Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Sources

SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

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Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Sources

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Editor’s Note

This year’s SALALM publication appears for the first time under its new title, Papers of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. It was previously known as the Final Report and Working Papers.

Changes also have been made in the arrangement of the papers. The new format presents the seminar papers, annual SALALM bibliographies, and specialized bibliographies and reference aids. The program schedule, distributed to all registrants, does not appear in the new Papers. The "Summary Report of the Seminars" and the "Resolutions," formerly included in the Final Report and Working Papers, will be published in the September issue of the SALALM Newsletter. This volume of the Papers is published for SALALM by UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, Los Angeles.

The editor expresses his gratitude to Erica Brossard for her editorial assistance and for retyping major portions of the manuscript, and to Yale University for providing administrative support.

Lee H. Williams, Jr.
Preface

In contrast to the broad approach of SALALM XXV, the theme of SALALM XXVI focused very specifically on information needs of researchers, available resources, and producers of data related to Latin American economic issues. The choice of topic was prompted primarily by the increasing demand for timely information on the Latin American economy from various user groups: students and scholars in the academic community, government policy makers, and researchers in private industry. This economic and statistical information is not readily accessible—rather than unavailable—because of source or format. An intensive discussion of the topic, moreover, seemed appropriate given its relevance to New Orleans, the site of SALALM XXVI and a city with numerous ties to Latin America.

The program, through a series of panels, roundtables, and workshops, focused on a number of specific issues and the resulting papers fall into several categories. Some papers dealt with reviews of research trends in selected topics as well as surveys of policy issues within those topics. In most cases these reviews were followed by identification of data sources and the role of libraries in the acquisition of these materials. The adequacy of present library collections of economic information was often discussed in this context. Other essays presented the viewpoints of bibliographers and booksellers with respect to the availability and accessibility of certain materials. Another group of papers analyzed the collections and programs of specific special libraries.

By far the major emphasis was on the manipulation of data through the use of automated systems, however. Clearly the Latin American library specialist will need to become proficient in the provision of information by means other than the printed word. Nevertheless, the traditional exchange of bibliographic information through bibliographies cannot be ignored, and a number of papers presented extensive compilations of bibliographic information.

The contributions by academicians, practicing economists, government researchers, industry representatives, financial analysts, media persons, booksellers, and bibliographers brought into play, therefore, an unusual variety of perspectives. Without the participation of many non-SALALM members and their generosity in sharing their experiences and knowledge, the development
of the conference theme of SALALM XXVI could not have been possible. Nonetheless, the dedication of an energetic and committed cadre of SALALMites evidently continues to make the organization viable and relevant.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt
President, SALALM, 1980—81
Many, if not most, problems begin at home and so, it appears, does this one. A survey reported in a recent *U.S. News and World Report* and which covered seventy-four federal agencies of the U.S. government claimed that these seventy-four entities had issued a total of 102,000 publications over an eighteen-month period. For the same period, however, the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Publications* listed only 66,000 publications.

Even in the United States, the scholar who works in public sector analysis must be alert to the possibility that thousands of these reports that are spawned each year may well elude his research net unless the finest of mesh be used for the catch. Further, as those who have had the experience of searching for, say, contracted reports made for AID can testify, even when the existence of a report has been established, as though coming across it in a country mission office, the same reports may not be readily located in Washington, D.C. As some would claim, we may well have entered the phase in which ours can be called an information society. But if this is so, then there is much still to be done by government information storage and retrieval in connection with its own operations before the information flows are as readily tapped—for a variety of uses—as would be optimal. It goes without saying that security and confidentiality classifications and other bureaucratic ruses are rather widely employed to add further to the imperfections of the information market.

International public sector agencies are being almost as bad as, if not worse than, national agencies in obstructing the broad dissemination of information (except through informal means to those enjoying privileged access), their usual excuse being the multiplicity of crosscutting sensibilities with which they must contend because of multinational boards of directors.

Inasmuch as U.S. national and international agencies are among the more readily available routes into Latin American public sector operations, the shortcomings of information management in this country are of direct relevance to our major concern, not just background. I should like, however, to invite your attention to a number of characteristics of the Latin American milieu itself that complicate and hamper scholarly research on the public sectors of that region.
Structural Characteristics of Information Production

In the first place, the problem noted at the outset is even worse in Latin America: no centralized reporting system exists in any country as a ready source for identification of official publications from the contemporary public sector. The difficulty, then, is not so much the incompleteness of coverage mentioned in the survey in *U.S. News and World Report*. It is the virtual absence of a comprehensive registry. That such is the case comes as no surprise, of course. The now vast literature on Latin American public administration, especially that written during the heyday of that subject in the 1960s, gives two basic insights into the structure of information production described, in effect, by such lacunae.

In its formal aspects, the edifice of public administration in Latin America is, in most cases, pyramidal, conforming in its broad outlines to what one would expect from the standard theory of bureaucracy. Examined more closely, however, it appears to suffer from a notable structural difficulty, one which has sometimes been pointed out as a part of the origin of major problems in bureaucratic coordination: namely an extreme verticality in design. Few mechanisms exist for facilitating the lateral flow of information, a direction of flow which is essential if interagency cooperation is to be realized. Thus it is, for example, that instances abound of inconsistent policy directions among ministries in the capitals or of the conspicuous failure to coordinate and synchronize the delivery of public sector services to the field, as in rural modernization or community development programs in which policy implementation from several agencies must be orchestrated into a coherent whole.

For that matter, even intraagency information transmission tends to share the same characteristic so that in the absence of a horizontal internal pooling of information the clientele of such agencies is often forced, in effect, to provide the necessary information flows and process coordination themselves by repeated visits to a variety of agency offices in the course of negotiating their way through the labyrinthine *trámites* for which Latin American bureaucracy is notorious. I mention this illustration not to call to mind the source of the irritations with which we are all doubtless familiar, but to use this familiar observation diagnostically. It tells us a great deal, actually, about the nature of the internal information systems that undergird public sector institutions—which are designed, evidently, on the basis of the Biblical principle that the right hand should not know what the left hand is doing. And where lateral information flows are so little a part of standard operating procedures, it is scarcely to be wondered that information identification and location becomes an inordinately difficult problem.
The second structural characteristic to which the literature refers is the growth of the so-called parastatal sector alongside but outside the prevailing modalities of the mainline agencies of public administration (the ministries, courts, and so on). Owing precisely to the difficulty of energizing and reshaping established public bureaucracies with their heavy load of routinized procedures, to meet the unfolding array of new needs born of the process of rapid national development, government after government resorted to the administrative expedient of establishing decentralized autonomous, or semiautonomous, entities. These, it was expected, could escape the clutches of ministerial red tape, establish personnel and decision-making policies suitable to attracting the growing new population of technocratic specialists, and take on the unfamiliar new jobs which lay beyond the competence of the core institutions of public administration. Special purpose banks, electric power companies, regional development authorities, and commercial and industrial enterprises abounded, and with the expansion of this parastatal sector new life and vigor came into the conduct of the business of the state. Here was one case, surely, in which being marginalized (in relation to traditional public bureaucracies) was a distinct advantage.

