this point these questions may be irrelevant, since we have so far to go, and since material on all subjects is not available in all languages or at levels appropriate to our user groups. Availability, not budget, has been our major problem so far. Bilingual librarians can make a real contribution by pointing out significant gaps to interested publishers and booksellers.

About twice a year, we send two or three bilingual librarians in a library van to a bookstore in Nogales. After buying out Librolandia, they usually return agitating for a trip to Hermosillo where, they say, the pickings would be even greater! We also order materials through Quality Books and other jobbers. We purchase a wide range of materials, from Mexican periodicals to fotonovelas, to classics and best-sellers in translation. Because of the flimsy format of many Spanish-language materials, we have to be on our guard against inadvertantly limiting access by treating them as ephemera and not cataloging them—which could be interpreted as an insult—, or by allowing the boxes of books selected in Nogales to sit in a corner while materials ordered through the "normal" channels go through the processing factory on schedule. While we are open to cataloging in Spanish, we have not provided it. Our Hispanic librarians have not, to my knowledge, felt this to be a priority, though I think a case could be made.
My impression is that there may be an intermediate range of Spanish-language materials which are not being purchased by larger public libraries, and which would be of interest to the better-educated users who prefer to read in Spanish or who would be best-served by materials in their original language rather than in translation. We may be assuming that these publications can be found in academic and research libraries, but we need to explore some obvious access problems if this is the case. Perhaps if SALALM made a special effort to recruit more public librarians, it could begin to work toward filling a gap in resource sharing activities.

Services for Community Visibility

As we employ more Hispanic librarians, and as they move up into management, we believe that our visibility within the Hispanic community will increase. We do encourage all our staff to be active in neighborhood and community groups, both professionally and personally. Our growing Hispanic staff is the most effective testimonial to our desire to serve the Spanish-speaking populations in Tucson. We have several such groups. The majority are Mexican American, including some old families who were here before any Anglos moved in, as well as more recent immigrants--both documented and undocumented. We also have Cubans, Puerto Ricans, South and Central Americans, and Yaqui. Our librarians tell us that we need to provide more information for daily survival needs and for decision-making and problem-solving, and broader referral services. In addition to broadening the concept of the library's role, we especially need to publicize the free lending concept of the public library, a concept alien to many people of Mexican or European background.

In addition to our bicultural staff, our best bet in reaching Hispanics lies in our activist philosophy of information dissemination. At TPL, we believe that the public library should not only collect and organize materials, but should also actively disseminate information in a variety of packages--bits of data, facts, books, video, multi-media formats--; and through "programming," which is especially effective in making human resources accessible in an easily-understood format. The content of our public programs varies widely, from cooking demonstrations of non-fattening Mexican foods to discuss groups on the daily problems of Hispanic women, to "El Museo de la Gente," a living museum of Mexican American culture and family traditions which was part of our three year "Sonoran Heritage" program funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Leadership in planning this highly successful program was handled most ably by TPL's Spanish Services Committee, which meets monthly to coordinate materials selection and programming for the Spanish speaking. Our busy bilingual librarians also have taken time to supervise library school interns, including many from the GLISA program. We are now hoping to extend our outreach efforts even further through a cooperative internship program for University of Arizona undergraduates majoring in Latin American Studies. This may prove another good source for bilingual librarians. We are also preparing a grant proposal for a series of weekly Spanish-language radio programs which will focus on the public library as a community information center which can tapped for a variety of everyday needs. Daniel Durán's study of "Latino Communications Patterns" found that radio was the most important communications medium, for the Spanish speaking, a conclusion which clearly supports our proposal.
As our Hispanic librarians develop their outreach and programming skills—in bilingual puppet plays and "teatro" groups, in work with senior citizens, daycare centers, schools, and other community agencies—and as they become better known around the City, the public library is able to reach more and more of its bilingual, bicultural publics. As a side benefit, the awareness of the need to serve the Spanish-speaking is extending to other groups as well: to Papago and Yaqui, as well as to new populations from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. I believe that you can expect to hear more from the Tucson Public Library and its bilingual, multicultural staff.

Footnotes

1. See The Public Library Mission Statement and Its Imperatives for Service (Chicago: American Library Association, 1979), recently adopted by the Public Library Association: "The public library's unique characteristics are in its very generalness and in its role of popularizer. The public library considers the entire spectrum of knowledge to be its purview, and it considers the entire spectrum of the community as its user population." (p. 8).


What the Academic Library Needs:
Point of View from a Chicana Library Student
Margo Gutiérrez

Some of what I have to share with you today does not apply exclusively to Chicanos, or even to the larger Hispanic community in the United States. The academic library should be accessible to all students regardless of ethnic or socio-economic background. Yet there's much work to be done to create a stimulating yet comfortable environment which guarantees equal access and which embraces all students.

While it's undeniable that we are all Americans, Chicanos are unique members of society. The awareness of that reality has come painfully and has evolved as a direct result of the often subtle, sometimes blatant cultural de-nigration, the segregated and inferior neighborhoods and schools, the low paying and menial jobs, the countless violations of civil rights, and other manifestations characteristic of our troubled society.

It remains to be seen if this is, in fact, the "Decade of the Hispanics"—but there is an unmistakable new consciousness that is evident in the increasing demands for respect and receptivity in our schools, our communities, and our work places.

After nine months of intense and laborious coursework, I am finally working in a real library. I was fortunate to be accepted as an intern in the Central Reference Department at the University of Arizona Library, and I am working part-time as a student assistant in Serials. I'm truly enjoying my work, and I unashamedly admit that I still feel the same sensations of awe and curiosity that I experienced as a child in the quiet, cool stacks of the old public library in Tucson. I have discovered, however, that one feeling is just not there anymore--the mystery is gone. The school work I thought would never end and the practical experience I am gaining is paying off; I am learning how to use a research library—it has been de-mystified.

Now it's my turn to impart what I've learned to the student unfamiliar with the academic library, and I feel a particularly special responsibility to assist the Chicano student at the undergraduate level.

Quite often we hear the predictably startling conclusions of reports issued periodically by the Department of Education which state that, proportionately, Chicano drop-out rates are among the highest in the country. If, in fact, there is a real commitment to provide equal and quality education, it is not unreasonable for the system of higher education to give special attention to the Chicano student who does make it to the university level.

The academic library, then, needs librarians who understand the Chicano's special situation and who are willing to nurture and cultivate the young person, to de-mystify the library, and to make it interesting and culturally relevant.

Let me share with you my perception of the characteristics and traits that typify a responsive librarian. At the risk of seeming hopelessly simple-minded,
I believe that the primary prerequisite is that the librarian enjoy working with and for people. I was at a social gathering last week where I overheard one person say, albeit half-jokingly, "I used to be a social worker, but I got tired of working with people, so I decided to become a librarian." About a week before this particular incident, someone asked me what I was studying, and when I responded that I was in library school, the comment was something like the following: "Oh, I would just love to work with books--they can't talk back."

These are, of course, stereotypes that continue to haunt the library profession. But, as a high school student and later as an undergraduate, I recall encounters with a few librarians who were consistently pompous, arrogant and generally not very helpful. Needless to say, I made it a point to avoid those individuals. Happily, these types do not constitute a majority, and I believe that most librarians do like people.

It's essential that the librarian who works with the Chicano student be a Spanish speaker--either a Chicano, another Hispanic, or a Spanish-speaking non-Hispanic. But command of the language is simply not enough. For example I would not presume to go to Dade County, Florida, or to East Lansing, Michigan, and expect to be effective simply because I speak Spanish. The librarian needs to have a basic knowledge of the community beyond the university. This is particularly true of public institutions in which most of the undergraduate Chicano population is locally recruited. An effort must be made to determine where people live, what sort of work they're involved in, where their children go to school. Are there any Spanish language newspapers, or television or radio stations? How does the Chicano community spend its leisure time? Where are the parks, the neighborhood centers, the movie houses? What social service agencies and organizations exist? Who are the Chicano leaders and local politicians? This type of information is invaluable—if the librarian has an idea where the student is physically coming from, then it's logical that he or she will be much better prepared to deliver relevant information services.

Perhaps more vital is an in-depth comprehension of the university community and its operation. The librarian should be aware of the activities of, and establish close links with, the Chicano studies center or department, the Latin American studies program, the Chicano student organizations, etc. The librarian must, of course, attend innumerable meetings, ask snoopy questions, keep abreast of curriculum changes, conduct library tours, circulate lists of recent acquisitions, hand out annotated bibliographies, and generally make him- or herself very, very visible.

In the library, the Chicano student should be consciously sought out and invited to spend time with the librarian in an effort to determine what source the student is using and finding useful, or not finding at all. I cannot overemphasize the importance of personal, individual attention. A few minutes of the librarian's time can make all the difference in the world to the Chicano student, giving him or her the security and confidence that someone out there really is interested. The librarian should point out those resources which are pertinent to the student's area of study, as well as pointing out the Chicano collection and other materials which relate to the Chicano experience. I believe too that the librarian should encourage a broader perspective and suggest comparable links with other cultural groups in this country, Latin America, and the world over.
In short, the academic library needs Spanish-speaking librarians who recognize the special situation of the Chicano student, and who are willing to work to set up a system of communication and cooperation with the various components of the academic community, as well as with the local Chicano community. It is my hope that librarians in the future will be trained not only to assess and respond positively to the need for library services for special groups, but that they will seriously address the task of creating and broadening new perspectives. All of this will, of course, involve a serious commitment, a great deal of hard work, a little love, and quite a bit of lobbying for financial support from the university administration.

Finally, to those of you who have spent much time tirelessly and capably working with the Chicano student, and who recognize the needs of the academic library, thank you.
The decade of the 1980s will bring new challenges to librarians involved in developing Latin American collections. Regardless of the degree of implementation of proposals from the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, librarians responsible for Latin American collection development and public service will continue to face demands emanating from the evolving nature of academic research, from the directions being taken by foreign area studies programs, and from trends in academic librarianship. Each of these areas is experiencing rapid change due to pressures from both academic and non-academic sources. The viability and continued support of Latin American library programs, therefore, will be determined by the responses which Latin American library specialists articulate to all these demands. These responses will require planning, foresight, and decisions regarding collections and services.

The evolutionary nature of academic research was recently demonstrated in a study on the relationship between scholarship and library resources. Since World War II, academic research has tended to become more involved in problem-solving, in seeking solutions to societal problems. This pragmatic approach first was employed by the scientific and technological disciplines. However, use of current information of an interdisciplinary nature, and the design of a specific research methodology, soon became evident in the social sciences as well. In fact, the trend toward greater objectivity, with its concomitant shift from description to prediction, has even found application in various humanistic endeavors. The university in the process has lost some of its ivory tower image, acquiring instead that of a problem-solving entity. The link effecting this change, the study continues, has been research funded with public monies. This involvement of the federal government in dictating the pattern of academic scholarship and research has influenced the character of both research and the university. In striving for socially applicable programs during the last thirty years, the university has assimilated a variety of professional curricula, strengthened interdisciplinary studies, augmented the number of specialties offered within its departments, and increased its reliance on team research and training.

Foreign area studies programs, including Latin American studies programs, have followed the directions indicated by their parent institutions. Strong professional or disciplinary training is emphasized as a foundation for a Latin American specialization. Topical studies within a Latin American specialty are being developed by many programs, thereby refining even further student specialization.

Latin American studies programs are also responding to a number of external demands emanating from segments of the tax-paying public and government. The increasingly active Hispanic element in the United States population is exerting pressure on public institutions to improve or correct conditions among its members. The president of LASA has recently pointed out that this political and cultural awareness will prove advantageous to, and also "confer obligations" upon, Latin American programs. Although outreach activities directed
to elementary and secondary school teachers have been pursued by a number of Latin American centers, it remains to be seen how Latin American programs and ethnic studies programs can come together to service more fully the needs of this particular public.

State institutions in border areas are becoming involved in international political processes initiated by their state governments. The advice of Latin American academic experts is being sought more frequently by government officials and policy makers. Latin American programs have begun to respond to these governmental needs by organizing conferences and encounter sessions which bring together government officials and academic experts for an exchange of ideas and perceptions of current issues.

Continuing demands from an increasingly heterogeneous student body and from the public, Hispanic or otherwise, will continue to affect the programs offered by foreign area centers. If foreign language education again receive Washington's official sanction, Latin American programs will become even more important components of university activities.

Academic libraries are also being strongly influenced by the changing character of research and of the university. The rapid expansion of collections during the 1960s has resulted in collection management problems in the 1970s. The decrease in federal funding for academic research in the 1970s has resulted in shrinking library budgets and lowered acquisition rates. Reduced financial support, increased inflation, and the need to streamline acquisitions are leading to new questions about "exotic" library programs. Can academic libraries justify the acquisition of foreign materials which are difficult to identify, acquire, and catalog while materials in English remain unbought because of insufficient funds? For academic libraries, problems of collection size, space, and preservation converge with the immediate dilemma of shrinking budgets.

Latin American library programs have unavoidably been affected very directly by the problems confronting their parent libraries and by the issues facing area studies programs. What then can be foreseen as the directions which Latin American library programs will need to pursue in order to remain viable and relevant to the needs of the 1980s?

The relationship of the Latin American library program to its parent library will be characterized by a greater degree of accountability. Justification for purchasing Latin American materials will have to be specifically related to the value of these materials to local research and education. The correlation between local needs and local acquisitions will have to be proved. The relevance of individual Latin American library programs to regional, national, and international needs will also be questioned. Mounting financial pressures will inevitably lead to the development of external support for Latin American acquisitions. More specifically, however, budgetary concerns will focus on the question of self-sufficiency versus interdependence. It is likely that self-sufficiency will be defined as meeting the immediate needs of local Latin American curricula. Specialized research materials, however, will be held by a group of interdependent libraries collecting exhaustively in narrowly-defined disciplines.
The clientele for Latin American materials, that same student body demanding professional training, topical specialities, and continuing education, will also place increased demands on the library. The information needs of this clientele will include current, timely materials. Ethnic studies programs and Hispanic student demands will also provide a challenge for many Latin American library programs. Libraries with Latin American collections will be in the unique position of already owning many information sources which can provide the foundation for Hispanic culture studies.

The increased use of libraries by government policy and decision makers will pose a different set of problems for Latin American librarians in public institutions. More efficient bibliographic control, improved English-language indexing and abstracting services, and the development of data bases may characterize the future activities of Latin American library specialists. Outreach activities of Latin American area centers will bring in students and users with differing degrees of sophistication in library procedures and usage. Innovative use of bibliographic instruction, finding aids, and reference services will be essential.

Lastly, the evolution of academic research will directly affect the use of libraries and, obviously, the use of Latin American materials. Will libraries become obsolete? If the trend toward currency of information continues, and there seems to be no reason to believe that it will not, can academic libraries provide needed Latin American data on a sufficiently current basis for researchers? Will the scientific, technological, financial, economic, and statistical compilations, conclusions, and findings needed to serve as primary sources for studies in these areas be available, or will libraries be content to continue collecting these materials for the historical record? Are we as bibliographers truly serving the best scholarly interests by continuing to develop a network of identically broad-based collections rather than a series of highly specialized research libraries?

The 1980s will require decisions from Latin American librarians on the nature of our collections and on the nature of the information services which we provide. Many of our past problems have been resolved by dialogue and cooperation. This organization, in fact, was founded and continues as a cooperative effort to exchange information. LACAP, the Farmington Plan, and LAMP are other examples of cooperative ventures. Although cooperation will not be the answer to all our problems, the pooling of resources and ideas may provide needed assistance in meeting the challenge of the 1980s.