But if activation of a whole new range of institutions has had its advantages for policy formation and implementation, the fragmentation of structure to which it necessarily gave rise has compounded the difficulty of information gathering. As information producers of a specialized type, such agencies have had a counterpart in what publishers often call twigging: the subdivision of files of information into even more specialized branches of literature. A national development plan, and the documentary underpinnings thereof, may well provide—together with public finance, balance of payments and international trade data, monetary statistics, and the national accounts—a charting of major economic relationships, but information from a host of the operating enterprises and economic agencies is essential if research is to reveal fully how an economic system moves from point A to point B. For the most part, indeed, these newer entities tend to be the source of much of the most useful information of an economic nature, but being autonomous and decentralized they are hooked in only partially to the conventional information pools of the public sector. Only dimly is their work reflected, if it is recognizable at all, in the memorias and informes of the mainline agencies of government.

Two further comments are in order, growing out of the just noted rise of the parastatal sector. The first of these is that the proliferation of specialized agencies of economic and social administration has been so great that even public authorities in Latin America seem to have trouble keeping up with them. Published comprehensive directories of these parastatal entities are not always available, and even where they are, one cannot in confidence assume that they
are accurate. At the outset of the López Portillo government in Mexico, for example, administrative reform was much in the air and assorted official publications noted the need to reorganize the some 800—900 decentralized agencies of the parastatal sector into a more coherent system, the number given varying somewhat from source to source. At the same time, extensive research being conducted at the Institute of Latin American Studies in Austin had turned up more than 1,200 such entities. To be sure, the size variation is great so that only smaller organizations were evidently left out of the official enumerations, and there is sufficiently broad range of form that definitional differences may account for part of the divergence in boundary drawing. Yet, even allowing for these considerations it remains evident that even the López Portillo censustaking had failed to catch all the public organizations that had proliferated so luxuriantly during the Echeverría period. In other countries, save for Brazil, the number of parastatal undertakings is generally lower, but even so it is hard to rest assured that any available official directories are satisfactory in their coverage.

In recent years, a second factor has come into play, for reasons that need not be fully examined here. Suffice it to note that the very size and complexity of the expanded public sector has impelled the governments of many countries (e.g., Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, and Peru) to take a closer look at the parastatal sector organizations with a view to collapsing some agencies and to reorganizing others. The more luxuriant the growth of bureaucracies, the greater the need to prune it back, even though a certain amount of organizational redundancy is sure to remain. The cast of characters, in other words, has lately been shifting to the extent that it becomes evermore important to review inventories of agencies periodically to see which have passed from the scene and which have had their functions consolidated with the work of another organization.

As part of the administrative reform, increasing thought is being given to grouping public enterprises and other decentralized agencies under the ministries closest to their area of operation or to establishing oversight agencies as a means of bringing groups of the parastatal firms under firmer administrative supervision. In Brazil, it was the congress that took the first step in this direction when, several years ago, a centralized reporting scheme for accounting and finance was set up. Both approaches, of course, gave rise to the hope that the oversight agencies or the appropriate offices in ministries will be monitoring information flows closely and that they may serve therefore as information brokers or clearinghouses for gathering reports, studies, and other relevant documentation from the concerns subject to their jurisdiction. At the same time, we need not expect compliance to be complete even where administrative control is attempted, as the withholding of knowledge is an age-old technique employed by powerful subordinates to thwart the intentions of weak but
formally superordinate agencies. Thus while it is prudent to watch the growth of the agencies of concentration with a view to using them to simplify the process of tapping public sector information flows, occasional spot checks of their subsidiary organizational structures will almost certainly be necessary to gauge the completeness of what is being obtained.

Finally, any description of the structure of information production must acknowledge the rich contribution made over the years by the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America and, during the 1960s, by the Alliance for Progress. Both helped immensely to further the process of economic planning in Latin America. And even if there has generally been some distance between the plans devised and the policies and programs actually pursued, a most valuable function has nevertheless been performed by the planning apparatus in the impulse the planning exercise has given to improved data collection and data storage. Thanks in no small part to the planning process, the quantity and quality of economic intelligence gathering have both improved, along with the aforementioned growth in the number of information sources. It would not be too wide of the mark to suggest that, in a sense, library acquisitions policies should pretty much track the efforts of planning authorities in their efforts to secure the knowledge base on which to elaborate national development strategy. Where they dig, there too must we delve since they, in formal function as well as increasingly in actual practice, serve very much as the highest level oversight and coordination mechanism in the economy.

Levels of Information Required for Public Sector Research

Let me conclude with a brief discussion of the levels of information required for conducting various types of economic research pertaining to the public sector.

Forming the infrastructure of economic research are the national income and account statistics, banking and public finance statistics, trade and balance-of-payments data, and the planning data which provide, among other things, historical information on sectoral output and levels of production and employment in at least the chief industries. *Memorias* and *informes* from the central banks and economic ministries, together with industrial census information, round out this basic level of information acquisition.

A second level, needed to complement and enrich the first, consists of the studies and reports, many in near-print form, issued by or about the parastatal sector and, where relevant, the control organizations that have been established to play a supervisory function in relation to parastatal organizations. The secondary literature pertaining to public sector operations also falls into this category, as it too helps to provide the information "texture" and to reveal the
institutional "design" that only begin to appear in the mass of data mobilized in level I. If the first level is conceived as the information infrastructure, this second level might be thought of as the superstructure, the source of much useful detail on institutional relationships and behavior. The problems of collection development are formidable at this level, given a structure of information production that is of almost bewildering complexity. Yet so important are the data contained in these sources that one would hope that SALALM might launch a hemisphere-wide project with, say, the OAS or the Inter-American Development Bank to help countries organize the gathering and dissemination of this information in a much more systematic way. Information search costs are, at present, almost prohibitively high, but the kinds of information systems that need to be installed for more efficient local use are not too different, really, from those that would serve the needs of external users.

While most public sector economic research can be undertaken on the basis of the foregoing two levels of collection development, there are some projects, particularly in policy and decisional analysis, that require the kind of archival/documentary information and interview data that can only be gathered in the field. This type of field information is, at present, of critical importance for understanding the operations and implication of the parastatal enterprises inasmuch as the dimensions and implications of their intervention are less fully known than, for example, are matters of monetary and fiscal policy. Moreover, the analytical framework appropriate to their study is much less delineated and much less robust than are, say, the theoretical context of monetary and fiscal policy, employment policy, or trade policy. In this as in the nature of the information needed, the institutional research that is high on the agenda rather resembles a type of economic anthropology, one applied to complex industrial societies. Only after much more work has been done along this line, with accompanying refinements in conceptualization and theorizing, can much progress be made in simplifying and systematizing the priorities for data collection in level II, or even in culling out a great deal that had been gathered previously.

The information explosion about which so much has been said in the United States and Europe has in the past two decades come to Latin American shores and nowhere is this so much in evidence as in the public sector. That this should be the case is hardly surprising. Bureaucracies have expanded and proliferated and information is the cement which holds bureaucratic structures together as well as the chief output of many segments of such structures. One aspect of the maturation of bureaucracies, in fact, is a propensity to establish research units. The corresponding need for information managers has not as yet been fully appreciated, however, but surely the day cannot be distant when they too will apply their organizing talents to produce the modern versions of the recopilaciones and viceregal memorias and instrucciones.
2. Las Fuentes de Información y Servicios Bibliotecarios Que Utiliza el Banco de México

Elvia Barberena Blásquez

La banca central mexicana tiene sus antecedentes en el Congreso Constituyente de Querétaro y en el Proyecto de Constitución Reformada que presentó Venustiano Carranza el 1° de diciembre de 1916, donde se otorga al Ejecutivo Federal la facultad de establecer un banco único de emisión, y al Congreso de la Unión la de legislar y normar a las instituciones de crédito (artículos 28 y 73 fracción X). Este proyecto constitucional fue promulgado el 5 de febrero de 1917.