Footnotes


2. Ibid., p. 31.


Dan C. Hazen

I have been asked to discuss the "new roles and responsibilities" which will affect major Latin American library collections in private institutions during the coming decade. This charge seems to incorporate at least the following assumptions: that the pattern of challenge and response will differ between public and private institutions; that the Latin Americanist response will not necessarily correspond to those appropriate to other programs and disciplines; and that the initiatives of the 1970s may not prove adequate to the '80s.

I propose to begin by very briefly addressing the first two of these assumptions, so that we can clarify our terms of reference. I will then focus my attention on a rather primitive collection development model, and will employ that model to assess how librarians can help shift the range and the terms of collecting possibility. By thus addressing the future of Latin American library collections, I hope to move toward a more informed basis for confronting the future. This discussion should also suggest whether patterns appropriate to the 1970s will continue to work during the '80s.

All of us are familiar with the challenges facing higher education. To my mind, the impact of these pressures will be far more apparent in geographic terms than in those of a private-public dichotomy. I would even suggest that a private-public distinction may be irrelevant to our purposes, and serve rather as an unnecessary point of division when our needs will best be met through concerted and cooperative action.

Perhaps the most fundamental challenge to higher education is the declining size of the traditional college age cohort. This decline will not be geographically uniform, but will rather reflect the national division between growth states and more stagnant regions. New York is expected to lose as much as a third of its college-aged population over the next decade, while the Sunbelt and intermountain West are expected to hold their own or even gain potential matriculants. Recruiting plans for groups not traditionally affiliated with higher education may mitigate this shift, but the underlying fact of intensified and geographically differentiated competition seems indisputable.

As college enrollments stabilize or shrink, the job structure and market for younger scholars will likewise shift. The relative dearth of positions in the humanities and social sciences is already obvious. More important, perhaps, is our institutions' continuing inability to cope with steady-state enrollments.

Finally, university costs continue to rise. Much of the expense in public institutions is met through allocations of tax revenues; students and their families underwrite private universities. Either way, the costs
may be approaching a limit. At a group of ten private institutions including the Ivy League schools plus MIT and Stanford, tuition and fees, plus room and board, are expected to range between $8,509 and $9,487 in 1980-81. Again, the growth states enjoy the economic vitality and the political impetus which can simplify adjustment to these costs. More stagnant areas will confront more intense political and economic constraints.

Such characteristics as endowment levels and aid from governments and foundations were once assumed to both underlie and underline the distinction between private and public universities. Yet in these areas, as in those mentioned above, a common experience and a common dilemma appear to have largely supplanted the traditional dichotomy. I am suggesting that an institution's location, rather than its type, will prove the most useful variable for predicting its fortunes during the 1980s. Both public and private schools in growth areas face an easier future than either public or private institutions in stagnant zones. America's educational history means that private institutions cluster most heavily in regions now stagnant--the Northeast and the Atlantic seaboard--while public institutions tend to dominate in the growth areas of the Sunbelt and the West. The unequal distribution of public and private universities may thus generate a disproportionate challenge to private higher education.

When we shift our focus from university education to Latin American Studies, the geographic differential suggested above is at once muddied and reinforced. Cost pressures have led most universities to reassess their curricula. Evaluations of academic vitality have, in many cases, focused particularly on short-term cost effectiveness.

Within this questioning and critical perspective, international studies occupy a rather precarious position. The national mood remains biased toward isolation. Advocacy for international and area studies has shifted from the Cold War coping of the late 1950s and early 1960s, in which Castro Cuba made Latin America the obvious target for attention; through the East and Southeast Asian preoccupations of the later 1960s; to today's energy-based anxiety over the Middle East. Within Latin American Studies, some of the same transfer of concern is apparent in the growing emphasis on a Mexico-Venezuela-Brazil axis.

Boom and bust has typified international studies through the past quarter century. While pressures mount for foundation and government support which would allow greater continuity for individual programs, endowments and long-term grants remain relatively scarce. The Perkins Commission report documents a sharp real decline in foundation and government monies for international studies, but it is far from clear that its funding recommendations will be enacted. We can hope that the deus-ex-machina of outside support will postpone the need to reexamine and rationalize area studies, but we have no reason to expect such a felicitous denouement.

In the light of this uncertain situation, I would suggest that our limited political resources will be most fruitfully directed toward rebuilding a broad coalition and commitment for international studies, rather than
squabbling over which part of the world deserves the biggest piece of an ever-diminishing pie. It is far from clear that Latin American Studies should enjoy pride of place within international studies. Within our field, we should direct at least some of our energies toward preserving existing resources as institutional capabilities shift in response to the geographic imperatives mentioned above.

The relative decline in many area studies programs, in conjunction with changes in the internationalist/interventionist impulse which has underlain previous funding efforts, has encouraged other rationales for Latin American Studies. Proximity to Hispanic countries and populations has been used as a convincing argument, and one working to the Sunbelt's obvious advantage. The case for curricular responsiveness to Hispanic minority populations, though unclear on purely intellectual grounds, has also tended to favor the Sunbelt.

We have already noted the clustering of private universities in the East. Selective admission requirements, in conjunction with relatively low Hispanic base populations and applicant pools, limit Spanish-heritage enrollments in most such institutions. Hispanic student constituencies, even in the Northeast, are strongest in public universities. The much-vaunted efforts to recruit more foreign students may buttress some Latin American studies programs, though the effects are hard to predict. Likewise, we may be able to build a case for using Latin American Studies to revitalize and redirect an inter-American impulse, perhaps with the ultimate goal of a broader-based and more realistic internationalism.

Latin American programs in growth-state universities, whether public or private, face less difficult prospects than do those in other parts of the country. Institutions in areas of significant Hispanic populations are also favorably positioned to construct strong Latin American programs. The external funding which, more than anything else, spells the difference between viability and decay, will almost certainly flow most heavily toward those geographically favored programs of visible vitality.

And so we turn to library collections. If our general observations are correct, some of our most venerable Latin American collections in the Northeast may be facing a time of reduced growth. On the other hand, the new universities of the Sunbelt, with their burgeoning resources and enrollments, often lack the depth of library resources found elsewhere in the country. Cooperation is an obvious response to fulfill this incipient complementarity. A broader analysis of collection development may suggest that it's not our only area for action.

Library collection development responds to five distinct but interrelated factors. These fall under the headings of academic activity or user demand; historical precedent and tradition; the volume and cost of materials; the availability of alternatives to purchase; and discipline-specific models of access to information.
To elaborate somewhat, academic activity can be expressed in such terms as degrees granted, student enrollment per field, courses offered, and citation counts. Academic activity is thus an indicator of the immediate, local demand for information resources within a particular field. Given the structure of universities, such demand is largely determined outside the library.

Historical precedent and tradition, with respect to library collections, are quite different. Collections of excellence only occasionally correspond to areas of high current demand, and the decision to sustain them implies a library's long-term commitment regardless of the vagaries of academic fashion or immediate demand.

Information on publishing output, in terms of both volume and cost, is a relatively accessible quantity which selectors necessarily balance against available resources and the levels of demand established through measures of academic activity and historical commitment. Here, even more than in the assessment of academic activity, librarians are virtually powerless: increases in publishing volume and expense appear inevitable, and we can do almost nothing about them.

We are narrowly limited in what we can do with regard to user demand, collecting tradition, and materials cost. However, these three elements do not exhaust the factors affecting collection development. It is precisely within the final two--the availability of alternatives to purchase, and discipline-specific models of access to information--that librarians may find some room to maneuver.

Calls for cooperation and resource sharing are an obvious response to the manifest impossibility of comprehensive collections at any one location. Activities such as LAMP, regional and national loan networks, cooperative cataloging and coordinated bibliographic control, and ambitious though fledgling collection development efforts like those of the Research Libraries Group, all suggest some of the possibilities.

The perhaps chimerical goal of ultimate comprehensiveness continues to goad and guide our cooperative efforts. Even collective comprehensiveness may prove neither possible nor desirable; what is important is our continued commitment to more rational resource utilization. We only remain at the threshold of what can and should be. In an area like cooperative collection development, we still lack much of the basic conceptual equipment to productively address our needs. The advent of automated bibliographic networks has enhanced our awareness of resources--but it has also tended to cut off major collections, like those of older libraries in the Northeast, which were constructed before the age of the computer.

Within Latin American librarianship, we have only impressionistic information with regard to which institutions have built major collections, in which countries and disciplines. The statistics and descriptive accounts upon which we could base effective resource sharing are notably absent. We are doing a disservice to original scholarship and librarianship alike when we postpone efforts to really learn about and locate Latin American library

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resources in this country. We must share more information before we can cooperate. Before we do either, we must determine the information to which we need access.

Resource sharing is not a new concept, but it does reflect an area in which librarians can play an active role in broadening access to information. We can enjoy some of the same responsibility with regard to the fifth factor in our crude model for collection development: discipline-specific models of access to information.

Every field expects certain data to be readily available. As circumstances change within the discipline, and within the world of information resources, these expectations likewise change. Legal scholarship has altered significantly now that LEXIS provides on-line, full-text access to court decisions. Computerized data bases in the physical sciences are regarded as essential to serious research. To express a homelier corollary, the Cortés archives in Mexico City are indexed by place, and thereby facilitate geographic analyses even as they discourage biographical or prosopographic studies. The list could be extended indefinitely; the point is that changes in information resources, or in access to them, can significantly alter a discipline's research expectations and strategies.

By the same token, changing research paradigms affect the types of information perceived as useful. The recent evolution of history, a discipline heavily reliant on written resources, exemplifies this shift. The current vogue in social, intellectual, and economic history calls for microdata of the most varied sort, which libraries will never be able to collect on a comprehensive scale. Judicial records, archival materials, tax rolls, land registers, marriage files--such are the raw materials of contemporary historical research. And such resources, even when filmed, remain well beyond the collecting capabilities of most institutions. While the realm of history has expanded to draw upon all cultural artifacts, libraries cannot hope to reproduce this universe within their walls.

When faced with increasing constraints on their collecting, a dazzling array of expensive new information tools, and research paradigms which require types of material not even imagined in times past, librarians typically respond with pious adherence to the principle of selectivity. When pressed, they usually equate effective selection to "only picking the good stuff."

In closing, I would ask whether we have adequately addressed the problem of selection: do we really know how to do it? Obviously, we all do select, and we all have implicit or explicit criteria to guide our decisions. However, I would suggest that we must work more closely with researchers, and in full awareness of trends in information output and use, to recast the paradigms of information use, research needs, and library collecting within specific subject areas. In so doing, we must move beyond our subordinate and dependent status with regard to publishing output and university structures, and toward a broader interaction with the disciplines of research. The relevant strategies and expectations will differ widely between disciplines and countries and moments. For example, Latin America manifests a
variety of governmental and administrative forms. Does a political scientist really either need or want exhaustive information on each and every one of these systems, and all their variants and permutations? If selectivity is our mandate, might we not be able to cooperate with scholars in identifying ideal types and key transitional moments, and then direct our collecting activities to the materials generated around these moments and phenomena? Or, in collections of literature, do we really require comprehensive accumulations of poetry and novels to undergird our academic programs, or can we collaborate with academics to lower the discipline's level of expectation by imposing specific limits and an informed selectivity? In some cases, we may even find that unrealistic collecting aspirations result more from librarians' misapprehensions of disciplinary needs than from exaggerated scholarly expectations.

Coming to grips with such possibilities implies heavy investments of time and energy, and a renewed vision of librarians as scholars and shapers as well as acceptors and reflectors of research paradigms and disciplinary concerns. Whether we hail from private or public institutions, or from growth areas or zones of stagnation, our collections are in a de facto situation of interdependence. Interdependence also describes our relationship with scholars. Latin American Studies, on the other hand, appears closer to a state of siege. Cooperation and creativity are essential: we must act, both as scholars and as librarians, to weather the crisis.

Footnotes

1. See "Changing Numbers in High-School Graduating Classes," The Chronicle of Higher Education [hereafter CHE] 19, no. 16 (January 7, 1980), p. 8. These figures show both New York and Massachusetts facing 42% drops; Rhode Island leads the pack, with a projected 45% decline. Other CHE articles provide interpretations of the real impact of such projections.


3. Cornell Indicators, Third Quarter Report, 1979-80 (Ithaca, 1980), p. 12. The Cornell figure has been adjusted to reflect a subsequent increase. Overall cost levels are detailed in "Tuition and Fees at More than 3,000 Colleges," CHE 20, no. 21 (July 21, 1980), pp. 6, 8-12.

4. According to CHE 20, no. 4 (March 24, 1980), p. 5, and as of June 30, 1979, endowments were highest at Harvard (ca. $1.5 billion), followed by the University of Texas (slightly more than $1 billion). Of the thirty most heavily endowed institutions, each with more than $100 million, five were public. The availability of state and federal aid to both students and universities, and sponsored research to even greater effect, also blur the old private-public line. CHE 19, no. 10 (November 5, 1979), p. 13, indicates "average" state aid to private college students at $1,034, versus only $451 for public college students. CHE 20, no. 5 (March 17, 1980), p. 8, indicates that ten of the top twenty recipient institutions for federal research monies are public, the other ten being private.
5. Latin American Studies Association Newsletter 10, no. 4 (December, 1979), p. 23, reported the following distribution of NDEA funds by world areas (in thousands): East Asia, $1,107; Middle East, $815; Eastern Europe, $698; South Asia, $541; Africa, $485; Latin America, $419; Southeast Asia, $405; Uralic-Altaic, $51; Western Europe, $37.


7. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1979 (100th Edition) (Washington: 1979), p. 34, indicates 28 states with Spanish-origin resident populations exceeding 25,000. These 1976 estimates show California, Texas, New York, and Florida with populations of more than 500,000 such individuals. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 339, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March, 1979" (June, 1979), p. 2, reports Texas as 20.9% Spanish origin; California, 16.5%; Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico, 16.5%; and New York, 8.7%. CHE 21, no. 1 (August 25, 1980) reports 541,270 Hispanic students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the fall of 1978. Most were concentrated in two-year colleges; 20% were in Florida and Texas. Hispanics made up 4.8% of total college enrollment that year, in contrast to their 7% share of total U.S. population.

8. One of a very few such surveys, and one now well out of date, is William Vernon Jackson, Library Guide for Brazilian Studies (Pittsburgh: Distributed by the University of Pittsburgh Book Centers, 1964).
Official Publications in Microform  
(Abstract)  
Suzanne Hodgman

This presentation will not take ten minutes—not because there is nothing to report but, on the contrary, because there is too much. A list of documents on microfilm would be far beyond the scope of this paper. There certainly must be well over a thousand of them. For instance, 373 (or 31 percent) of the 1,202 entries in the index to the first twenty issues of the Microfilming Projects Newsletter are official or quasi-official publications.

A list of microfilm publishers would be superfluous. These lists can be found in such publications as the National Register of Microfilm Masters. All the commercial publishers, such as IDC, Brookhaven Press, General Microfilm, etc., include a preponderance of official and quasi-official documents in their offerings. Potential buyers must be aware, though, that as they do also with reprints, these publishers are wont to list titles which they have not, in fact, yet filmed. In other words, they are taking subscription orders.

The 1979 revised edition of CRL's Latin American and Caribbean Research Materials Available from CRL contains a high proportion of official publications. LAMP, of course, has filmed official publications and will, no doubt, continue to do so. The Library of Congress also films them; they should have been picked up in the Microfilming Projects Newsletter. The Head of Photoduplication at LC assures us that the filming of official gazettes is continuing.
Automated Serials Processing Support: A New Way for the Future

Michael E.D. Koenig

The 1980s are likely to see major developments in the area of automated serials processing support for libraries. Just as the 1970s have been the decade of OCLC and automated cataloging support, so will the 1980s be, among many other things, the decade of automated serials processing support. For this to happen, however, the nature of the relationship between agent and library must undergo a profound change.