Se trataba de sustituir al régimen de pluralidad de emisores, que fue el primer sistema bancario, con base en la Ley General de Instituciones de Crédito de 1897, constituido por 25 bancos de emisión, 3 hipotecarios y 7 refaccionarios.

El 8 de diciembre de 1917, Venustiano Carranza presenta un proyecto de ley, con su exposición de motivos correspondiente, para el establecimiento de un banco único de emisión, con el fin de restaurar la confianza entre los mexicanos para aceptar los billetes y obtener la normalización de los créditos. Esta iniciativa de ley se retiró el 12 de septiembre de 1919 debido a la necesidad de estudios más profundos.

En 1924 tiene lugar la primera Convención Nacional Bancaria. Entre las medidas importantes que se tomaron en esta reunión destacan entre otras, la expedición de una nueva Ley Bancaria en 1924, y posteriormente en 1926 la segunda Ley General de Instituciones de Crédito, y el establecimiento del Banco de México el 25 de agosto de 1925, como banco único de emisión.

Este Instituto Central inició sus operaciones el 1° de septiembre del mismo año, y su Ley Constitutiva determinó sus funciones que fueron muy semejantes a las de los bancos comerciales. Se dispuso que la mayoría del capital fuera suscrito por el gobierno y el resto por el público.

La Ley Bancaria de 1932 sustituyó el sistema de instituciones estrictamente especializadas, por otro de especialización más real, que permitió invertir los fondos procedentes de un grupo de operaciones pasivas, en otro de operaciones activas de crédito de la misma naturaleza correspondiente a su origen. También aclaró la existencia de actividades de crédito, las cuales requieren de la intervención del Estado, y de un régimen legal especial como sucede con el Banco de México, que fue perfeccionando, durante el período de 1932 a 1936, su estructura y funcionamiento.
La ley de 1941 permitió que el Banco tuviera bases cada vez más sólidas para su desarrollo, y se lograron una serie de medidas que ampliaron sus facultades, entre otras la aplicación de políticas en materia de regulación monetaria y crediticia.

Las atribuciones de esta Institución Central son las siguientes:

1. Regular la emisión y circulación de la moneda y los cambios sobre el exterior
2. Operar como banco de reserva con las instituciones a él asociadas y fungir respecto a éstas como cámara de compensación
3. Constituir y manejar las reservas que se requieran para los objetos antes expresados
4. Revisar las resoluciones de la Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Seguros en cuanto afecten a los indicados fines
5. Actuar como agente financiero del gobierno federal en las operaciones de crédito externo o interno y en la emisión y atención de empréstitos públicos y encargarse del servicio de tesorería del propio gobierno
6. Participar en representación del gobierno y con la garantía del mismo, en el Fondo Monetario Internacional y en el Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento, así como operar con estos organismos
7. Las demás que señalen los artículos 24 y 25 de la propia Ley Orgánica

Analizaremos a continuación las fuentes de información nacional que utilizan los funcionarios, investigadores y analistas del Banco de México, S.A.

Destacan por su importancia las publicaciones que emanan de la Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto, creada durante la presente administración, la cual por medio de su Coordinación General de los Servicios Nacionales de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, busca satisfacer los requerimientos de información de la nación mexicana que nos permitan analizarla y comprenderla. Entre sus atribuciones se encuentran la captación, procesamiento y publicación de datos e información referentes a las condiciones físicas, sociales y económicas del país.

Las fuentes principales para obtener los datos las constituyen: los registros administrativos, las encuestas y los censos.

El sistema de registros administrativos permite elaborar estadísticas sobre personas, empresas, instituciones y el propio gobierno.

Las encuestas facilitan profundizar en aspectos concretos igual que los censos, proporcionándonos información directa.

La Coordinación General de los Servicios Nacionales de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, elaboró un Catálogo de publicaciones que contiene el acervo de información publicado hasta agosto de 1980, se suplementa por medio de la publicación mensual titulada Gaceta informativa. Se pueden obtener escribiendo directamente a Balderas 71, mezzanine, México 1, D.F.
Este catálogo incluye tanto publicaciones de frecuencia irregular como monografías, memorias, simposios, cursos, conferencias y obras pertenecientes a una serie en particular como las publicaciones periódicas.

Su arreglo y contenido se divide en cinco grandes temas: Económico, Sociodemográfico, Geográfico, Informático y Varios.

Las publicaciones económicas cubren los sectores agropecuario, industrial y servicios referentes al comercio, transportes y finanzas públicas.

Las sociodemográficas proporcionan información relacionada con población ocupación, fecundidad, ingreso-gasto, educación, salud y seguridad social, natalidad y mortalidad y asentamientos humanos.

Las geográficas registran cartografía, estudios geográficos e instructivos de metodología y divulgación.

Las informáticas cubren una diversidad de temas relacionados con el planes e implantación de la política informática.

Las de temas varios contienen en una misma publicación aspectos económicos, geográficos y demográficos.

Mencionaré a continuación con mayor detalle algunas de ellas:


Economía mexicana en gráficas. México, D.F.: Dirección General de Estadística, 1979—. Las cifras se presentan en gráficas y su información permite valorar fácilmente el comportamiento de los principales indicadores de la actividad económica.


Información sobre los ingresos gubernamentales. México, D.F.: Unidad de


En cuanto a los censos, el último levantado fue en junio de 1980 y corresponde al X Censo general de población y vivienda. La divulgación de los resultados ya se ha iniciado y paulatinamente se obtendrán los resultados definitivos que consistirán en un resumen general; 32 volúmenes de cifras (uno para cada entidad federativa) y 11 volúmenes especiales dedicados a las áreas especiales como educación, vivienda, migración, etc.


Otras publicaciones que ofrecen una gran riqueza de información sobre la realidad económica y social del país son las del Banco de México, S.A. El catálogo que las registra se puede obtener escribiendo directamente a la Oficina de Divulgación, Condesa 6, ler. piso, México 1, D.F.
Se dividen en publicaciones diarias, mensuales, trimestrales, semestrales, anuales e irregulares.

La publicación diaria se titula Prontuario analítico y contiene un resumen y análisis de las principales informaciones económicas de fuentes internacionales, además de una síntesis de las operaciones en los principales centros financieros internacionales, tales como tipos de cambio del peso mexicano y de las principales divisas, tasas de interés, etc.

Entre las publicaciones mensuales contamos con los Indicadores económicos, con cifras referentes a cuentas fiscales y financieras, cuentas de producción, precios y cuentas del exterior, y la publicación titulada Actividad económica de México, que es principalmente una edición analítica de toda esta información económica.

Ahora bien, cada una de estas cuentas que se encuentran incluidas en las publicaciones de carácter general mencionadas anteriormente, se publican a su vez, cada mes, en forma separada y especializada como son las tituladas: Moneda y banca; Producción y ventas del sector industrial; Opinión empresarial del sector industrial; Precios; Sector externo; Comercio exterior.

Las publicaciones trimestrales son Indicadores financieros regionales, que incluye los indicadores de la estructura de la captación de recursos y sus principales instrumentos, y la titulada Cotizaciones internacionales de productos de exportación, que registra la situación de las cotizaciones internacionales de los principales productos primarios de exportación.

La publicación semestral es Opinión empresarial de la industria maquiladora.

Las publicaciones anuales son: El informe anual del Banco de México, S.A., con su edición preliminar que se publica a fines de febrero de cada año y su edición definitiva que sale en el mes de septiembre.

El documento titulado Producto Interno Bruto y Gasto que se refiere a las cuentas consolidadas de la nación.

La obra titulada Producción industrial que incluye los indicadores de volumen de la producción industrial y la publicación Cotizaciones internacionales de productos de exportación.

Dentro de la serie "Encuestas" contamos con Turismo receptivo, con los resultados de la encuesta de turistas residentes en el exterior que visitan el interior del país y Turismo egresivo con los resultados de los que visitan el exterior del país. También se publica, Acervos y formación de capital correspondiente a los sectores industrial y de servicios.

La serie titulada "Documentos de Investigación" se inició a fines de 1978 y se han publicado más de 30 documentos sobre temas diversos tales y como: inflación, financiamiento del gasto público, política macroeconómica, migración, etc.
Existe otra serie que lleva el nombre de “Presencia del Banco de México” en la que se han incluido los orígenes del Banco Central en México, los certificados de la Tesorería de la Federación, etc.

También tenemos la Bibliografía económica de México, de la cual acabamos de distribuir la correspondiente al año 1978.

Además, contamos con diversos manuales y textos. En idioma inglés se publica anualmente el documento titulado The Mexican economy.

Por lo que se refiere a la situación económica internacional y a la comparación de los principales indicadores de las variables económicas de México y los diversos países, se publica trimestralmente el Boletín de indicadores económicos internacionales.

Cabe decir que además de todas estas fuentes de información ya comentadas, se utilizan las que publican las otras secretarías de estado, organismos descentralizados, centros de investigación universitarios y privados, empresas editoras, etc.

El campo de información jurídico y fiscal es bastante amplio y cubre una extensa variedad de publicaciones de gran importancia para nuestra Institución Central, partiendo desde la consulta obligada del Diario Oficial como la de todos los códigos y leyes vigentes.

Las fuentes de información internacional son las ya conocidas por todos ustedes, que van desde los servicios especializados como el EMB, los informes de los bancos centrales de todo el mundo, las publicaciones que emanan de los organismos internacionales, de las principales casas editoriales en el campo económico y financiero, como la OECD, Euromoney, North-Holland, etc.

En cuanto a los servicios bibliotecarios que ofrece el Banco de México, se puede decir que son los tradicionales.

Las adquisiciones se realizan por medio de compras, por canje, o bien solicitando obras de interés para el Banco a las dependencias que las editan. Existe un Comité Bibliográfico integrado por varios especialistas del propio Banco que sesiona periódicamente y ayuda al bibliotecario en jefe en esta función, al aportar un asesoramiento valioso para el enriquecimiento del acervo.

La fundación de la Biblioteca fue simultánea a la del propio Banco, o sea en 1925. El acervo era de 500 libros.

La Biblioteca está abierta a toda persona interesada en el tipo de colecciones que la conforman y que suman un total de aproximadamente 100 mil volúmenes, además de 1200 títulos de revistas y otras publicaciones periódicas que se han coleccionado desde hace más de 25 años.

Se brinda el servicio de alerta a los funcionarios de la Institución que incluye el envío regular de material de interés para las seis subdirecciones y cuatro gerencias generales.
Asimismo, mensualmente se invita a los funcionarios a escuchar los cassettes "Sound of the Economy" del Citibank y el "Bankertape Economic Forecast" del Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.
3. Labor Migration Statistics and Studies for Latin America and the Caribbean
Sergio Díaz-Briquets

In this brief note I will discuss the means by which the often difficult to locate literature on international labor migration for Latin America and the Caribbean may be obtained. These experiences are based on a project carried out in late 1979 in which I undertook the preparation of a regional overview of labor migration within these countries. I was fortunate to have at my disposal resources with which to travel to many countries in the region, and as a result was able to locate materials that may be only obtainable through visits to the countries in which they are generated. Some of these documents were given to me directly by colleagues and friends; in some cases, these same individuals directed me to institutions where they were available.

My first observation has to do with the nature of some of this literature. I found that much of it is poorly circulated, more often than not is available only in mimeographed form, and can best be found through personal contact with the researchers themselves or the institutions with which they are/were associated. For some countries published information is relatively abundant, but in journals or other publications of restricted circulation.

Information on these topics, in addition, is relatively scarce since until recently they did not receive sufficient attention from researchers. Furthermore, some of the most important reports oftentimes may be found hidden in sources that can not be readily identified as covering some of these issues.

The coverage of the labor migration literature, as may be expected, varies from country to country. Not surprisingly, it is more abundant in countries where the magnitude of these movements (whether in or out) is more significant or more "visible." Another important consideration in this regard is the political situation of the countries in question. In Argentina, for example, where social science research has faced severe political limitations in recent years, current studies on labor migrations are almost completely limited to further analysis of existing secondary data sources since the climate is not conducive to fieldwork. This situation is very different to that which prevailed during the early 1970s when numerous migrant surveys were conducted. Most knowledge about labor migration in Argentina dates to that time, although there are some more recent exceptions.
Labor Migration Studies

This is not the situation in countries such as Colombia (a country of emigration) or Venezuela (a country of immigration) where the governments do not interfere in or frown upon social research, and where, in fact, the governments may encourage it. Some of the most important contemporary labor migration literature is being produced in these two countries. Some of these studies have been fairly well documented in Spanish, and a considerable amount translated into English. The latter is easily accessible in standard academic sources. A similar situation characterizes the literature on Mexican migration to the United States. Research on these specific labor movements has been growing by leaps and bounds in the recent past and has been published in both languages. Current information on labor migrations in the non-Spanish Caribbean is very scarce as it is on movements in Central America. However, some very detailed studies may be found for some of these countries. In particular the literature on labor migration from the West Indies to developed countries is relatively rich.

Other significant sources of documentation on labor migrations are national and regional conferences. Librarians are well aware of how difficult it is at times to secure documents presented at conferences. Documents especially commissioned by various development agencies such as USAID and specialized United Nations (UNFPA, UNDP) and OAS offices are also useful. The DOCPAL documentation service at CELADE in Santiago, Chile, in particular, is an excellent source. Computer searches are done on request for specific topics (including labor migrations) and copies of relevant documents are provided. A charge, however, is made for these services. In addition, government statistical and planning agencies may compile information and prepare documents regarding these labor flows. Standard compilations listing these agencies may be consulted for the addresses where inquiries can be made. Usually they are not responsive to written requests, but some may be.