First, though, let's backtrack to see where we are now, and how we've gotten here. As I'm sure the next speaker will attest, serials processing is perhaps the nastiest thicket in library technical processing. The basic problems are fundamentally solved. However, the solutions are not yet widely implemented, and information about these solutions seldom appears in the technical literature.

The reasons behind this apparently unfortunate state of affairs are complex. The obvious difficulty of the problem has relegated serials automation to a low position on many priority lists. Setting priorities between automation projects is an investment decision, and such decisions should be based on the tradeoff between probable expenditures and probable benefits. Other factors being equal, the most straightforward applications should be tackled first—and serials processing is not straightforward. Librarians have not been slow to realize the potential of bibliographic utilities such as OCLC and RLIN, nor have they been unaware of the shifts that have occurred as the locus of automation activities has moved from individual libraries to networks and to bibliographic utilities. A certain "let's wait and see" attitude with regard to serials, thus, is only common sense.

Serials automation within libraries has typically been limited to special library environments, and particularly to sci-tech libraries where serials are apt to account for more than ninety percent of the acquisitions budget. The Philsom systems—the only "full-service" serials systems in widespread use—originated in this context, and are now used by many medical libraries. Probably the most technologically sophisticated, library-developed serials systems are those found in some industrial research libraries, particular for pharmaceutical companies. The initial exclusion of these libraries from network membership was probably not irrelevant to their decision to proceed on their own. The SCOPE (Systematic Control of Periodicals) system at Pfizer Inc. is an example of one such system for which there is at least some description in the literature. In general, though, industrial research libraries are not particularly forthcoming about such matters.

Not unexpectedly, the most sophisticated serials processing systems have developed in operations where serials handling is even more a bread-and-butter item than for libraries. This context includes abstracting and indexing organizations—factories, if you will, for which the raw material is serials—, and serials agents like the one I represent. Serials agents are not particularly communicative about their systems, since their well-being depends upon having a better system than the competition. Abstracting and indexing companies are also competitive, at least to some degree, though their

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situations are sufficiently particular that their systems are apt to be context-specific and not easily transferable. In the case of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), a published system description has been withheld pending a decision on whether to market the system commercially.

A combination of network technology, à la OCLC, with on-line full service serials processing systems, as developed by ISI or the major serials agents, has not yet occurred. Both components exist, and they only need to be merged. However, achieving an effective combination is more complex than the mere creation of a bibliographic utility, or the addition of new capabilities to an existing utility. The major reason for the slow progress in implementing serials processing support is the lack of perceived economic advantage. While there are other benefits to automation, the primary motive of bibliographic utilities as they now exist involves scale economies in cataloging. A system such as OCLC allows cataloging data input at one location to service other locations. In serials processing, the activities which consume the most resources are checking in and claiming. What are the opportunities for scale economies in this case? Check-in and claim data for one library would hardly seem helpful for another facility.

There is an opportunity to achieve significant scale economies in serials processing, but this requires the integration of libraries, serials agents, and--most fruitfully--the bibliographic utility as well, into one network. It also requires a major change in the publisher-agent-library relationship, and the library's delegation of much of its non-professional serials processing to the agent.

Let me appear to digress for a moment. The change in the publisher-agent-library relationship necessary to achieve these processing scale economies is already occurring to some degree, but for entirely different reasons. In the past, an agent would place the library's order with the publisher, and the publisher would ship directly to the library. Now, increasingly, material is moving from the publisher to the library by way of the agent. The initial reason for this change, and still the most compelling one, was to allow timely and cost effective deliveries of overseas material. Interposing the agent between publisher and library allowed near air mail speed at near air cargo prices.

The agent's ability to function internationally is the key to providing such a service. Swets, as perhaps the most international of the major serials agents, was thus well-suited to take the lead. Latin American libraries, for example, receive their European material from Swets & Zeitlinger in the Netherlands, and their North American material from Swets North America in the United States. As we provided this service, however, it became clear that other benefits could be realized. Air cargo is more controllable and, if needed, more traceable than shipments via traditional postal services. Taking advantage of this potential for control, however, required Swets to "control" (or "process," as a library would term it) these materials before they entered the air cargo system.

An agent's control of serials, then, allows further opportunities to serve the library. A classic example is the arrangement pioneered by the National Library of Medicine and Swets. The agent's control functions include claiming marking call numbers, and attaching handling instructions for every copy of each issue of every title. The material thus arrives at the library with each
copy labeled as to destination and function. For example, if copy one of the American Journal of Anatomy is to go to the Index Medicus section to be indexed and abstracted, that copy will arrive carrying those instructions.

This kind of preprocessing, then, highlights yet another set of reasons for the agent to act as intermediary between publishers and libraries. These concern scale economies, and bring us back to our main theme. If, for instance, an agent is handling Science for many libraries, the agent can log in and claim each issue in only one operation, rather than having each library log and claim each individual issue. When the agent receives 150 copies of Science, all can be logged in with one entry, and the system can automatically assign them to their ultimate destination complete with routing labels, call numbers, and processing instructions. Scale economy has been achieved, as perhaps seventy-five different libraries are no longer each logging in their copies of Science. Ultimately, these scale efficiencies can be passed along as savings.

The library in this type of system receives a computer-generated packing list, either with its shipment or separately. A quick visual check, far less time consuming than conventional logging-in, will verify whether all items have indeed arrived. In addition, the library can receive magnetic tape with which to update its serials files, omitting the need for a kardexing operation.

The next logical step is to integrate the bibliographic utility into the system. The bibliographic utility may well be able to maintain the library's serials files more cost effectively than the library itself. In addition, the bibliographic utility can provide the union catalog and interlibrary lending capability which has already proved useful, but now on an issue as well as a title basis. The agent would thus electronically submit packing list information to the bibliographic utility when a shipment was sent, and those items would be recorded as in transit on the library's file. The library would submit one message to the bibliographic utility to confirm receipt of the batch, and all the items would be automatically recorded as received. Any discrepancies or corrections could be individually entered, and the utility would in turn return that information to the agent.

Two questions concerning this approach surface immediately. First, why do both agents and the bibliographic utility need to be involved? Wouldn't one external agency be adequate? The response is that the bibliographic utility probably does not conceive its role as involving the physical handling of journals and shipments; nor does it have the necessary international capabilities. On the other hand, the library would probably prefer not to have its files at the "mercy" of a vendor, preferring instead to have them maintained either in house or through a bibliographic utility which it helps govern. Utilizing both the bibliographic utility and the agent allows each one to perform its role, with information access provided by the bibliographic utility, and with competition maintained in the library service industry. The library receives the benefits of better service without putting all its eggs in one basket.

A second question notes the value of this approach for overseas journals, where the interposition of an agent serves to speed delivery, but questions the benefits with regard to the domestic material which comprises the bulk.
of what most libraries receive. Will not the interposition of an agent slow delivery? The difference in speed may not in fact be noticeable. Publishers are increasingly turning to non-postal delivery for bulk deliveries to subscription agents, and agents can in turn utilize non-postal delivery to the library. The elapsed time of two non-postal deliveries, with prompt turnaround by the agent, may equal or even be less than that of postal delivery from publisher to library, plus the library's processing time. Post al authorities are not regarded highly for their attention to speedy delivery of non-first class material.

How likely is such a scenario? I think its realization is probably not far off. Both the technology and the organizational components exist now. The problem is primarily one of coordination and of politics, and its reso lution requires the reconciliation of various perceptions of "best interests. Our company is now negotiating with one of the major bibliographic utilities for a pilot project of precisely this kind of system. Although I cannot yet report a formal agreement, we are very sanguine that something will soon be underway.

I would be very interested in your reactions to the feasibility of such a scenario, and your thoughts on additional benefits, on problems, and on alternate scenarios.

Footnotes


Federal Government Statistical Sources on Hispanic Americans

María Teresa Márquez

Since 1790, when the first census was conducted under Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, the United States government has become a prolific producer of statistical data. In fact, the federal government is now the world's largest publisher of statistical information. The government collects, processes, and analyzes a vast amount of data in such varied fields as education, labor, population, housing, and health. Numerous compilations are issued as printed reports, computer summary tapes, and microforms.

The increasing role of Hispanic American populations in America's social, economic, and political life has created a growing demand for relevant statistical data. However, statistical information on Hispanics is less than adequate; that is, available data do not adequately cover all aspects of Hispanic life. Analysis of Hispanic populations is consequently handicapped by insufficient information and by the limited quality of available data.

The Bureau of the Census is responsible for a large quantity of social and economic data on Hispanic Americans. Among the best sources are selected reports from the 1970 Census of Housing, the Census of Population, and the Current Population Reports series.

Three reports which cover a wide range of social and economic characteristics of America's Hispanic populations are Persons of Spanish Origin, Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States, and General Social and Economic Characteristics, U.S. Summary. These surveys are excellent sources for information at the national level on such characteristics as age, parentage or country of birth, education, and family composition. Economic characteristics include labor force participation, employment status, occupation, type of income, and poverty status. Housing characteristics cover the number of rooms, persons per room, presence of plumbing facilities, value of house, and amount of rent. Several tables also present information on such specific Spanish-origin ethnic groups as Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Central or South Americans.

Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1977 is the most current report providing data on marital and family status, type and size of family, presence of children, and educational attainment. The first survey of this type, Spanish-American Population, appeared in 1969. It reported such characteristics as origin of the head of household, mother tongue, language usually spoken in the home, and literacy in English and/or Spanish.

Two additional publications, Persons of Spanish Surname and Puerto Ricans in the United States, present data for persons living in the five southwestern states and for persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage,
respectively. These reports detail age, sex, race, type of residence, household and family relationship, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, and other economic and housing characteristics. More data, described at the national and regional levels, are found in the Detailed Characteristics: United States Summary, Subject Reports series, and in the Census of Housing: Subject Reports.

General Social and Economic Characteristics, a series of reports for each of the states, provides information on Hispanics by states, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, central cities, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants. Detailed Characteristics Reports give more precise data for the states. Each report covers birthplace, citizenship, mother tongue, migration, fertility, labor force status, occupation, earnings, poverty status, and other characteristics.

In addition, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics and the Census of Housing: Subject Reports contain detailed information on housing occupied by Hispanic Americans, including housing for senior citizens, mobile homes, space utilization, household characteristics by household composition, etc. Census Tracts, Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, and Population Supplementary Reports provide other data on the Hispanic population, such as reasons for not seeking work, reasons for leaving the last job, low-income neighborhoods in large cities, and the availability of automobiles.

Because ethnicity is more difficult to determine than race, the Bureau of the Census has employed several indicators to collect and analyze data on Hispanic Americans. These include Spanish origin; Spanish language or mother tongue; Spanish ancestry, birth, or parentage; Spanish heritage; and white Spanish. Birth or parentage has been used the longest, and the qualifiers "Spanish Origin" and "Spanish Language" were used for the first time in the 1970 Census. However, "Spanish Surname" was used as an identifier in 1950, 1960, and 1970.

This paper has so far focused on selected data reports published by the Bureau of the Census. Other information is available from various federal agencies and departments. The Office of Personnel Management publishes an annual Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government which organizes the data by agency, state, and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission publishes several periodic reports: Minorities and Women in State and Local Government, Equal Employment Opportunity Report, Minorities and Women in Private Industry, and Minorities and Women in Referral Units in Building Trades Unions. Two other reports of special interest are The Employment Status of Spanish Surnamed Americans, 1974, and The Impact of Corporate Suburban Relocation on Minority Employment.

Equally interesting is a special study of the Bureau of Health Resources Development, Minorities and Women in the Health Fields. Educational data are provided by the National Center for Education Statistics in its annual Digest of Educational Statistics, and statistical data on the immigration
of aliens are incorporated in the annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Although these data are not limited to Hispanic Americans, the statistics do cover immigrants from Mexico and the other Latin American countries. These figures are pertinent to analyses of the country's total Hispanic population.

Employment data are found in the Manpower Report of the President, an annual publication. More narrowly, employment information on minorities in the broadcasting industry is published in the Federal Communications Commission's annual report, Employment in the Broadcast Industry.

The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans, a recent publication issued by the National Center for Education Statistics, compiles information on the educational participation and achievement of Hispanic Americans from a variety of existing sources. This particular report is part of a program under the Department of Education and the Department of Welfare and Human Resources designed to meet the special educational, health, and other needs of Hispanics.

Additional data can be found in the Monthly Labor Review, and in reports on Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Workers of Spanish Origin, Spanish-Surnamed Social Security Beneficiaries in the Southwest, and Minority-Owned Businesses.

The publications described in this essay are those which have been issued during the last ten years. No attempt has been made to describe earlier compilations, since user demand usually focuses on very current information. The 1980 census is expected to produce more detailed and accurate statistical data on Hispanics. The 1980 census was similar to those of 1960 and 1970, though the question on Spanish origin was asked of all households.

Because the federal government has published no single index or catalog of all available data, a number of general reference tools have been prepared. These works, designed to provide convenient access to information on a wide range of subjects, are published by both governmental and nongovernmental sources. Some government agencies do issue catalogs, price lists, indexes, and other types of guides to their publications. The Statistical Abstract of the United States serves as both a reference tool and a guide to other statistical sources. Published by the government since 1878, the Statistical Abstract provides governmental and nongovernmental data, mostly at the national level, on the industrial, social, political, and economic aspects of American life. Historical Statistics of the United States, a companion to the Statistical Abstract, is a two-volume compendium containing more than 12,500 statistical series on various topics.

The American Statistics Index (ASI), published by the nongovernmental Congressional Information Service, is a very useful guide to statistical sources issued by the federal government since the early 1960s. Up-to-date information is provided in monthly supplements. Coverage includes periodicals, annuals, biennials, publications in series, special and irregular publications, and congressional publications. The Congressional Information...
Index to Congressional Publications, another useful tool, lists hearings, reports, committee prints, laws, and documents. Many of the publications contain extensive statistical information. Coverage is from the 1970s to the present.

The Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications (Monthly Catalog), produced by the Government Printing Office, lists statistical sources, as issued, by title, subject, and author. The Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, 1900-1972 is yet another source published by a nongovernmental agency. This index cumulates the annual indices of the Monthly Catalog into one alphabetical subject index.

The Bureau of the Census has prepared several information retrieval tools. The Bureau of the Census Catalog of Publications, 1790-1972 is a one-volume comprehensive list of the Bureau's statistical output. The Bureau of the Census Catalog, issued on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, is another tool useful for its coverage of selected publications issued by other government agencies, congressional hearings, special tabulations, unpublished materials, and reports. Three other useful guides are the Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas, Directory of Federal Statistics for States, and Directory of Nonfederal Statistics for States and Local Areas.

Technical advancements in library functions now allow automated searching. Data users can take advantage of on-line retrieval systems like Orbit and Dialog, which in turn provide citations to the government sources stored in their data bases: GPO's Monthly Catalog, the American Statistics Index, the Congressional Information Service Index, ERIC (Educational Research Information Center), and others.

All the reference tools mentioned in this paper provide useful information on Hispanic American populations. Among the subject headings used in the guides are "Mexican-Americans," "Cubans," "Puerto Ricans," "Mexicans," and "Spanish-heritage Americans." Subject headings such as "Chicanos," "Chicana" or "Riqueños" are not found in most reference tools, though the Monthly Catalog does employ "Chicanos."

We can hope that more accurate and dependable data will become available on the characteristics, strengths, and needs of one of America's fastest growing populations, the Hispanic Americans. The 1980 census is expected to at last provide this accurate and dependable information.
Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies of Latin American Official Publications.