In brief, I would suggest that the best way to obtain some of this information is by writing directly to the research institutions in which many of these documents are prepared. Selected professional associations in these countries are also good sources, as are internationally specialized centers such as FLACSO, PREALC, ILO, the Center for Migration Studies in Staten Island, N.Y., and others listed above. Various regional centers associated with the Scalabrini Catholic order in countries like Argentina, Venezuela, and Chile concerned primarily with the needs of the migrant workers are also good sources. CEPAM in Venezuela, for example, is currently publishing two journals Acontecer migratorio and Migraciones internacionales en las Américas. Both may be received through subscriptions. The address of this center is: CEPAM, Centro de Estudios de Pastoral y Asistencia Migratoria, Avenida San Miguel 20-22, Alta Florida Caracas 105, Venezuela.
A list of other important regional social science research centers follows, although it should be noted that it does not include all those active in the region.

**Selected Latin American Social Science Research Centers**

**Argentina**

1. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)  
   Hipólito Yrigoyen 1156  
   Buenos Aires, Argentina

2. Centro de Estudios de Población (CENEP)  
   Suipacha 552 - 1º piso - of. 9  
   Buenos Aires, Argentina

3. Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR)  
   Diagonal R. S. Pena 1110 - 7º piso - of. 7  
   Buenos Aires, Argentina

4. Centro de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales (CICSO)  
   Entre Ríos 131  
   Buenos Aires, Argentina

5. Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES)  
   Güemes 3950  
   Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Brazil**

6. Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)  
   Alameda Campinas 463 - 13º andar  
   São Paulo, Brazil

7. Centro de Estudos de Cultura Contemporânea (CEDEC)  
   Montalegre 977  
   Perdices  
   São Paulo, Brazil

8. Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ)  
   Faculdades Cândido Mendes  
   Rua de Matriz 82  
   Botafogo ZC-02  
   Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
9. Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
   Ciencias Sociais
   Rua Carangola 288 - 3º
   Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Chile

10. Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN)
    Av. Cristóbal Colón 3494
    Santiago, Chile

Ecuador

11. Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales (CEPLAES)
    Cordero 654
    Edif. Gabriela Mistral
    Dpto. 503
    Quito, Ecuador

Mexico

12. Colegio de México
    Camino Al Ajusco No. 20
    Z.P. 20, Apdo. Postal 20-671
    México 20, D.F.

13. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (ISUNAM)
    Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
    Torre de Humanidades
    Ciudad Universitaria
    México 20, D.F.

Peru

14. Centro de Estudios y Promoción de Desarrollo (DESCO)
    Av. Salaverry 1945
    Lima, Peru

15. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP)
    Horacio Urteaga 694
    Lima, Peru
16. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP)
    Final de la Av. Bolívar
    Pueblo Libre
    Lima, Peru

Uruguay

17. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre el Uruguay (CIESU)
    Canelones 2047
    Montevideo, Uruguay

18. Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo de Uruguay
    (CIEDUR)
    Misiones 1373
    Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela

19. Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo (CENDES)
    Apartado Postal 6622
    Caracas, Venezuela

Central America

20. Consejo Superior de Universidades Centroamericanas (CSUCA)
    Apartado Postal 37
    Ciudad Universitaria “Rodrigo Facio”
    San José, Costa Rica

21. Regional

    Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)

    Sede Santiago de Chile
    José Manuel Infante 5
    (Casilla 3213)
    Santiago, Chile

    Programa de Buenos Aires
    Paraguay 577/10° piso
    (Casilla 2490)
    Buenos Aires, Argentina

    Sede Quito-Ecuador
    Mariano Calvache 700
4. Issues in Immigration Policy for the 1980s

Guy E. Poitras

The purpose of this paper is on the surface very straightforward: to survey the issues which will dominate the phenomenon of Latin American migration to the United States in the coming years. Particular attention is paid to the major types of research on these issues and therefore the kinds of materials which will be finding their way into libraries. In another sense, the brevity and the concerns of this paper are complicating factors. Not all issues can be treated in the depth they deserve nor are we bent upon a comprehensive listing of all research being conducted. Rather, the present essay represents a simple effort to convey what seems to be taking place and to state or imply what this means for those who are in the business of keeping up with this research.

International migration research involving Latin America and the United States has gone beyond an obsession solely with "illegal aliens" from Mexico. Although interest in Mexican migration has come to the fore, it has always been of some interest even as far back as before World War II. The 1970s highlighted the policy concerns and research with administered but unregulated migration from Mexico. As the decade closed, it became apparent that international migration in the region was more than a binational issue. Issues and policy problems must deal with Mexican migration in the context of migration from other Third World countries in the region.

The issues in immigration force us to look at an entire region as well as at the domestic and international manifestations for both supplying and receiving countries. Mexico may assert, and even claim, a special tie with the United States, but research must seek to draw comparisons and broader conclusions about the issues and policy problems of migration. Since international migration transcends borders, research and acquisition of materials must recognize the "intermestic" character of the phenomenon. That is, it embraces international and domestic studies. For example, local impact on labor markets in the United States will be largely domestic in character but return migration of imported labor may be traced to international or at least other national considerations in the home country. Research and acquisition must transcend our traditional blinders regarding national distinctions.

This is not to say that we choose to ignore the overwhelming nationalism and domestic parochialism that may affect policy making in both supplying and receiving countries. For example; in the early 1970s many of the Congressional
hearings on "illegal aliens" were held by various judiciary committees which had few if any international perspectives on how to deal with undocumented workers. This has changed somewhat since then and, by so doing, it has broadened the official sources on the issues involved.3

A Survey of Issues: The U.S. Perspective

It is entirely misleading to claim that the American academic community and the federal government see the issues of immigration in the same light. In fact, the policy debates in the 1980s will reflect the divisions from the 1970s. The first issue is enforcement. Enforcement refers to the use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and its Border Patrol to prevent the entry of those who do not and cannot qualify as permanent residents or temporary visitors.4 Data on enforcement must often originate from the INS itself or from detained aliens who have been surveyed at some point after their deportation. The cries for more enforcement by some are in fact effectively offset by the low priority given to enforcement within the Justice Department. Enforcement has, except sporadically, been a massive failure.

Another issue over which there is disagreement in the United States is the role of imported labor.5 Under current legislation, it is difficult to be admitted legally to work in a number of occupations within the American economy.6 Labor certification requirements are administered by the Department of Labor, but employers, American workers, and the consumer have an interest in the supply of foreign labor. It is not entirely clear to what extent labor from Latin American countries affects the labor market but it is generally believed that the impact is selective. The major areas of impact are urban, lower skilled, and the American southwest. Our immigration policy as it stands now does not allow a substantial legal role for imported labor. The premise is that such labor is detrimental, but the ongoing practice suggests that groups, many of them important, wish to continue importation of labor, legal or not.7

Another issue for Americans is the change (some would say reform) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.8 Most, if not all, of the attention has focused upon the preference system which establishes a rank order of preferred immigrants largely for reasons of family ties, work, and refugee status. Mexicans have strong reasons for favoring family ties in the quotas but they would seek allotments higher than the current levels. Many in the United States would prefer to give most preferences to family relations, while others, with fewer ties to the United States, would prefer a greater stress on job-related standards for admission.

One of the most hotly debated issues is the degree to which regulation of the American economy can affect the importation of labor. Despite the varied impact of this labor, the government could institute some regulations which
would make it illegal for employers to hire illegal aliens.\textsuperscript{9} This has been resisted by many in the United States as a measure requiring regimentation of business and Hispanic groups. A national card, perhaps based on social security, would be required to ferret out illegal workers. Such a work permit would require substantial changes in law and in attitudes.

Another issue, and this becomes particularly salient in the light of changing relations with Mexico, is a special status for Mexico within the immigration laws. In 1976 amendments were passed to the 1952 law which equalized national quotas. Senator Edward M. Kennedy tried to amend the amendment in 1980 so that Mexican nationals would have higher quotas for immigration as permanent residents.\textsuperscript{10} This certainly is the wish of the Mexicans too. Bartering may further complicate the possibility of doing this. Mexican oil is an important new source of world oil and they have a weapon if they choose to use it. A special status for Mexico in this sense and in a broader sense too might be the quid pro quo of oil and immigration.

Finally, the U.S. perspective tends to stress the push factors in Latin America which encourage immigration and to slight to some extent the pull factors within the United States. This brings us to international aid programs. Immigration issues can become wrapped up in issues of social and economic development when push factors must be addressed. The problem is that foreign aid is suspect, its results ambiguous or unintended, and it certainly does not address the short-term problems to which policy makers are most attuned.

**Acquisitions on the U.S. Perspective**

Research on these issues in immigration policy from the U.S. perspective has mushroomed dramatically in the 1970s and probably will continue into the 1980s, even if not at the same pace. In the early 1970s, when few academic studies were available, research on "illegal aliens" was not very systematic and was based largely upon guesses and estimates of "informed observers." Publications dealing with these questions tended to be Congressional hearings, prints, and other sources. Later, government agencies began to contract for research from academic centers. The Department of Labor, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the INS, and finally the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy sponsored and funded grant reports and published studies ranging widely over the issues outlined above. Many of these reports sought to introduce greater rigor and precision into the study of demography's impact and other assessments. But, although the Census Bureau sought to identify such people in 1980 and others failed outright (the Reyes study for INS), we still have little important information on how many "illegal aliens" there are and what their impact might be on labor markets, the economy, and public services.
Research also found its way into less conventional sources: newspapers, offprints, unpublished manuscripts, and local and regional studies sponsored by county and state governments. Much of this is well summarized in recent bibliographies. There is also quite a lot of publication, of varying quality, from specialized interests which does not find its way into conventional sources unless provided to Congressional committees.

The wide range of analysis of immigration policy requires acquisitions in areas beyond the strictly legal or policy concerns found in government documents, legislative hearings, and the like. To deal with issues relating to the causes of migration inevitably requires research into the economic and demographic push factors as well as the pull factors affecting this massive hemorrhage in American policy. For these, we must turn to survey research studies from the supplying countries and the United States. However, the broader perspective within which the immigration question has been cast in recent years has meant that federal reports and documents from Congress and from the departments of State, Justice, and Labor are not available.

What about the quality of the research on immigration from the U.S. perspective? Many of the earlier studies, whether academic or policy-oriented, were not particularly impressive. Conceptual and particularly data problems on behavior, impact, and effect of workers on home countries plagued, and to some extent continue to plague, such efforts. With limited resources, in the area of acquisition, materials on immigration should concentrate on government documents, academic journal articles, and contract/grant research. The quality is, of course, improving. Major commitments by the Ford Foundation to international migration research and the appearance of more sophisticated methodology in measuring key variables are noteworthy.

There are few major books on the subject which deal exclusively with Latin American migration to the United States. Still, collections of articles drawing upon Mexican, Caribbean, and other Latin American countries are now appearing in the United States.

A Survey of Issues: The Latin American Perspective

Like the American perspective, the Latin American perspective on the economic implications of immigration is not a monolithic view. Yet, it appears that the Latin American perspective does tend to stress points which are less important to American, and especially official, perspectives. To some extent these perspectives may be paired and contrasted with the American ones.

The Latin American perspective on enforcement focuses upon individual rights. This issue has become particularly important to the Mexicans. As a result of Operation Wetback and the practice of sweeps and deportations in the
past, Mexicans are sensitive to violations of human rights by employers as much as by INS personnel. The rights of all humans regardless of their legal status within a country are stressed. Moreover, labor rights are distinguished from rights to legal admission.

The proponents of the Latin American perspective similarly stress pull over push factors. They point to the recruitment of workers by employers in the United States, the failure to enforce immigration laws when convenient, and the need for a vast pool of low-skilled workers willing to do work American workers are reluctant to do. They are particularly inclined to point out the hypocrisy of passing laws about foreign labor but then relying upon foreign workers in key elements of American agriculture and service sectors. American laws in the past encouraged importation of braceros. But when special interests foreclosed such a labor importation program, the social and economic factors did not change in tandem. Workers came north because there was work to do.

Latin American governments would welcome some kind of guestworker program. But this would have to protect Latin American interests as well as American ones. Legalized workers would provide remittances to the home country. But they would also relieve population and economic pressure on the elites in Mexico and elsewhere. A guestworker program would also threaten to take away skilled workers and therefore could become a double-edged sword. The last thing Latin America desires is a "tortilla-curtain" that would effectively seal the border.

Latin Americans have some preferences about immigration policy in general. They regard immigration as a temporary work phenomenon and not as a unidirectional and permanent flow of settlers. Immigration policy should include an element of labor policy. They would also like to see some changes in the preference system which would take care of needs for permanent settlement. Mexicans are particularly interested in being exempted from the 20,000 national quota under the preference system. Latin Americans recognize the right of the United States to regulate its own immigration policy, but they regard the economic interdependence between the United States and Latin America as an obviating influence on the national privilege to establish one's own laws unilaterally. Immigration policy that does not recognize the Hispanic role in the United States and the relationship between the economies of the hemisphere is regarded as shortsighted.

**Acquisitions on the Latin American Perspective**

The Latin American perspective, calling for some kind of liberal policy on immigration, is less easily located in a few types of sources. Latin American and English-speaking Caribbean researchers have studied internal, regional,
and international migration over the years. These studies have found their way into print both in the home countries and in various sources in the United States. One example of the latter is papers delivered at meetings. Unfortunately, these papers must be acquired individually. The Latin American perspective is also found in other North American sources. The perspectives of an open border, liberal immigration laws, and importation of labor policy are all found in research done by American scholars and by Latin American scholars published in the United States.

An example of this is the work of Wayne Cornelius and Jorge Bustamante. Although their methods vary, they generally agree on the broadly defined needs of both the United States and Mexico in the issue area. They have written prominently in American sources.

The Latin American perspective is also found in harder to acquire sources within the home countries themselves. The most massive is the Mexican study compiled from national samples by researchers at the Colegio de México and others. Funded by the Ministry of Labor, the study focuses upon return migrants and concludes that earlier studies about the temporary character of workers and their minimal adverse impact on the United States are correct.

Such massive studies are rare in Latin America. Most governments have little information about their own peoples’ involvement in the American economy. There are many editorials, commentaries, and articles in the popular press in Latin America, but these tend to be too brief for many purposes. More academic studies are being conducted by Latin American researchers and by American researchers (sometimes in tandem).

As the U.S. government establishes closer links with Mexico, we can find closer attention being paid to the Mexican and Latin American perspective on immigration. This will be seen in American documents and in the press.

Summary

The point of this brief paper has been to survey the immigration issues as perceived by American and Latin American policy makers and researchers. Americans tend to stress different causes, different remedies, and different policies than the Latin Americans, but perspectives of one type are not confined to one side of the Rio Grande. This fact enables us to broaden our representation of materials without relying upon difficult to acquire materials of very limited circulation.