Rosa Q. Mesa
and
Robert Howe

We are not now aware of a catalog which systematically gathers the publishing endeavors of governmental agencies for any country of Latin America or the Caribbean. Nonetheless, these materials represent a large proportion of the total national publications, and they constitute a most important source for economic, scientific, historical, legal, political, and cultural research.

The bibliographies listed in this compilation have been prepared by persons interested in the subject or by public, private, national, or international agencies. The bibliographies of official publications which have sporadically appeared in journal articles and similar periodical publications have been gathered by Arthur E. Gropp in his *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies Published in Periodicals*. We therefore do not include them in this work.

Incorporated herein are bibliographies of official publications proper, as well as catalogs and publication lists of departments of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and of decentralized and autonomous agencies. National bibliographies are not included unless they contain a section of government publications; bibliographies of works released by universities and academic departments are excluded.
Part I. Bibliographies examined by the compilers.

1. **ANUARIO BIBLIOGRAFICO PERUANO. 1943-** Lima, Talleres Gráficos de la Editorial Lumen S.A. 1945 26 cm. Ediciones de la Biblioteca Nacional, VI.
   
   Editor: 1943- Alberto Tauro. This national bibliography of Peru is arranged by sections, one of which groups government publications together under the heading "Publicaciones Oficiales." Publications are listed for the three branches of the government, as well as for autonomous agencies. The volume for 1958-60 includes a section of periodical official publications. Works on military science appear in the "Ciencias Sociales" section. Indexes include the table of contents, and author and general indexes. The volumes for 1967-69 include a corporate author index.

   
   This list provides a subject approach to the 296 titles published by the National Development Council between 1962 and 1969. An alphabetical list of titles is also included.

   
   This list of maps and serial publications from 1907 to 1960 indicates the contents of each volume in the Dirección's series, including its Informes and Anales. Indexes allow access by author, subject, and geographical area.

   
   This is an international bibliography of general, agricultural, and commercial statistics found in the Stanford University Libraries. It is arranged alphabetically by class within each country, in reverse chronological order. The bibliography includes the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

   
   Includes the summaries of 66 technical studies completed during the period 1963-1967.

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6. Basseches, Bruno. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRAZILIAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES. UMA BIBLIOGRAFIA DAS BIBLIOGRAFIAS BRASILEIRAS. Detroit: Blaine-Ethridge Books, 1978. 185 p. Arranged alphabetically by author, with numbered items which facilitate the use of the analytical index. This work lists 2,488 titles, twenty of which are bibliographies or catalogs of official publications.

7. BIBLIOGRAFIA OFICIAL COLOMBIANA. No. 1-16. Publicación trimestral editada por la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, Medellín, Colombia, 1964-1970. A quarterly publication that lists publications of the central government, departmental governments, autonomous organizations, and universities, arranged by the issuing agency. There are annual cumulations for some years, and all issues have personal author indexes. No more published.


13. CATALOGO DE SERIES ESTADISTICAS. Venezuela. Oficina Central de Coordinación y Planificación. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, Caracas, 1965. 492 p. This is the initial volume of the first national statistical inventory of Venezuela. The surveys are organized by subject, and each includes a citation indicating the geographical area covered, source of information, periodicity, publication in which the study is included, and names of the institution from which the data can be obtained. This selective list does not include administrative statistics published by the Venezuelan government, nor a few other statistical series. The index, arranged in the same alphabetical order as the compilation itself, is not useful.


15. Childs, James Bennett. THE MEMORIAS OF THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE ANTILLES. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1932. 170 p. Annual reports of the administrative departments of the Central American and Caribbean republics. "Development of the principal departments has been briefly traced with note of pertinent constitutional and statutory provisions. Titles have been given exactly with frequent notes to identify the publications more readily and to call attention to contents of special interest." Covers the period between the department's establishment and 1928-29.

17. Chile. Instituto de Investigaciones Geológicas.
   Santiago, Chile, 1974. 15 p.
   A catalog of the Institute's publications listing geological maps
   and charts, periodicals, serials, and reprints. A note on the title page
   indicates that this catalog will be updated periodically.

   Arranged by year of publication, the entries provide little more than a
   short-title list of DANE's publications between 1952 and 1966. The lack of
   indexes or prefatory materials further limits the usefulness of this work.

   BIBLIOGRAFÍA ESTADÍSTICA DE COSTA RICA, por Manuel García Valverde,
   Director General de Estadística. San José, Dirección General de Estadística,
   Ministerio de Economía, Sección de Publicaciones, 1950. 9 leaves.
   A listing of all this agency's publications from 1883 to 1950. This
   bibliography also traces the publication history of such major serial publica-
   tions as the Anuario Estadístico. The final section indicates statistical
   titles of other government agencies.

20. Einaudi, Luigi and Herbert Goldhamer.
   AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY JOURNALS;
   "This Bibliography was published and distributed by Rand Corporation
   as a contribution from its Latin American Research Program to a rather
   limited group of specialists on the Latin American military. The bibli-
   ography for each country is divided into Parts I and II. The journals of
   Part I are those that the authors personally examined. Those in Part II
   list additional military journals not actually seen by the compilers. A
   list of discontinued journals is appended at the end."

   LAS PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES DE MÉXICO. GUÍA DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS
   Y SERIADAS, 1937-70. 1st ed. México: UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones
   Bibliográficas, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, 1977. 238 p. (Serie:
   Guías-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones
   Bibliográficas, 5).
   This bibliography, which continues Annita M. Ker's earlier work (1940),
   covers both the three branches of government and decentralized government
   enterprises. Many of the 1,047 entries represent individual volumes in mono-
   graphic series. The book includes both a prefatory chapter on the nature of
   official publications and an index to subjects and titles. "Aparece como la
   primera parte de esa Guía de Publicaciones Oficiales de 1930 a 1972 que
   pronto quedará concluida e impresa..." (Introduction, p. 7).
22. Fernández Esquivel, Rosa María.
Chapters 1-4 contain a study on official publications in general. Chapters 5-8 include 1,174 numbered entries for periodicals and serials published by the Federal Government between 1937 and 1967, arranged in accord with that government's organization. A title index refers the user to the citation number.

23. García, Miguel Ángel.
Arranged by year of publication, this work groups government publications together at the end of each year's section. National bank and university publications, however, are grouped in the "non-official" section. There is no index to improve access to the listed works, and official periodicals are listed with other periodicals at the end of the volume.

24. García, Miguel Ángel.
Contents: v. 1, 1620-1930; v. 2, 1931-1960. Government publications have been selected from the holdings of the Biblioteca Nacional, the Archivo Nacional, and several bibliographies, and are listed in a separate chapter in each volume. Arrangement is by date of publication, and thereafter by agency or personal author. The index following volume two includes neither authors nor agencies named in the chapters on government publications.

Enlarged and updated version of the work of the same title compiled by C.K. Jones in 1942.
Bibliographies of official publications are listed under the heading "Government Publications" in both compilations.

Includes a section on bibliographies of government publications.

This series of catalogs lists chronologically all the laws, presidential messages, memorias, and other publications printed at the national press. The name of the publishing agency is also provided for each title.


A compilation of titles published by the library during the first decade after the Revolution. This list, which is arranged in chronological order, includes books, pamphlets, and reprints. It provides author, title, and subject indexes, and a list of forthcoming publications.

29. Havana. Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí". 

----- ----- Publicaciones fuera del catálogo. 8 p.

A listing of books, pamphlets, and periodicals published in Cuba during the first two years of the Revolution, organized in alphabetical order by agencies of the central government, municipalities, universities, individuals, and commercial publishers.

30. Ingram, Kenneth E. 

Includes an annex titled "West Indian Government Serial Publications in the University of the West Indies Library, Mona, Jamaica," compiled by the Government Serials Sections. Arranged alphabetically by country.

31. Inter-American Statistical Institute. 
ACTIVIDADES ESTADISTICAS DE LAS NACIONES AMERICANAS. Washington, Unión Panamericana, 1954-

32. Inter-American Statistical Institute.  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED STATISTICAL SOURCES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS.  
Bilingual, English-Spanish. A guide to the principal statistical materials of the twenty-two American nations, including data, analysis, methodology, and organization of statistical agencies. The alphabetical index includes titles, authors, issuing agency, and subjects in alphabetical order. Publications are listed by subject and, within each subject, by country. A subject classification scheme for statistical material is included as an appendix. A quarterly supplement was included in the periodical Estadística (Washington, D.C.) 5(16): p. 99-112 (Sept. 1947), and subsequent issues.

33. Inter-American Statistical Institute.  
MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. Washington.  
An accessions list of statistical publications received by the Inter-American Statistical Institute, this source provides citations to both monographs and individual periodical issues. Title varies: List of Statistical Publications Received. Publication ceased with no. 340, July/December, 1977.

34. Inter-American Statistical Institute.  
STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS, 1940; a compendium of the statistical services and activities in 22 nations of the Western Hemisphere. Washington, Inter-American Statistical Institute, 1941. 842 p.  
Includes, as an appendix, "Notes on the Statistical Sources of Latin America" (reproduced from The Economic Literature of Latin America, Harvard University Press, 1935-36).

35. International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation.  
An introductory essay on the nature of government publications and the bibliographical control is followed by abbreviated chapters on each country. The all-French text attempts to describe general printing and distribution practices, specialized catalogs or bibliographies of official publications, and types of publications issued by the central governments.

A world list, organized alphabetically by country. Titles are listed under the agency's name.
37. Ker, Annita Melville, 1908-
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. A GUIDE TO THE MORE IMPORTANT
PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO, 1821-1936. Washington,
A guide in the sense of providing historical notes to documents and
their issuing agencies, this work attempts to cover the official gazette,
presidential messages, annual reports (''memorias'') of cabinet members, and
transactions of Congress. Many publications of individual government de-
partments and their current serial publications are also described. The
author has examined the holdings of major collections in both the United
States and Mexico.

38. Lombardi, Mary.
BRAZILIAN SERIAL DOCUMENTS: A SELECTIVE AND ANNOTATED GUIDE.
Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1974. 445 p. (Indiana University,
Latin American Studies Program).
"This guide has been designed to serve as a bibliography of Brazilian
serial documents as they relate to their issuing agency."
The 1,365 serial titles are presented under their issuing agencies,
which in turn are arranged according to the government structure of 1971.
The author provides publication histories of the serials, and details
changes in the government organization. Autonomous agencies of the federal
government are included, but federal universities lie outside the work's
scope.

39. Mesa, Rosa Q.
The CENTRAL BANKS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THEIR LIBRARIES. Bloomington,
Includes a brief history of each Latin American Central Bank, and
lists its publications.

40. Mesa, Rosa Q.
LATIN AMERICAN SERIAL DOCUMENTS. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms,
Contents: v. 1, Colombia; v. 2, Brazil; v. 3, Cuba; v. 4, Mexico;
v. 5, Argentina; v. 6, Bolivia; v. 7, Chile; v. 8, Ecuador; v. 9, Paraguay;
v. 10, Peru; v. 11, Uruguay; v. 12, Venezuela. Twelve volumes of the nine-
teen volume set have been published. The purpose is to make more readily
accessible information on bibliographic holdings of Latin American docu-
ments. "...An inclusive list showing holdings in the United States for as
many serial documents as could be identified for the country covered from
the time of the country's formation (or date of independence) through
December, 1966. The lists are based on the University of Florida's holdings,
but each library on the Farmington Plan for a particular country has checked
the list and added its holdings to the basic list."
   APUNTES PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA MILITAR DE MEXICO, 1536-1936, recopi-
   lación de fichas bibliográficas hecha por los delegados de la Secretaría
de Guerra y Marina, con ocasión del primer congreso bibliográfico, convo-
cado por el Ateneo Nacional de Ciencias y Artes de México, Sección de
Estudios Militares del Ateneo... México, D.F., (Talleres Gráficos de la
Nación), 1937. 469 p.
   The holdings of the Biblioteca del Ejército and the Biblioteca Nacional
are the basis for the 1,888 citations, which are listed chronologically.
The work is not limited to government publications, and its value would be
enhanced by better format and annotations.

42. Mexico. Dirección General de Estadística.
   BIBLIOGRAFIA MEXICANA DE ESTADISTICA. México, (Talleres Gráficos de
la Nación, 1941-1942). 2 tomos. At head of title: Secretaría de la
   Not limited to government publications, this work includes any materi-
also said to be suitable for statistical studies. It is grouped into eleven
subject categories, and documents appear frequently under "Demografía,""Estadística económica," "Estadística administrativa," and "Estadística
social." There are indexes for geographic regions and for both personal
and corporate authors.

43. Mexico. Dirección General de Estadística.
   An inventory of the major statistics-gathering agencies within the
Mexican government and its decentralized institutions, incorporating social
and economic statistics as well as national censuses. Organized by subject,
the citation for each type of statistical study indicates the survey's
periodicity and the responsible agency. A separately published index to
this work (INDICE DEL CATALOGO GENERAL DE LAS ESTADISTICAS NACIONALES,
1960) is actually the table of contents which appears as the last section
of the Catálogo.

44. Mexico. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.
   EL INSTITUTO DE ANTROPOLOGIA E HISTORIA: SU CONTRIBUCION A LA BIBLIO-
GRAFIA NACIONAL; obra bibliográfica preparada y comentada por Antonio Pompa
   This chronological compilation of nearly 900 titles also traces the
evolution of the National Institute of Anthropology and History from 1827 to
1962. Monographs and individual periodical issues are intermixed, and con-
tent notes are often extensive. Indexes include personal names, geographic
locations, and subjects.

   BIBLIOGRAFIA. Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas, 1891-
   This compilation has been divided in seventeen sections, one for each
of the Secretaría's subdivisions. 444 numbered titles are listed in chrono-
logical order. Two indexes are included: the Author Index refers to the
item number, and the General Index provides both item and page number.

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46. Mexico. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público.
   Part One is a listing by function (e.g. foreign commerce, taxation) of titles published by the Secretaría between 1831 and 1942. A separate section is devoted to periodical publications. Part Two is a listing of publications which, though issued by other agencies and individuals, relate to the Secretaría's functions.

47. Montenegro, Tulo Hostilio.
   Offprint from Handbook of Latin American Studies, no. 29, p. 613-639. This compilation includes bibliographical sources available at the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Department of Statistics of the Pan American Union. It lists international and national statistical sources, arranged alphabetically by country.

   The 874 entries are arranged chronologically under their issuing body (House of Representatives, Senate, etc.). While most entries are sufficiently annotated, the selection process has winnowed out the less important legislative handouts ("repartidos"). The author has included a section on the constitutional conventions as well as several useful indexes.

49. Peraza Sarausa, Fermín, 1907-
   Prepared for the 8th SALALM, Madison, Wisconsin, 1963. Annotated, but not exhaustive. The material included has been divided into three categories: special bibliographies; general bibliographies; and national bibliographies of official publications.

50. Peraza Sarausa, Fermín, 1907-
   An alphabetical listing of central and state government publications issued between 1961 and 1962. The second part of this work also lists 273 titles issued by the National Press (Imprenta Nacional) between 1958 and 1962. The author includes a brief essay on the state of bibliography and the National Press during those years.
CATALOGO DE LAS OBRAS EXISTENTES EN LA SECRETARIA DEL MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO. Lima, Imprenta La Industria, 1906. 64 p.
This compilation devotes a section to each of the Peruvian ministries, listing its publications in chronological order. Coverage includes presidential messages, national budgets, periodical publications, congressional records, and a few foreign titles.

LAS PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE PUERTO RICO; Bibliografia. [Cayey], 1968. 76 p.
Arranged by agency, the entries provide little bibliographical information. Pages 2-20 list studies and papers in English prepared by the Office of Economic Research. The lack of indexes limits the usefulness of this work.

Lists 531 titles of books, pamphlets, periodicals, reprints, etc., arranged by series. The analytical index refers to the entry number. The work also includes a historical sketch of the library.


55. Saldivar, Gabriel.
A compilation of 855 titles arranged alphabetically by sections, with an index referring to the sections. This study is not limited to the Secretaria's publications, but also includes materials related to the agency but published by non-official authors and foreign governments.

ANUARIO DE LA PRENSA CHILENA. 1877-85- Santiago.
A Suplemento, for 1877-1964, was published in 1966. The 1964 volume includes a section entitled "Publicaciones Oficiales. Libros y Folletos, Primera Lista Provisional," which was continued in subsequent volumes. The titles listed in this section are duplicates from the main section, "Libros y Folletos."
   INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS BIBLIOGRAPHY. Latin America and the
   Limited primarily to population censuses of Latin America and the
   Caribbean, this bibliography attempts to identify even those surveys which
   the compilers were unable to examine personally. National, provincial, and
   city censuses are listed chronologically (titles are provided with an
   English translation), and the contents of the lengthier series are noted
   as well.

   A GUIDE TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.
   James B. Childs, general editor. Washington, The Library of Congress,
   1945-48. 19 v. (Its Latin American Series nos. 9-11, 15, 17, 19, 22-25,
   27-31, 33-37).
   Contents: I, Argentina, by James B. Childs; II, Bolivia, by James
   B. Childs; III, Brazil, by John DeNoia; IV, Chile, by Otto Neuberger; V,
   Colombia, by James B. Childs; VI, Costa Rica, by Henry V. Besso; VII, Cuba,
   by James B. Childs; VIII, Dominican Republic, by John DeNoia; IX, Ecuador,
   by John DeNoia; X, El Salvador, by John DeNoia; XI, Guatemala, by Henry V.
   Besso; XII, Haiti, by Henry V. Besso; XIII, Honduras, by Henry V. Besso;
   XIV, Nicaragua, by John DeNoia; XV, Panama, by John DeNoia; XVI, Paraguay,
   by James B. Childs; XVII, Peru, by John DeNoia; XVIII, Uruguay, by John
   Denoia and Glenda Crevenna; XIX, Venezuela, by Otto Neuberger.
   This series of guides resulted from a project initiated in 1941 by the
   Library of Congress and the Department of State. Each volume utilizes an
   arrangement based on the structure of the government involved, with sub-
   ordinate agencies arranged under the three main branches of government.
   Serial and monographic holdings in the Library of Congress are detailed for
   all listings. Some of the volumes are indeed "guides" to government organi-
   zation, providing extensive notes on changes in both administration and
   titles over the years. Other volumes emphasize lists of publications
   rather than organizational history. All the volumes contain indexes to the
   numerous subordinate agencies and titles.

   GENERAL CENSUSES AND VITAL STATISTICS IN THE AMERICAS: An Annotated
   Bibliography of the Historical Census and Current Vital Statistics of the
   21 American Republics, the American Sections of the British Commonwealth
   of Nations, the American Colonies of Denmark, France and the Netherlands,
   and the American Territories and Possessions of the United States. Prepared
   under the supervision of Irene B. Taeuber. Washington, U.S. Government
   This work is divided in accord with six political categories, in the
   same order as they appear in the subtitle. Each part is arranged alpha-
   betically by country. The study also includes an historical introduction for
   each country. National, provincial, and municipal censuses and vital
   statistics are listed in chronological order. Reprinted in 1974 by Blaine-
   Ethridge, Detroit.

A bibliography of general statistical bulletins issued by any country, colony, or territory. Information on each publication includes its citation, history, contents, and location in Washington. The work is arranged alphabetically by continent, and by country within each continent. Latin American and Caribbean countries are included in the sections "America North" and "America South."


This bibliography reports, for each country, colony, or territory, the general statistical yearbook, its history, the contents of the most recent issues, and the location in Washington of the last five issues. In the absence of a regular statistical yearbook, any reasonable equivalent is included. The work is arranged alphabetically by continent, and by country within each continent. Latin America and Caribbean countries are included in the sections "America North" and "America South."


A listing of 3,865 official publications, issued between 1840 and 1977, which were examined in the Biblioteca Nacional (Caracas). This work incorporates publications of the ministries and the three branches of government, and includes laws. An index by agency names is useful, since the entries are grouped under the larger ministries to which the agencies are attached.


This irregular series, which includes both annual volumes and cumulations, lists publications of the Office of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. Organized by title, it provides the following information: author, format, number of pages, number of copies printed, and code number. Volumes have been recorded for 1958-63, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1960-63.
64. Venezuela. Presidencia.
   An annotated listing of 196 titles published between 1959 and 1963
   by the Office of the President; many of these works reflect the political
   successes of Romulo Betancourt. Other works investigate nineteenth-
   century political and social currents. Most are monographs by personal
   authors rather than departmental reports, and the list does not include
   publications of the Central Planning Office (CORDIPLAN).

Part II. Bibliographies not examined by the compilers, but listed in
other sources.


2. Brazil. Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Indios.
   CATALOGO GERAL DAS PUBLICAÇÕES DA COMISSÃO RONDON E DO CONSELHO NACIONAL


   150 [i.e. Cento cinquenta] ANOS DE TYPOGRAFIA OFICIAL. Rio de Janeiro.

   PUBLICAÇÕES DO DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DA PRODUÇÃO MINERAL. Rio de

   CATALOGO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES EDITADAS PELO DNOS, 1910-1970. Its
   Publicações Série IE no. 193, and Its Boletim no. 2 and no. 4, 1960.

   CATALOGO DAS CARTAS E OUTRAS PUBLICAÇÕES. Rio de Janeiro, 1943.

   CARTAS DO BRASIL PUBLICADAS POR DSG, IBG E OUTRAS ORGANIZAÇÕES.

   CATALOGO DAS CARTAS E PUBLICAÇÕES APRESENTADAS NA EXPOSIÇÃO CARTOGRAFICA
   23 p.
   BIBLIOGRAFIA DAS PUBLICAÇÕES DO EXERCITO. 1º semestre, 1962. Rio 

11. Brazil. Instituto de Pesquisas Rodoviárias. 

   Rio de Janeiro. 

   CATALOGO E INDICE DOS VOLUMES 1-100 (1942-1956) DOS CADERNOS DE 

14. Brazil. Ministerio do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral. Setor de Documen-
   tação. 
   CATALOGO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES DE MINIPLAN (de abril de 1964 a maio de 1968). 
   ----  ----  Revista e atualizado até 31/5/69. Volume 1. Rio de Janeiro, 
   1969. 


17. Brazil. Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento de Nordeste. 
   CATALOGO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES EDITADAS PELA SUDENE, 1959-1969; DEZ ANOS 


   México, Oficina Impresora de Hacienda, 1918. 48 p. 

20. Florén Lozano, Luis. 
   CATALOGO DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE EDUCACION Y 
   BELLAS ARTES, SANTO DOMINGO. In: Revista de Educación (Santo Domingo), 

270
21. Gómez, Silvino M.


PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES COURANTES DES MINISTERES DU TRAVAIL ET DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE. CURRENT SERIALS PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTRIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS. Genève, BIT, 1953. (Bibliographical Reference List, no. 64). (Supersedes no. 47).


BIBLIOGRAFÍA DE LA SECRETARIA DEL TRABAJO Y PREVISION SOCIAL. México, 1943. 31 p.


27. Pichardo, J.


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32. Velasco Ceballos, Rómulo.
   FICHAS BIBLIOGRAFICAS SOBRE ASISTENCIA PUBLICA EN MEXICO. México, Secretaría de Asistencia Pública, 1943. 86 p.

33. Venezuela.
   BIBLIOGRAFIA DE LAS MEMORIAS MINISTERIALES, 1830-1941. Caracas [19 - ]
   Contents: v. 1, Agricultura y Cría, Fomento; v. 2, Guerra; v. 3, Hacienda, Instrucción Pública, Relaciones Exteriores, Relaciones Interiores, Corte Federal, Corte de Casación, Alta Corte.

34. Venezuela. Dirección de Cultura y Bellas Artes.

Genealogical Source Material in New Mexico: Abstract and Bibliography.

Virginia L. Olmsted

The family historian engaged in genealogical research must always start with him- or herself and work back, generation by generation, using primary records whenever they are available. Such records include:

1. Federal records: census, military and pension records, and land records are available on microfilm from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

2. State records: Mexican and Spanish archival records, private land claim records, territorial archives, and many county territorial records are available at the New Mexico State Record Center. The State Vital Record Bureau has births and deaths from 1919, although early years are incomplete.

3. County records: marriage, probate, and land records are available at individual county courthouses.

Secondary source material is available at most public libraries in the form of state and county histories and manuscript collections. The university libraries generally have a wealth of material in their special collections, including microfilm copies of federal and state archival material. Excepting some Branch libraries in Mormon churches, the Special Collections Library of the Albuquerque Public Library is the only separate Genealogical Library in the state.

There follows a "Genealogical Bibliography for New Mexico," which details resources by type and location.

Books.


Hammond, George P. Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1942.


Periodicals.

New Mexico Genealogist. Quarterly publication since 1962: Albuquerque, New Mexico.

New Mexico Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1734
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87198

New Mexico Historical Review. Quarterly since 1926. University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico


El Palacio. Quarterly since 1917. Santa Fe, Museum of New Mexico.

Article.


1921 Sunderland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Pamphlets.


Microfilm.

Parish Registers of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe (1691-1900), 81 reels. Available at the New Mexico State Record Center and the Coronado Room of Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico. Parish Registers of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe (1691-1956) available at the Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Spanish Archives of New Mexico (1621-1821). 22 reels. New Mexico State Records Center and many New Mexico university libraries.

Mexican Archives of New Mexico (1821-1846). 42 reels. New Mexico State Records Center and many New Mexico university libraries.

Territorial Archives of the State of New Mexico. 40 reels. New Mexico State Records Center. (Minimal genealogical value).

Land Grants of New Mexico, Documents Pertaining to Spanish and Mexican Land Grants. 66 reels. New Mexico State Records Center and the Coronado Room, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico.


Manuscript Collections.

University of New Mexico, Coronado Collection of the Zimmerman Library:


New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Selected county records from the following counties: Bernalillo, Colfax, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia.

New Mexico Genealogical Societies, Libraries, Public Archives.

Albuquerque:

New Mexico Genealogical Society, Inc. P.O. Box 8734 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87198 Publishes New Mexico Genealogist and other publications. Query for list.
Special Collections Library, Albuquerque Public Library  
423 Central Avenue N.E.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  87103  
Sponsors Genealogy Club. Holdings include genealogical collections of DAC, FPA, Huguenots, Charles Cibrel Chapter of NSDAR, Mayflower Society, New Mexico Genealogical Society, Inc., and a microfilm of the 1900 U.S. Census for New Mexico.

LDS Genealogical Library  
5709 Haines Avenue N.E.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  87110  
Holdings include a microfilm collection from various states, plus all U.S. Censuses for New Mexico up to 1900. Also has the library collection of the Lew Wallace Chapter, NSDAR.

University of New Mexico Library  
Zimmerman Library  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  87131  
Holdings include excellent material on New Mexico and the Southwest. Special collections are housed in the Anderson Room (Southwest) and the Coronado Room (New Mexicana).

Museum of Albuquerque  
P.O. Box 1293  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  87103  
Includes a library and a large photograph collection.

Menaul Historical Society  
301 Menaul Blvd. N.W.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  87107  
Holdings include early Presbyterian records, school enrollment records, biographical material on early missionaries, and limited genealogical material.

Artesia:  
201 West Chico  
Artesia, New Mexico  87410  
genealogical group

Carlsbad:  
Public Library  
1015 Halaguena  
Carlsbad, New Mexico  88220  
Eddy County Genealogical Society

Clayton:  
Public Library  
17 Chestnut Street  
Clayton, New Mexico  88415  
Pioneer material.
Deming:
Public Library
301 South Tin Avenue
Deming, New Mexico 88030
Western Echoes Genealogical Society
2411 South 8th Street
Deming, New Mexico 88030

Farmington:
Public Library
320 North Orchard
Farmington, New Mexico 87401
Genealogical Society

Gallup:
Public Library
115 West Hill Avenue
Gallup, New Mexico 87301

Las Cruces:
Thomas Branigan Memorial Library
106 West Hadley Avenue
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
Genealogical club
New Mexico State University Library
Special Collections
P.O. Box 3475
University Park, New Mexico 88003

Las Vegas:
New Mexico Highlands University
Donnelly Library
National Avenue
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701
New family history program on northern New Mexico.

Los Alamos:
Mesa Public Library
1742 Central Avenue
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
Genealogical club

Lovington:
Public Library
103 North 1st Street
Lovington, New Mexico 88260
Lea County Genealogical Society
Portales:
Eastern New Mexico University
Special Collections Library
Portales, New Mexico 88130
Family history interest

Raton:
Arthur Johnson Memorial Library
244 Cook Avenue
Raton, New Mexico 87740

Roswell:
Public Library
301 Pennsylvania Avenue
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
Roswell Genealogical Society
310 South Wyoming
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Santa Fe:
College of Santa Fe
Fogelson Library Center
St. Michaels Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Family history workshops
New Mexico State Library
300 Don Gaspar
Box 1629
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
obituary index; New Mexico material; Stephen Watts Kearny NSDAR library
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives
Montezuma Street
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
microfilm, maps, library, county records, New Mexico Historical Society collection.
Museum of New Mexico History Library
P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Genealogy Club
c/o Duane Olsen
3101 Calle Caballero
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Silver City:
Public Library
515 West College Avenue
Silver City, New Mexico 88061
genealogical material
Western New Mexico University
Miller Library
Silver City, New Mexico 88061
Socorro:  
Public Library  
401 Part Street  
Socorro, New Mexico  87801  
New Mexico collection

Taos:  
Kit Carson Memorial Foundation  
Historical Research Library  
P.O. Box Drawer B  
Taos, New Mexico  87571

Tucumcari:  
Public Library  
602 South 2nd  
Tucumcari, New Mexico  88401  
Genealogical interest

Truth or Consequences:  
Geronimo Springs Museum  
Truth or Consequences, New Mexico  87901  
maintains files on pioneer families; Genealogical club.
The Chicano in Literature, A Double View

Cecil Robinson

Since Mexico is not only our neighbor to the south but also an unavoidable presence in our midst--particularly in the American Southwest--American society has had to react in one way or another to the considerable influence of another culture. That this influence should have found its way into the literature of the United States was inevitable. Reflections of the Mexican and his culture have appeared in American literature from the days of the earliest border contacts and they continue, with interesting variations, to the present time. During the nineteenth century, beginning in the 1820s, a steady stream of books and shorter literary pieces appeared in which the Mexican somewhat figured. Most of the early American writers of the borderlands were not literary men or women in our present sense of the term. Rather, they were frontiersmen, mountainmen, soldiers, government agents, journalists, or just travelers. Their work generally took the form of journals or memoirs. These writers were in no way counter-culture figures, but were typical American citizens of their times. In their views and prejudices, they were representative of nineteenth-century America. Their view of the Mexican and of the Mexican American must therefore be considered to represent that of a wide spectrum of the American public.

Seen from the perspective of our times, these writings about Mexico seem to reveal more about the writers than they do about the actual state of the subject. In these works, we visit a more provincial and a more homogeneous America. The country was still primarily rural, Protestant, and Anglo-Saxon. The Puritan ethic and outlook continued to influence much of the national consciousness. Though the United States might today be considered an ethnocentric society, it was considerably moreso in the early- and mid-nineteenth century. The technological revolution was in its earliest stages, and a naive faith in uninterrupted progress through science generally prevailed. Such was the conditioning that westward-moving Americans carried with them as they first infiltrated and later clashed with an immensely different society.