I have also sought to indicate that research on immigration issues is far-flung. As their importance has increased, research and policy studies have found their way into more established networks for disseminating information. Nonacademic and even nongovernment sources are still quite significant quantitatively. The problem is their acquisition.
It has been generally suggested that, given the legal, economic, and policy concerns, the best strategy is to adopt a diversified approach. Government documents alone are inadequate and even suspect in some cases. Academic studies by demographers, economists, sociologists, and others are becoming more numerous and more sophisticated. They are being reported in journals as well as in conferences. This allows for more systematic collection.

The sweeping nature of the issue at hand requires more than just a legal or policy focus. Economic impact on home countries and on receiving countries, therefore, becomes a difficult but necessary element in research and acquisition. Economic development and economic impact are integral to the study of international migration. They also attain prominence in legal and policy considerations as the United States and Latin America attempt to cope with immigration policy issues over the next decade.

NOTES

2. "Intermestic" is coined from "inter" of international and "mestic" from domestic.
3. An example was a report put out by three federal agencies which examined economic as well as legal dimensions. U.S. Departments of Justice, Labor and State, Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy: Staff Report (March 1979).
7. The debate in the literature focuses on job displacement and wage depression in secondary labor markets. Those who see Latin American workers as detrimental believe they have a depressing effect on those least able to compete. On the other side, it is argued that these foreign workers take jobs no one else wants.
8. Sometimes referred to as the McCarran-Walter Act.
9. This refers specifically to an employer penalty for hiring illegals, which is not now a federal offense.
5. Capturing "Fugitive" Literature: Latin American Agribusiness and Agrarian Policies

Teresa J. Anderson

A great deal of the information dealing with Latin American agribusiness and agrarian policies is contained in nonconventional or fugitive literature, that is, in those publications which are not obtainable through the normal channels of booksellers. Locating the citations, ascertaining sources for acquiring the publications, and acquiring the publications are themselves time-consuming processes. This paper will focus on some useful reference tools and selection aids for locating citations to these fugitive but invaluable papers.

Locating the citations does not necessarily make acquiring the publications themselves any easier. The difficulties encountered in the acquisition of literature on Latin American agricultural economics have been shared with attendees at previous SALALM conferences and other gatherings of librarians by this author and other agricultural librarians (Bohorquez and Lancaster and Beecher). Without covering too much of the same ground, I will attempt to present some information of interest to both librarians and researchers specifically relating to Latin American agribusiness.

The term agribusiness refers to corporations involved in the manufacture and distribution of farm supplies, production operations, processing, packaging, and the distribution of farm commodities. The term was first used in the late 1950s by Ray Goldberg, a professor at the Harvard Business School, to describe the vertical integration or interconnection of all these operations. Today, about 200 companies dominate agribusiness across the globe. Their operations can be divided into four basic elements:

1. Food production on the land—the conditions under which the food is grown
2. Commodity trade of food products—overseas shipments and market speculations
3. Agricultural inputs—the machinery, fertilizer, water, etc. needed to grow food
4. Nutrition—processed food and the effect of advertising

Much of the research on agribusiness in the academic setting is being done to study the domination of the multinationals, the effects of this domination on the countries involved, and possible solutions regarding the situation in these
countries. Two of the related issues or contradictions being investigated may be phrased as follows:

1. While most of the world’s food is still grown by small to medium-sized farmers, corporations are also farmers and dominate the production of particular crops grown for export. In many countries, export-oriented, corporate farming is being done on choice agricultural land in areas where many people are landless and hungry.

2. Many people in the United States believe that their purchase of cash crops enables third world farmers to earn the money to import necessary food and machinery. The United States and other industrial nations in 1970 purchased nearly all third world exports, and discounting petroleum, 75 percent of such exports were agricultural commodities. Coffee constituted more than half the shipments from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, and El Salvador. Bananas dominated exports from Honduras, Panama, and Ecuador. Even though many of the countries have increased the volume of their shipments, they earned less on their agricultural exports in 1970 than in 1960. At the same time, costs increased to the point that it took the sale of nearly three times as many bananas to buy a tractor.5

There follows a list of standard reference works that can be helpful to librarians and others doing research on Latin American agribusiness.

A. Abstracts and Indexes


Contains documentary information about periodical articles, technical reports, plans, development programs, situation studies, books, pamphlets, theses, maps, statistical tables, standards, papers of conferences, etc., published in South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. Weighted toward the sciences but contains several useful citations on agribusiness. Key word index, with *indice* that includes library ownership notations.


One of 46 abstract journals issued by CAB. Contemporary world literature in many languages is scanned for items worthy of noting by abstract. Includes a section on input industries (fertilizer, chemical, farm machines, petroleum and other fuels), marketing and distribution, international trade (by country and/or commodity). Document
delivery is available through CAB—photocopy at 10p per page in UK or 12p per page elsewhere.


   Guide to establishments throughout the world which conduct, promote, or encourage research in agriculture and related subjects. Arranged by countries in alphabetical order. Includes university departments, chemical producing companies, national organizations, etc. Gives address, name of principal director of research (in 1978), and scope of interests.


   Contains a bibliographical listing of all FAO publications with author and subject indexes.


   Arranged alphabetically by commodity. Includes all ERS-Foreign series, 1970 to date; Foreign Agricultural Economic Reports, 1970 to date; FAS-M (Foreign Agricultural Service-Miscellaneous series) 1970 to date; foreign agriculture circulars; all individual subseries.


   Indexes and abstracts current documents on selected development subjects including agriculture and economics. Covers only research sponsored by USAID. Particularly useful for publications of university contract agencies and other unpublished items. Paper and microfiche copies of each publication are available from AID Reference Center—order forms are included in each issue of the publication and service is fast.


   Data provided by the National Agricultural Library based on records found in AGRICOLA, the computerized bibliographic data files prepared by NAL; Food and Nutrition Information Center; American Agricultural Economics Documentation Center; and Agriculture Canada. Separate geographic index, which makes it difficult to match a subject and country search.

Subject index includes such terms as agribusiness; agricultural machinery industry; agro-industrial complexes; agro-industrial relations; etc. Document delivery is available through CAB if publisher is unable to supply.


Indexes serials, monographs, and government documents. Many of the references are to nonconventional literature. Some abstracts; always key words. IDRC will make copies of the Canadian documents available on request; the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) will assist users wanting copies of the German items if these cannot be obtained from the source identified in the reference.


Contains input from IICA/CIDIA (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, Centro Interamericano de Documentación, Información y Comunicación Agrícola), CIAT, FAO, and NAL. Suggests obtaining material through libraries or from the organization responsible for the publication. Section on distribution and marketing; machinery and buildings. Includes commodities index.


Abstracts of dissertations available on microfilm or as xerographic reproductions through UMI. Submitted by more than 430 institutions in the United States and Canada. Contains a section on agricultural economics and surveys.

B. Bibliographies

1. *Bibliografías agrícolas de América Central*. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA, Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícolas. 1974—. *Serie documentación e información agrícola*.

Volume on each Central American country.


Even though this is not up-to-date, it is selective and annotated and often picks up items overlooked in other publications.