To these North Americans, a people who seemed unconcerned with scientific progress appeared to be hopelessly backward and due for extinction. George Wilkins Kendall, journalist and founder in 1837 of the New Orleans Picayune, expressed sentiments that were typical of his time. Noting that Mexico was rich in agricultural and mineral resources, he maintained that only Mexico's backwardness and refusal to adopt the "systems" of its Saxon neighbor prevented the nation from achieving prosperity. "Give [the Mexicans] but tortillas, frijoles, and chile colorado to supply their animal wants for the day, and seven-tenths of the Mexicans are satisfied; and so they will continue to be until the race becomes extinct or amalgated with Anglo-Saxon stock..."

This racial note was another motif which appeared in endless articles, tracts, and stories, particularly of the popular, dime-novel type. In fact, a distinction was made early in the nineteenth century, and it continued well into the twentieth century. The educated, well-to-do Mexican was often referred to as "Spanish" and accorded a good deal of respect. However, the ordinary, particularly the working-class Mexican was the object of unabashed
Racist scorn. He was to become the prototypical "greaser" of our literature. An early example of this distinction is found in the memoirs of John Russell Bartlett, a boundary commissioner writing in the eighteen fifties. Referring to some of the established families who had entertained him elegantly, he wrote:

There are a few respectable old Spanish families at El Paso, who possess much intelligence, as well as that elegance and dignity of manner which characterized their ancestors.... A vast gulf intervenes between these Castilians and the masses, who are a mixed breed, possessing none of the virtues of their European ancestors, but all their vices, with those of the aborigines super-added.

Bartlett's experience illustrates the social situation in which early Anglo-American arrivals to the Mexican border found themselves. These people were representative of the egalitarian, frontier democracy that the historian Frederick Jackson Turner has described for us. Being more or less middle class in their mores, they could not find their opposite numbers in the Mexican society with which they collided. In fact, they stumbled into a social situation which was absolutely foreign to them. The period was the criollo era in Mexican history. The country was ruled by a small group of aristocrats who claimed to be completely European in ancestry, and who had taken over the powers that had formerly belonged to the bureaucrats and army officers of colonial Spain. In contrast to these criollo aristocrats--and with practically no middle class intervening--were the great masses of Mexican workers, agricultural peones in the countryside and the despised léperos in the cities. These people were almost entirely mestizos or Indian.

It has been estimated that about eighty-two percent of the Anglo-Americans who settled in Texas and then fanned out into New Mexico and Arizona came originally from the southeastern states. Their ingrown prejudice toward dark people were simply transferred to another race when they encountered working-class Mexicans. To this attitude was added a disdain for a mass of illiterate peasants. However, when it came to the Mexican aristocracy these frontiersmen and women were caught up in highly ambivalent feelings. They were bedazzled by an elegant, courtly, leisured class, the likes of whom they had never encountered before--except for some few of them who had had dealings with the haughty plantation owners of the American South, who in significant ways resembled the Mexican criollo aristocracy. There was an element of awe, therefore, in the way in which the frontiersman viewed the owner of the great Mexican hacienda along the Rio Grande and elsewhere in the border region. However, this same frontiersman or woman might well have been heir to the attitudes fostered by Jacksonian democracy, with its hostility toward aristocratic pretense and indolence. The report, therefore, that on gets on the criollo aristocracy in the early literature of the American Southwest is a highly ambivalent one.

However, whatever ambivalence might have existed, the nineteenth-century American literature of the borderlands did not on the whole present a favorable picture of Mexicans and their culture. Aside from the elements already mentioned there were other traits which went into the composite portrait. Interestingly, some of these alleged traits cancelled each other out. The Mexican was depicted at various times as being both docile and violent, cu
ning and stupid, cowardly and aggressive. Added to these characterizations were those of being lazy, lying, thieving, dirty, sensual, and superstitious. As to the latter, Protestant writers filled pages in condemning a Mexican Catholicism which they saw as being all ritual with no moral content, and as hopelessly mixed with Indian paganism.

It was only toward the end of the nineteenth century that changes became apparent in the treatment of the Mexican in the literature of the United States. Perhaps it was the clanging industrialism of that new era which Mark Twain dubbed "the gilded age" which made people look toward a more earthbound culture more favorably, perhaps even nostalgically. A turning point might be seen in a letter written by Walt Whitman, that massive literary presence who in important ways has been a transitional figure in American culture. Whitman, in his early journalistic days, was a supporter of Manifest Destiny who expressed some contemptuous attitudes toward Mexico. However, in 1883 the city fathers of Santa Fe, New Mexico, wrote Whitman and asked him to send along a poem in celebration of the three-hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the city's founding. Rather than a poem, Whitman sent a letter containing a statement which indicated his considerable growth in cultural awareness. Directed to the "Messrs. Griffin, Martinez, Prince, and other gentlemen at Santa Fe," the letter first asserts that Americans generally have allowed themselves to be "impress'd by New England writers and schoolmasters" into thinking that American character derives from England alone. This concept, writes Whitman, is "a very great mistake." America derives its strength from several different sources, and "to that composite American identity of the future, Spanish character will supply some of the most needed parts. No stock shows a grander historic retrospect--grander in religiousness and loyalty, or for patriotism, courage, decorum, gravity and honor." At this point Whitman deals a heavy blow to the famous "black legend" (la leyenda negra), with which English and, later, North American writers painted Spain and her cultural extensions in the New World. "It is time," writes Whitman, "to dismiss utterly the illusion-compound, half raw-head-and-bloody bones and half mysteries of Udolpho, inherited from the English writers of the past 200 years. It is time to realize--for it is certainly true--that there will not be found any more cruelty, tyranny, superstition, etc. in the resume of past Spanish history than in the corresponding resume of Anglo-Norman history. Nay, I think there will not be found so much."

Whitman then turns his attention to the coming cultural contributions of the Hispanic Southwest. True to the prophetic element in his nature, he foresees a development which in fact has come to be, the Chicano movement and its attendant literature. "As to the Spanish stock of our Southwest," Whitman writes, "it is certain to me that we do not begin to appreciate the splendor and sterling value of its race element. Who knows but that element, like the course of some subterranean river, dipping invisibly for a hundred or two years, is now to emerge in broadest flow and permanent action?"

Whitman, whose style and vision are still inspirations to emerging young poets, marked, in his conception of the latent cultural power of the Hispanic Southwest, a turning point in the way that North American literature was to treat the Mexican and the Chicano. By the end of the nineteenth century, the United States had gone through a watershed period. It was no longer the homogeneous, rural, Anglo-Saxon, almost exclusively Protestant land of the early border writers. The country was becoming industrialized at the price of much
personal and cultural upheaval. Masses of immigrants had entered the country, and disturbances in the cities, often in the form of bitter labor disputes, were becoming common. On the heels of these developments were two shattering world wars with the great depression in between. People in the United States became much less complacent and provincial. Science as the god of progress had lost many worshippers.

In this chastened attitude, the country began to put forth writers with quite a different cast of mind. The word alienated began to be used to describe the author's attitude toward his social environment, and American society was increasingly described by such words as plastic. In this mood, North American writers began to look toward their neighbor to the south in ways strikingly different from those typical of the early borderland writers. Instead of castigating Mexico for its lack of technological development (though in fact there has been a good deal of this in modern Mexico), these writers have praised the Mexicans for drawing strength from the earth and from traditions strongly bound to natural cycles. The racial heritage of Mexico, so much the object of scorn by earlier writers, has lately been seen as a source of strength, drawing as it does from both indigenous and European elements, and therefore having produced a New World type. Mexican religion has been praised for the depth and power of its resources in deeply rooted folk traditions, and Mexican character in general has been thoroughly reassessed. Mexican themes have not only been used by regional American writers but, perhaps to a surprising extent, by North American writers with strong national and international reputations. A partial list of these authors would include Stephen Crane, Jack London, Sherwood Anderson, Carl Sandburg, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Robinson Jeffers, Archibald MacLeish, William Carlos Williams, Katherine Anne Porter, Henry Miller, Wright Morris, Wallace Stevens, Allen Ginsberg, Gregory Corso, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Joseph Wood Krutch, and Saul Bellow.

This reappraisal of Mexican culture through literature has important and generally beneficial implications for cultural relations between the United States and Mexico and, within the United States, between Anglo and Hispanic America. Yet in their zeal to provide correctives to their own culture by using contrasting Mexican or Chicano models, modern North American writers are sometimes guilty of falling into other sorts of stereotyping. A case in point might be the oh-so-primitive and simplified "paisanos" in some of the works of John Steinbeck, notably Tortilla Flat.

However, as modern American writers were reshaping the images of Mexicans and Chicanos in North American literature, a new and very specific group of writers arose to present other and sometimes quite counter images of Mexican and Chicano culture. I refer to the Chicano writers, whose primary origin has been the greater Southwest. Though Chicano literature has its roots in the American Southwest beginning with the period immediately after the Mexican-American War, literature bearing the name "Chicano" usually refers to that inspired by the broad political, social, economic, and cultural movement of the 1960s. The literary phase of the Chicano movement is perhaps its most creative expression. The writers of this movement see one of their functions as the correction of stereotypic treatments of the Chicano in both earlier and later American literature written by non-Chicanos. These writers of Mexican American descent also deal with areas of their life which have not really been touched upon by the Anglo-American writers. The view pre-
sent by this new breed of writers is one of Chicano culture as seen from within.

The earlier concerns of this literature have included social and political issues expressed from the Chicano point of view. Indeed, these concerns permeate much of Chicano literature to the present time. One of the most effective vehicles for this form of expression has been the theater, hitherto almost unused in the United States in dealing with Mexican or Chicano themes. Beginning with the elemental but forceful actos of the Teatro Campesino in Delano, California, Chicano theater has proliferated throughout the Southwest, and its repertoire has broadened and become considerably more complex. There are now such multifaceted groups as the Teatro de la Esperanza in Santa Barbara, California. Its presentations cover all aspects of Chicano life, the serious and the humorous. Community solidarity is emphasized. Sometimes aspects of barrio life will be satirized; at other times, typical figures of the Chicano community who have occasionally been ridiculed, such as the curandera or folk healer, will be portrayed in the ancient dignity of their knowledge or craft.

The racism which the Mexican American has endured in life and perceived in the literature about him is another target of Chicano authors. Mexican Americans, perhaps with the aim of gaining more general acceptance, formerly emphasized the Spanish side of their inheritance. In reaction to this, the Chicano writers have tended to accentuate their Indian background. The Aztecs are extolled, and indeed the word Aztlán, which means in one sense or another the land of the Chicanos, is of Aztec origin. Sometimes Aztec themes are cunningly mixed with scenes of contemporary barrio life, as in the following lines by Alurista:

out the alley our soul awaits us
   to meet on pebbled streets the breeze
   
   a tear
   irrigating our cheekbone high lands
   pyramids, feathers and rituals of love
   people in the dusk afternoon of a cloudy horizon
   love
   Quetzalcoatl in life rejoices
   and we walk down age carved alleys
   
   and Huitzilopochtli drinks our blood
   raza rain in Tlaloc's agony
   raza run to the sun and sing
   of the barrio
   and the soft winds that flagellate our skeletons. 4

The theme of racial pride carries with it the injunction that the Chicano should not allow himself to become agringado, gringo-ized. The more subtle Chicano writers recognize that in a strong, mainstream society, this is not a simple matter. In the poignant story "Everybody Knows Tobie," by Daniel Garza, a young Chicano in a rural Texas town tries to follow in the
footsteps of his older brother Toby, who is very popular with the Anglos. The younger brother meets with painful rejections.

Along with themes of racial pride in Chicano literature are strong assertions of cultural pride. This finds expression in the use of the Spanish language in various ways. In poetry, Spanish is interwoven with English, sometimes with considerable skill. In other cases, the poet will write some of his or her poems in English and others in Spanish, as in a new anthology called Agua Fresca, edited by Esteban Rodríguez. A Chicano novel might appear in successive English and Spanish versions, as in the case of Tomás Rivera's and the earth did not part; or it might be completely in Spanish like Peregrinos de Aztlan by Miguel Méndez. Most Chicano novels, however, are written in English with Spanish expressions sprinkled here and there.

Another expression of cultural pride is to be found in the use of Chicano folklore resources. A preeminent example of this is the novel Bless Me, Ultima, by Rudolfo Anaya, which so effectively calls upon the deeply rooted folk traditions of New Mexico.

One of the prevailing stereotypes of the Mexican or Chicano in American literature has been that of the resigned Mexican. Fatalism has been proclaimed to be at the heart of Mexican culture, whether in Mexico proper or in the American Southwest. In the language of modern sociology, the Chicano has been described as "non-goal oriented." However, the protagonists of many Chicano novels have been shown as struggling defiantly against various forms of oppression in search of the inner goal of self realization or the outer goal of professional advancement. Examples of this type of resistance may be found in Pocho by José Antonio Villareal, The Plum Plum Pickers by Raymo Barrio, Chicano by Richard Vásquez, and and the earth did not part by Tomás Rivera.

As Chicano literature developed from the '60s into the '70s, it became increasingly sophisticated in aesthetic terms. Chicano authors joined in the various forms of contemporary literary experimentation. One of the most successful examples of this venturesomeness is The Road to Tamazunchale by Ron Arias. The protagonist here is Fausto Tejada, a dying old man who has been a book dealer in Los Angeles and who has taken advantage of his proximity to books to do a lot of reading. As he lies in bed, he is able to draw upon a rich store of imaginative experience. The process that Fausto has undergone has been described as "creative dying." The reader is given access to the dreams, memories, and visions that the shrunken old man undergoes, and the reader sometimes has trouble distinguishing Fausto's real life from his vision of life. But in the course of discharging this rich mental storage, Fausto Tejada sorts things out, and by the time he reaches the point of death, he has achieved peace. This complex man, intelligent, imaginative, sensitive, and compassionate, is a far cry from the early stereotypes of the Chicano American literature.

Whether or not the inner view of the culture that the Chicano writers provide is the only authentic one, as some have claimed, the fact remains that the Chicano is still being portrayed by writers from both within and without the culture. It is quite possible that modern readers are the primary beneficiaries of this double view, the view from within and the view from within...
Footnotes


Bibliographical Addendum to Seminar Paper: "The Chicano in Literature"

I. The Mexican or Chicano as reflected in the Anglo-American literature of the Southwest.


   A bibliography of one hundred books of non-fiction about the Southwest.


   Good selections from the best of the Southwestern writers.

   An intensive treatment of the literary work of a quite specific region.

II. The following are titles of novels by Harvey Fergusson and Paul Horgan which preeminently deal with conflicts between Mexican and Anglo-American during the early period of Anglo-American settlement in the Southwest:

   Also included in the trilogy *Followers of the Sun* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1936).


III. A comprehensive treatment of the subject:

   A comprehensive study of the Mexican and Chicano in American literature. The book includes a chapter on Chicano literature.
Conversion and Improved Access to Latin American Materials:
The Texas Experience

Susan Russell

Although the word "conversion" may carry overtones of a type of religious experience to some, most of us in library work think of it with a more prosaic meaning: that of changing the information on three-by-five catalog cards into machine readable form.

It is the ability to arrange and qualify information through an appropriate computer program that makes the conversion of existing library catalogs such an exciting idea. Rather than spending hours shuffling through catalog drawers, we can type a few commands and receive a printout of all we ever wanted to know about Mexican quarterly statistical periodicals published between 1906 and 1930. This, at least, is the theory.

In practice, most computerized information systems for libraries are based on the retrospective conversion of a library card catalog which in no way contains information in a format sophisticated enough to allow such detailed retrieval. These information systems have to rely on cataloging done since the inception of the library, a period that can span a century of time and three sets of rules, not to mention the human variations in catalogers, typists, and filers.

The University of Texas at Austin has been working since September, 1978, on a retrospective conversion project based on our Latin American serial holdings. Of course this retrospective conversion project is not the first attempt to improve access to the Benson Collection by moving beyond our card catalog. G.K. Hall's publication of the Collection's catalog as it had evolved up to 1969, plus the nineteen supplemental volumes which cover cataloging done during 1970-1974, greatly facilitate access in the 205 libraries that own all or parts of the set. These users include the bibliographic control staff of the University of Texas General Libraries, because we can often solve the mysteries of titles without cards, or cards without books, by checking to see what our cataloging looked like in 1969—or 1974. But this is also the reason that photocopies of a particular card catalog are not the best answer for improving access: they are static, historical documents in an environment which is constantly changing.

G.K. Hall's annual Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies represents a successor to the historical view provided by the book format catalog. The Bibliographic Guide is a pioneering example of how computers can be used to rearrange and qualify information: linkages provided by the New York Public Library's computer processing and photocomposition facilities make it possible to interfile OCLC records tagged by Texas for the Benson Collection with LC's MARC records which have pertinent geographic area and country of publication codes. The time (and money) that it would take to have human beings sort and interfile these main entries, not to mention the secondary entries and subject headings, is almost beyond consideration.

There are, however, drawbacks to this type of conversion. It is static—at least for a year. Revisions on records from OCLC or MARC tapes will not show up until the next year's volumes. There are some wonderful examples of
variant cataloging in the 1978 volumes, where our main entry card and LC's cross reference from that main entry to another choice are printed one after the other. There are also some identical entries which didn't mesh, so the user is left reading and rereading them, trying to find the magical clue to explain why two entries exist for what certainly must be the same publication. And then there are a few cross references that never cross, as well as some anomalies from the NYPL programs, such as the phrase under some series headings: "For additional listing of contents, see Old Catalog." But in spite of the quirks, the Bibliographic Guide is a great improvement in scope, format, and readability over the old printed catalogs.

There is a catch, even in all this improved access. It's not hidden away in fine print, but you do have to be a careful reader of the Bibliographic Guide's "Introduction" to realize that it excludes all serials cataloging. The format as presently programmed at NYPL does not allow the printout of MARC serials records. This is a gap of some magnitude, particularly with regard to holdings in the Benson Collection. Our statistics from 1978 to the present indicate that only twelve percent of the serials we cataloged have copy available from other sources, whether OCLC member input, MARC-S records or older LC copy.

What does this mean in practical terms? Although more than 7,000 serials were catalogued for the Collection between the publication of the last supplement to the printed catalog in late 1974 and the spring of 1978, access to these titles is limited to the card catalogs of the General Libraries. An off-campus researcher in Latin American studies has no direct means of finding out about these materials in the Benson Collection. As many of you know, the reason for the lack of good serials coverage from Latin America is that so many titles can only be obtained on a gift or exchange basis. Since 95 percent of our approximately 12,000 serials currently received are acquired in this way, the Benson Collection's serial holdings are unusually comprehensive and valuable for research.

In the early spring of 1978, the General Libraries' administration decided to apply for a U.S. Office of Education Title II-C grant for fiscal year 1979. As the Task Force on the grant proposal considered possibilities for a viable application, we kept coming back to Latin American serials. A retrospective conversion into machine readable form of the 7,270 serial titles catalogued for the Benson Collection between 1975 and early 1978 would give other libraries in the OCLC network an idea of our recent acquisitions, and would make any future work on a Latin American serials holdings list a bit more possible. As our percentage of original cataloging for Latin American serials is much higher than that for Latin American monographs (88 percent versus 50 percent) we would be helping both users and libraries with access to OCLC by eliminating some duplicative cataloging efforts and adding to the interlibrary loan pool for serials. Since we had maintained a discrete file of master cards for serials catalogued in the hiatus between the final G.K. Hall supplement and our April, 1978, start-up date for serials cataloging on OCLC, we anticipated no trouble in identifying the bibliographic records to convert.

Our proposal was accepted, and the conversion project began with the intensive training necessary to learn MARC-S tags so that the information on the master cards could be transferred to OCLC. Because the cataloging was based on new titles received after 1974, we identified only eleven percent which
required recataloging to successive entry. Even with the problems inherent in organizing and training a staff for a one year project, we were able to finish the work on schedule. We felt so buoyed by our success that we applied for a second grant for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

Not only have we proposed to complete the conversion of all of our Latin American serials bibliographic data, we have also agreed to inventory all our serials holdings, both current and retrospective, in anticipation of preparing a comprehensive COM or printed catalog. When we undertook an inventory of holdings and conversion of cataloging data for material with runs back to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, our problems turned out to be much greater than we had projected on the basis of our previous sample of recent acquisitions and recent cataloging. Our estimate of eleven percent recataloging may be overly conservative. As the inventory progresses, more and more previously undetected title and issuing body changes are appearing.

A conversion process that seemed neat and simple when we worked with recent cataloging copy has turned into a complicated managerial problem as we face runs of ninety or one hundred volumes encompassing fourteen or fifteen entry changes. We're seeing at first hand the effect of computerization on library technical services. The card sets and cross reference structure which function fairly well in a card catalog don't transfer to MARC formats. Retrospective conversion in the case of Latin American serials cataloging that is more than five years old means recataloging one title out of every nine or ten.

If we manage to keep our heads above water, we should have input or tagged existing records for 9,000 titles by the end of this grant year. The design of a serials holdings display format which can be meshed with the OCLC bibliographic record is the next step, for which we are querying the SALALM membership regarding preferences on scope and format. We hope to accomplish programming for merging and formatting these records with access points which will allow indexing by main entry, title, and country of publication.

Although the problems often seem to outweigh the progress, we feel there is a clear need to strengthen and facilitate access to Latin American materials. A guide to the serials cataloging and the serials holdings of the Benson Latin American Collection should be a step in the right direction. However, all of you, and the scholars with whom you come in contact, will be the judges of the validity of our work.
An Overview of Chicano Library Materials:  
Abstract and Bibliography.

Charles Tatum

Chicanos are enrolling in the nation's colleges and universities in rapidly increasing numbers. However, our institutions of higher education are not keeping pace with these students' academic needs and interests. Improved library resources are necessary to provide meaningful support to individuals who are culturally and linguistically different from the Anglo, middle-class students who comprise the vast majority of our college and university population.

This presentation is based on the assumption that listeners and participants are committed to improving library resources for the Chicano student, but lack information as to what materials should be in a basic collection, and on where these materials can be obtained. Most of my remarks will thus focus on what I consider to be the most essential areas of Chicano library resources. These are information sources, including bibliographies and newsletters; the social sciences, with an emphasis on history; the humanities, with an emphasis on creative literature; newspapers and journals; audio-visual materials; publishing companies; and distributors. The talk will conclude with observations on the benefits and drawbacks of integrating Chicano materials into a library's general collection.

There follows the bibliography of materials mentioned in the course of this presentation.

Bibliography of Chicano Literature

Anthologies.


Bibliographies.


Drama.


Novel.


Poetry.


Short Story.


Useful Addresses.

1. Barrio Publications
   7824 Parkland
   El Paso, Texas 79925

2. El Centro Campesino Cultural
   P.O. Box 274
   San Juan Bautista, California 95045

3. Centro de Estudios Chicanos
   5716 Lindo Paseo
   San Diego, California 92115

4. Editorial Mensaje
   125 Queen Street
   Staten Island, New York 10314

5. Editorial Peregrinos
   2740 Aurora Drive
   Tucson, Arizona 85706

6. Mexican American Documentation and Educational Research Institute
   1229 East Cypress Street
   Anaheim, California 92805

7. Mexican American Education Council
   5504 Cochran
   Houston, Texas 77009

8. Mictla Publications
   P.O. Box 601
   El Paso, Texas 79902

9. Pendulum Press
   The Academic Building
   Saw Mill Road
   West Haven, Connecticut 06516

10. El Pocho Che Publications
    P.O. Box 4426
    Berkeley, California 94704

11. Quinto Sol Publications
    P.O. Box 9275
    Berkeley, California 94709
12. El Teatro de la Esperanza  
P.O. Box 1082  
Goleta, California 93017

13. El Tercer Sol Book Store  
Route 1  
Box 131-R  
Corpus Christi, Texas 78415

14. Tonatiuh International  
2150 Shattuck Avenue  
Berkeley, California 94704

15. Totinem Publications  
4036 Morrison Road  
Denver, Colorado 80219

P.O. Box 9128  
Berkeley, California 94709

Journals and Magazines.

1. Atisbos: A Journal of Chicano Research  
P.O. Box 2362  
Stanford, California 94305

2. Aztlan: Chicano Journal of the Social Sciences and Arts  
Aztlan Publications  
Chicano Studies Center  
The University of California - Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, California 90024

3. Caracol  
P.O. Box 7577  
San Antonio, Texas 78207

Pajarito Publications  
2633 Granite, N.W.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104

5. Fuego de Aztlan  
3408 Dwinelle Hall  
University of California - Berkeley  
Berkeley, California 94720

Tonatiuh International  
2150 Shattuck Avenue  
Berkeley, California 94704
7. La Luz
    360 South Monroe
    Suite 320
    Denver, Colorado 80209

8. Revista Chicano-Riqueña
    Indiana University Northwest
    3400 Broadway
    Gary, Indiana 46408

9. Tejidos: A Bilingual Journal for the Stimulation of Chicano Creativity and Criticism
    P.O. Box 7383
    Austin, Texas 78712
Computers and communications systems technology, developing at bewildering speed, will attain ever wider applications during the 1980s. The growth rate has already surpassed all expectations. In 1974, there were 162,100 computers in operation in the United States. By last year, that number had grown more than fivefold, to 903,000. By 1983, the figure is projected to more than quadruple again, to nearly 3.7 million computers.

Computer technology already has a tremendous influence on each of us. This hotel, like most, utilizes some form of computer support to manage reservations. The airlines utilize a national computer system to handle reservations; their pilots rely on a computerized navigation system; radar operators on the ground track in-flight aircraft with computers; and even the maintenance of the airplane has been scheduled by computer. Not only were your travel arrangements supported by a computer, but your driver's license, your credit cards, and your banking are based on such support. Even the clothes you are wearing may have been originally cut out in a computer-controlled assembly line. At many grocery stores, both the inventory system and the checkout process are under computer control.

Advances in Computer Technology.

Today's computers are virtually everywhere, and they are more than one hundred times smaller than last decade's models of similar power. This compactness has allowed computerization to fit into more and more aspects of the workplace. What was used only to process numbers a few years ago is now handling everything from electronic mail to environmental maintenance.

The newest generation of business computers has merged "data processing" with "word processing" to create "information processing." Future computer systems will be more revolutionary, incorporating rapid advances in semiconductor technology, movements into very large-scale integration (VLSI) and very high-speed integrated (VHSI) circuits, and "smart machine" applications. The result will be even greater diversity in application, and a continuing proliferation resulting from considerably cheaper hardware.

This new computer revolution, with its standards phrased in terms of picoseconds, submicrons, and component systems, can be forecast to proceed even faster during the 1980s. Almost since the beginning of transistor usage in the modern computer era, new systems have tended to show consistent improvements in both hardware technology and price-performance ratios. Advances in fundamental semiconductor technology are expected to continue throughout the 1980s.

Consider, for example, the following price and performance improvements in logic and main memory. By the mid-1980s, the cost of computing one million instructions per second (MIPS) will have fallen from $500,000 to $150,000, while increasingly powerful circuitry will support capabilities of 25-30 million instructions per second, compared to six or seven million for current
models. In addition to improved performance, the cost of one megabyte of main memory will drop from today's price of $50,000 to $7,000.

The speed of computer evolution is increasing tenfold every decade. Chip technology is increasing at a rate of one hundred times per decade, while innovation is accelerating one thousand times per decade. With many systems, the hardware is architecturally obsolete before the first unit is manufactured, sold, and installed. As we continue to develop from macrosystems to microsystems, components become the end products. These microsystems will soon support such cybernetic applications as intelligent machines, people amplifier devices, and robots.

A successful transition to the era of microsystems will depend on the expansion of capacities from tens of thousands of logic gates per chip into and beyond the 100,000 range. The 10,000 gate chip will allow the utilization of single chips for whole areas of computer application, or entire computers on a chip.

Such technological advances will enable more libraries to take advantage of computer technology than ever before. To date, only a small fraction of the libraries in this country utilize some form of automation. For example, the combined customers of the bibliographic utilities only account for about 2.7 percent of the public libraries, 26.7 percent of the academic, 1.02 percent of the corporate, and 7.9 percent of the special libraries. Computer technology has only begun to be used in the local library. However, improvements in price and performance will enable even the smallest library to enjoy automated support. A basic system may soon cost no more than the monthly rental of a photocopier.

Advances in Data Communications.

We sometimes forget that another industry is responsible for handling the traffic to and from the computer. Without better data communications, the improvements in computer technology cannot be utilized. Libraries have already benefited from the private packet switching networks which support the data base search services offered by SDC, Lockheed's Dialog, BRS, and the National Library of Medicine. Such services have greatly improved access to information, and have thereby enhanced the reference librarian's ability to serve the user. Further advances will make it economically feasible to connect international users, as well as data bases from foreign countries. No longer are we limited by national boundaries.

Communications-related services are a critical part of the information exchange operation. We are constantly confronted with equipment incompatibility and with communications networks which lack the intelligence to support the combination of terminals which customers require. Much of the blame for this problem can be attributed to the absence of adequate communications standards.

In order to address the incompatibilities between systems, the computer community has begun to participate in developing the International Standards Organization's "Open System Architecture for Distributed Processing Systems. This effort is concerned with devising standardized protocols, or rules for
communicating between the end points of a distributed processing network. One result is the X.25 protocol, on information transmission.

Members of both the library profession and the computer industry are also working to link bibliographic utilities. While successful linkages between utilities may be more political than technological, we must in any event urge the utilities to overcome their territorial differences and to work toward a nationally compatible bibliographic network.

The acceptance of communications standards will encourage broader interconnectability, as will specific efforts to address incompatibility. Particularly for libraries with access to a bibliographic utility and to online services like those offered by NLM, SDC, or Lockheed, the resolution of the communications problem is pressing. The current difficulties are not only a nuisance, but also a financial drain. Consider, for example, a library with an OCLC or RLIN terminal which cannot be used to search other online systems, and which is consequently forced to acquire several separate terminals. To cite one specific case, UCLA's Law Library has an OCLC terminal, but it also needs an RLIN terminal since many law libraries, including the University of California at Berkeley and at Davis, catalog on the latter system. The same law library has a dedicated terminal for LEXIS. It will have a terminal for its local technical processing system. And it will have a terminal for the University of California Union Catalog. At least five terminals are thus required by one facility. Incompatibility forces the library to devote critical resources to these diverse terminals, and to the related electricity, printers, modems, and training.

Office of the Future

Even as we are utilizing advances in computer technology and data communication to alter the way the library operates, a radical change will occur in the general administrative office. As our society becomes more service oriented, more and more clerical tasks will be routinely handled by machines. During the next decade, offices will install integrated, well-designed, accessible systems which rely on advanced data processing technology.

Computer manufacturers are even today offering such applications as electronic mail. Electronic filing cabinets and integrated information research systems are not far off. By the end of 1980, we can expect to have a "talking typewriter" which will recognize a large number of common business words, phrases, and symbols. This machine will function as a working partner fully integrated with the telephone, information storage, data processing, and word processing systems. By the end of the decade, office machines will begin dealing with conceptual information, and will enter more directly into the decision-making process.

Problems with Limited Storage

While future automation projects will utilize computers which are relatively inexpensive, many applications will require vast amounts of storage. This remains comparatively expensive, and the limited storage now available may not prove adequate for the quantity of information which we would like to store and effectively access. Similarly, the wide-band communications facilities
necessary for intersystem communication will not have sufficient capacity to serve any but time-critical data needs from centralized data bases.

One answer to the storage problem will involve the digitalization of video disk technologies, to permit the inexpensive publication of large amounts of slowly-changing information. The video disk offers an inexpensive, mass-produceable film medium read by a laser device. The product is in some senses similar to today's magnetic disk mass storage devices—except that each inexpensive, LP-like video disk will store upwards of 10G bytes, or about 1,000 average-sized books. A collection equivalent to that of a large research library would fit into a large conference room. With the right indexing and access methods, this collection would be browsable in a way never before possible. A notebook-sized portable terminal, holding a few video diskettes, could probably meet all the text and research needs of a typical college curriculum. This new storage medium will create problems of bibliographic description and access which may not be amenable to conventional processing methodologies. We are all aware of the problems in dealing with large microform sets. I can hardly wait until we have 1,000 titles on a single disk!

With all this transition in the data processing field, with current developments in numerous related technologies, and with the merging or integration of such technologies as data processing, word processing, telecommunications, and micrographics, the decade of the 1980s may be known as the information decade. Computer power will be decentralized and placed in the hands of more and more people throughout the world. If libraries are to retain their role in the dissemination of information, they will be required to change their processes of collecting, identifying, and disseminating information to reflect and support this new technology.

Development of New Technologies

With the advent of electronic mail and electronic files, we are approaching what has been called the paperless society. Within this new context, publishers may soon select additional media for distributing their product. The publishing community may thus choose whether to distribute materials in videodisk, microform, or machine-readable form. The new media will provide library users with various alternatives for accessing information, and will produce new problems of bibliographic control.

In the distant future, it may not be necessary for patrons to physically travel to the library to meet many of their information needs. Rather, they may use their home television or an inexpensive CRT terminal to request information from the library's files, and then view that information on the same home terminal. Copies needed for future reference will be easily provided with local video copying equipment.

OCLC, Inc. has already begun an experiment in providing access to bibliographic information through the home television. This system is one of the first network-based home information systems. In the future, the general public will enjoy access to all types of information through the development of personal data communications systems. Not only will you be able to access your checking and savings accounts and transfer funds to pay bills, but you
will also be able to use the home television to gain access to the library. This new type of access will place new demands on library operations.

Another recent invention which may affect libraries is a computer system which converts text to voice. In a few years, library patrons may dial their host computer system and listen to information stored in the host through facsimile or conventional digital transmission. Voice technology will continue to merge with computer technology, and libraries will benefit.

Remote Computer Support

Now, having discussed some of the technological advances which will play a major role in our future, I would like to return to the short term and consider the technological changes which I predict will influence the internal operations of many libraries.

The first such change is really an expansion of existing shared cataloging networking technology to include more local processing activities. More and more processing tasks will be supported by computer control, which will function outside of the library. Interlibrary loan service is already a perfect example of the utilization of existing technology to change workflows. In the near future, libraries will be able to obtain support for acquisitions control, serials processing, and circulation from bibliographic utilities or commercial agencies. It is entirely possible to have a library's entire technical processing support located in a computer hundreds or even thousands of miles away.

Each of these services carries the potential of reducing the intensive manual activities associated with operating a library. Computer technology will continue to be used as the "extra staff" needed to handle most technical services operations. Once a title has been selected, the computer can facilitate its processing, pay the invoice, track the item through the system, and be the storehouse of information concerning that item via an on-line catalog.

Future Education of Librarians

While computer technology is changing the workflow in many libraries, its full implementation will require a different type of training for librarians. This education will require not only bibliographic skills, but also a background in computer technology and telecommunications. It will not be the librarian's role to develop applications which utilize the new technology. Rather, we will need to translate our needs into the language of the technical expert. I hope that we can continue to avoid the development of applications and products which have not been designed to our specifications.

I hope I have been able to identify some of the technological advances which will have a major effect on our libraries. Advances in computer technology, including improvements in memory and logic, electronic mail, videodisk technology to store vast amounts of information, and the home information system, can all be welcome changes for libraries.

We are just beginning a technological renaissance. The advances which I have discussed are only predictions for the next ten years. The future will be exciting and challenging, but not without major disruptions to the opera-
tion of our libraries, since both library operations and libraries themselves have been based on the printed word. We are approaching a paperless society, with the power of the computer distributed to almost every home. I believe that we will meet the challenge we face, and that libraries will continue to play a dominant role in the delivery of information.
Data Bases Relating to Latin American Studies
John G. Veenstra

[Note: The following three-part compilation was distributed by Mr. Veenstra during Program I of the Committee on Bibliography, "Current and Future Research Trends Based on a Review of Major Bibliographic Projects."]

_addresses are given for those data bases that are not available commercially.

-Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS)

 Produces two selective indexes to the world's social science literature: the PAIS Bulletin covers English-language materials, and the PAIS Foreign Language Index covers materials in five other languages, including Spanish and Portuguese. The latter index features special coverage of Latin America. The PAIS Foreign Language Index covers the period 1972 to the present.

Availability: DIALOG and, quite recently, BRS.

-United Nations Latin American Demographic Center and Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)

 Address: Alonso de Córdova 3107
 Casilla 91
 Santiago, Chile
 Dr. Arthur Conning, Head, Data and Information Processing Division

The DOCPAL data base is not yet available for general use, but on-line information searches may be conducted on-site at the U.N. Latin American Demographic Center.

Subject coverage: Population studies on Latin America and the Caribbean countries.

-University of Florida Center for Latin American Studies

 Latin American Data Bank (LADB)
 319 Grinter Hall
 Gainesville, Florida 32611
 Charles Wood, Director

The Latin American Data Bank is an archive of machine-readable socio-economic data. Politics and agriculture are covered.

Availability: Machine-readable tapes are available for purchase, with restrictions on use of the data.
-Human Relations Area Files, Inc. (HRAF)
  755 Prospect Street
  P.O. Box 2054, Yale Station
  New Haven, Connecticut 06520
  Raoul Naroll, President

Scope: Social structure, dietary practices, and cultural data with an emphasis on ethnography, for about 300 distinct cultures of the world.

Availability: Machine-readable data sets are available for purchase from HRAF, Inc.

-Population Bibliography (University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center).

Scope: Socioeconomic aspects of population and family planning, with an emphasis on developing countries and the United States. Coverage begins in 1966.

Availability: DIALOG.

-Social Scisearch (SSCI--Social Sciences Citation Index)

Scope: A multidisciplinary data base which indexes articles from 1,000 important social science journals throughout the world, plus social science articles selected from 2,200 additional journals in the natural, physical, and biomedical sciences. Coverage, 1972 to the present.

Availability: DIALOG, BRS, and SDC.

-Historical Abstracts

Scope: Abstracts and indexes the world's periodical literature in history and related social sciences and humanities. Coverage, 1973 to the present.

Availability: DIALOG.

-MLA Bibliography (Modern Language Association)

Scope: Includes Latin American literature and linguistic studies. Coverage, 1976 to the present.

Availability: DIALOG.

-Agricola (National Agricultural Library)

Scope: Comprehensive coverage of worldwide journal and monographic literature on agriculture and related subjects. Coverage, 1970 to the present.

Availability: DIALOG, BRS, SDC.
The following major, interdisciplinary data bases include research both on and from Latin America.

-Biosis Previews. Biological Abstracts, Inc.
Scope: 1969-present; comprehensive worldwide coverage of research in the life sciences.
Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

-CA Condensates and CA Search. Chemical Abstracts Service
Scope: 1970-present; provides access to the world's chemical literature.
Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

-Compendex. Engineering Index, Inc.
Scope: 1970-present; abstracted information from the world's significant engineering and technological literature.
Availability: DIALOG, SDC.

-Comprehensive Dissertation Abstracts. Xerox University Microfilms.
Scope: 1861-present; lists abstracts of virtually every American dissertation accepted at accredited institutions, as well as those from an increasing number of foreign institutions.
Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

-Conference Papers Index. Data Courier, Inc.
Scope: 1973-present; each year's issue covers over 1,000 major regional, national, and international meetings.
Availability: DIALOG, SDC.

Scope: 1974-present; provides coverage of the world's literature on markets, industries, country-specific economic data, and research in economic science and management.
Availability: DIALOG.

-ERIC. National Institute of Education.
Scope: 1966-present; identifies research reports, projects, and journal articles of interest to the education profession. ERIC is largely national in scope, with limited access to Latin American educational research.
Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.
-Enviroline. Environment Information Center, Inc.

Scope: 1971-present; covers the world's environmental information in such fields as management, technology, planning, law, political science, economics, geology, biology, and chemistry.

Availability: DIALOG, SDC.

-Food Science and Technology Abstracts. International Food Information Service.

Scope: 1969-present; abstracts the world's literature in areas related to food science and technology.

Availability: DIALOG, SDC.

-INSPEC. Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Scope: 1969-present; international index of physics, electrotechnology, and computers.

Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

-Information Bank. The Information Bank.

Scope: 1973-present; national and international current affairs in political, economic, and social areas, including business data.

Availability: BRS, IB.

-MEDLARS/MEDLINE. National Library of Medicine (NLM).

Scope: The world's biomedical literature.

Availability: BRS (MEDLARS), NLM (MEDLINE).

-Management Contents. Management Contents, Inc.

Scope: 1974-present; current information on a variety of business and management-related topics from U.S. and foreign journals.

Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.


Scope: Contains abstracts of published forecasts with historical data for all countries of the world in the areas of economics, industry, products, and end-use data.

Availability: DIALOG, SDC.

Scope: 1967-present; covers the world's literature in psychology and the behavioral sciences.

Availability: BRS, DIALOG, SDC.


Scope: 1963-present; worldwide coverage of sociology and related disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences.

Availability: DIALOG.

Vendors that have been referred to above:

BRS - Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc.
702 Corporation Park
Scotia, New York  12302
(800)  833-4707

DIALOG - Lockheed Information Systems
3251 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, California  94304
(800)  227-1960

IB - Information Bank
1719 A, Route 10
Parsippany, New Jersey  07054
(201)  539-5850

NLM - National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland  20014
(301)  496-6308

SDC - System Development Corporation
2500 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, California  90406
(800)  421-7229
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Richard D. Woods

The following citations comprise two brief bibliographies on Mexican American reference books, the first listing those which appeared between 1979 and 1980, and the second covering works projected for future publication. As the title indicates, the list refers to materials of monographic length or published as a unit. Smaller bibliographies, the two or three pages of citations which normally accompany longer studies or articles, were not considered.

Not surprisingly, bibliographies are still by far the most frequently occurring type of Mexican American reference work. Nonetheless, several other types of publication appear here for the first time. Beers' Spanish and Mexican Records of the American Southwest is surely the most complete such guide to date. He arranges his materials, which date from 1600 to 1850, under each of the five southwestern states, and further divides the records into nine topics. The Chicano Thesaurus for Indexing Chicano Materials is a first in Mexican American reference, providing librarians and scholars with a specialized glossary to label the Chicano experience. The United States-Mexico Border perhaps will relate Mexican American studies to the border, two themes normally viewed separately. Chicano Scholars and Writers is an important resource manual which includes biographical sketches of five hundred individuals interested in Chicano and Latin American studies. Another topical newcomer to Mexican American bibliography is Olmsted's "Genealogical Bibliography." This work will provide the model which librarians in other southwestern states can use to assess local resources for Chicano genealogy.


Stark, G., and K. Guthrie. Annotated Bibliography of Recent Research on Chicanos and Latinos in Minnesota. n.l.: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, n.d.


Projected Publications.


Cotera, Martha. Directory of Mexican American Organizations for the State of Texas.

Eger, Ernestine. Bibliography on Chicano Criticism.

Foster, Virginia Ramos. Dictionary of Chicano Authors.
García, Francisco, and Gilbert Cárdenas are working on a bibliography and guide to immigration.

Martínez, Julio, and Francisco Lomeli, *Cyclopedia of Chicano Literature.*


Woods, Richard D. *First-Name Dictionary of Mexican Americans.*

Though brief, these lists do indicate the growth and evolution of Mexican American reference books. Signal improvements in coverage are apparent since the 1960s. Perhaps most obvious, and beneficial, is a broader emphasis on the humanities. Earlier works tended to concentrate on history and the social sciences, while neglecting literature and the other humanities. Tatum's bibliography, and such works as the encyclopedias of history, culture, and literature, will rectify this past neglect. Nonetheless, some fields remain untouched. Music, religion, and art—all basic components of Mexican American culture—have not yet received recognition through a separate bibliography. They still manifest themselves only as a few pages within a general bibliography, or as a few citations in a larger work. Separate, annotated bibliographies for each of these important fields would be highly desirable.

While literature is generally well covered, the creative writings of Mexican Americans have received the bulk of attention. This unidimensional perspective excludes two other cultures which have contributed to Chicano interpretation in creative literature: the Anglo and the Mexican. At least twenty novels within the category of literatura chicanaesca (Anglo writings on Mexican Americans) have appeared since Cecil Robinson's *With the Ears of Strangers; The Mexican in American Literature* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1963). An area of even greater neglect is the Mexican view. A small but significant corpus of literature, dating from Teodoro Torres' *La patria perdida* (Mexico: Botas, 1935), merits bibliographical attention.

Another kind of project which would enhance Chicano bibliography is an analysis of all materials bearing that encompassing label, "multiethnic." What part of this recent proliferation relates to Mexican Americans?

Although film lists are available in several bibliographies, control of non-print materials remains in a pioneer stage. Oral histories, slides, cassettes, videotapes, and photographs are generally un inventoried and unassessed. This only reflects the monolithic attention still received by print materials in most libraries.
Mexican Americans, while enjoying the most developed reference book resources of any Hispanic group in the United States, still face debilitating lacunae. As these needs are filled, the field of Mexican American reference will approach maturity.

Dr. BARBARA B. BURN, Director of International Programs at the University of Massachusetts, recently served as Executive Director of the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Study. Her most recent book is Expanding the International Dimension of Higher Education (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1980).

Dr. WILLIAM E. CARTER, Chief, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, is the author of numerous books and articles in anthropology. His two most recent books deal with drugs: Cannabis in Costa Rica (Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1980) and Coca in Bolivia (La Paz: TUTAPI, 1980).

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ROBERT HOWE is Documents Librarian, Latin American Collection, University of Florida Library.

MARIA TERESA MARQUEZ is Assistant Librarian in the Government Publications and Maps Department of the University of New Mexico General Library.
ROSA MESA is Librarian of the Latin American Collection at the University of Florida Library.

VIRGINIA OLMSTED, C.G., is a genealogist certified by the National Board for Certification of Genealogists. She is the author of "Spanish Enlistment Papers of New Mexico, 1732-1820," National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 67, Nos. 3, 4 - Vol. 68, Nos. 1, 2, September 1979 - June 1980.

Dr. CECIL ROBINSON is Coordinator of Graduate Studies at the University of Arizona. He is the author of Mexico and the Hispanic Southwest in American Literature (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1977).

SUSAN RUSSELL is Latin American Serials Coordinator, University of Texas at Austin. She coordinated the cataloging and inventory phases of three U.S. Office of Education HEA Title II-C grants to the university's general libraries.

Dr. CHARLES M. TATUM is Associate Professor of Foreign Languages at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. The revised and expanded second edition of his Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Studies was published in the fall of 1979. (Lincoln, Nebraska: Society of Spanish and Spanish-American Studies, 1979.)

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*Every author of a working paper did not submit biographical data for this section. - THE EDITOR.