Lists 7,200 titles published by UMI through 1977. Consult *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI) for dissertations since then and “Provisional List of Dissertations on Latin American Topics” which appears periodically in the *Newsletter* of the Latin American Studies Association (taken from DAI). Dissertations completed at universities not reporting to DAI (such as Cornell), as well as titles sometimes reported in DAI but not published by UMI, are excluded.


Includes citations, key words, and abstracts.


Most of the materials cited have been produced and issued by contractors or grantees associated with the Bureau for Technical Assistance from 1962 through 1976. Consult *A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts* for materials issued since then. Includes sections on agriculture and rural development.

C. Directories and Surveys

Country arrangement of information sources including directories, periodicals (English language), and statistics sources. Directories are not included for every country. The third edition (1976) does not include as many sources for Latin American countries.

   Lists business firms in 33 countries. Companies listed by city with address, product, and type of operation.

   Lists companies by country, giving name, address, product line, and parent company.

   A survey of government agencies, private organizations, and university institutes in 19 Latin American countries which carry out research on rural questions. Unfortunately, no addresses are provided. Lists of recent publications are included for major institutions.

   Lists English language publications including newsletters, looseleaf services, related to business throughout the world. Subject index, sorted geographically; publisher index; and then title arrangement of the periodicals themselves.


   Lists 356 organizations in Colombia including some public agencies, private and semiofficial institutes, and societies; national and foreign banks; provides address, acronym, and publications of the organization.

   Lists names and addresses of manufacturers of agricultural equipment throughout Europe and the United States. Arranged by agricultural activity with subdivisions by foreign manufacturers (non-Mexican) and Mexican manufacturers.
D. Research Guides

   Transnational Institute
   1901 Q Street, N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20001

   Urban Planning Aid, Inc.
   639 Massachusetts Avenue
   Cambridge, MA 02139

E. Electronic Bibliographic Data Bases

   The full file of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB), containing citations found in the print editions of Rural Development Abstracts and World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts.

2. AGRICOLA. 1970—present.
   The U.S. National Agricultural Library file, originally designated CAIN (CAtaloging and INdexing), and now designated AGRICOLA (AGRICulture On-Line Access) which is the electronic version of Bibliography of Agriculture.

   Current awareness data base for current research in agriculture and related sciences, sponsored or conducted by USDA research agencies.

   Coverage of world's literature on markets, industries, and country-specific economic data. Corresponds to portions of the print index, Economic Titles/Abstracts. Provides data on investment climate, import regulations, distribution channels, and economic structure for markets.

5. Foreign Traders Index. Current five years. (U.S. Department of Commerce.)
   Directory of manufacturers, service organizations, agent representatives, retailers, wholesalers, distributors, and cooperatives in 130 countries outside the United States. Designed to provide information to U.S. businesses or manufacturers by listing firms importing goods from the U.S. or interested in representing U.S. exporters. Data on each firm include nature of its business activity (e.g., manufacturing,
retailing, etc.) as well as the product or services it handles, names of executive officers, relative size of the firm, etc. This file is restricted to U.S. use only.


Contains records from the printed *PAIS Bulletin* and *PAIS Foreign Language Index* (more than 800 English language journals and 6,000 non-serial publications each year). Provides coverage on issues of public policy regarding social, economic, or political problems and multinational corporations.

7. *PTS International Forecasts*. (Predicasts, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.)

Contains abstracts of published forecasts with historical data for all countries of the world (excluding the United States). Includes all industries, detailed products, and end-use data. Information is abstracted from more than 1,000 international sources, including annual reports of foreign governments, statistical reports of industries and trade associations of foreign countries, publications of United Nations and other international agencies, bank letters, newspapers, and business and trade journals.


Multidisciplinary data base indexing “every significant item from the 1,000 most important social sciences journals throughout the world” and social science articles from 2,200 additional journals. Includes many important monographs as well.

**Publication Sources**

Because of the impossibility of achieving bibliographic control of a body of literature issued by such diverse sources, often for a restricted clientele, many relevant publications may not be cited in the tools I have mentioned, and it may be necessary to dig deeper and do independent work to acquire them.

**Central Banks**

As reported by Laurel Jizba in 1978, central banks are publishers of a significant amount of economic information. The banks distribute their publications and are developing libraries to collect and disseminate information of the same kinds. At SALALM XXI, Rosa Mesa discussed the publications of some of the central banks of Latin America. Unfortunately, only seven banks responded to the questionnaire she sent out. Even so, the listing of the publications of these seven gives one an idea of the type of publishing going on at
others. Many of these publications are useful for statistics on prices, marketing, trade, etc. Some of them, such as the Informe económico of the Banco de Guatemala regularly contain timely analyses of the economic state of major agricultural industries.

**International Organizations**

Publications of international organizations can also be of use. The Inter-American Development Bank provides funding for projects to achieve its goal of “raising the income and living standards of the rural population of Latin America.” Among the agricultural development projects financed are fertilizer facilities, livestock development, and irrigation projects. Publications reporting on the bank’s activities are available free of charge, and people or institutions wishing to receive bank publications may request to be put on its mailing list.

Other international organizations publishing materials related to agribusiness include United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, U.N. Center on Transnational Corporations, International Labour Organization, World Bank, IICA, UNECLA (CEPAL), and the OAS International Trade and Export Development Program, to name only a few. Many of the publications of the United Nations affiliated agencies, including ILO, can be ordered through Unipub, which issues publications lists on various subjects. OAS and World Bank both issue annual catalogs of their publications. The card catalog of the Library of the World Bank has been published by G. K. Hall.

Some libraries have standing order arrangements or are depositories for publications from international organizations. They generally receive only the major statistical series but do not obtain the separate monographs as they are issued. Even if a standardized list of publications is issued by the organization, agribusiness is a peripheral subject area and is not likely to receive much emphasis in most academic research libraries. Therefore, it frequently is necessary for the researcher to order publications on an individual basis.

The same is true for publications of Latin American governments, such as laws, annual reports of specific ministries, agricultural development plans, etc. Both researchers and librarians concerned with acquiring these materials have learned that it is virtually impossible to be sure of establishing any totally reliable method of learning about the publications when they are issued and of being assured of automatically receiving them. As noted in SALALM XVII Workshop on Latin American Government Publications, the only way sometimes to obtain official documents is to “write and write and write” to the individual agencies. Dealers’ catalogs are generally the best means of keeping informed about the issuance of these documents. Company publications, such as annual reports, are valuable sources of information.
Companies

There are coffee companies, such as General Foods, Proctor & Gamble, Hills Brothers, Standard Brands, Coca-Cola, and Nestles. Fertilizer companies include U.S. Fertilizer Co., Occidental Petroleum, W.R. Grace, International Minerals and Chemicals Corp., Williams Cos. (Agrico), U.S. Steel (Virtagreen), Borden, American Cyanamid, Mississippi Chemical, Esmark (Vigaro), Monsanto, Union Oil, Kaiser, Allied Chemical, Beker Industries, and Exxon.

For agricultural equipment, one can look to Massey-Ferguson, which has a plant in Brazil. Ford also has a Brazilian plant as does J.I. Case-Tenneco. International Harvester, Deere & Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., White Motor, and Allis-Chalmers are other equipment manufacturers. Food processors include Beatrice Foods, Borden-Henderson’s seafood operations in Central America, and Borden-Kilm dry milk process in Panama and Venezuela. Carnation has received loans for evaporated milk operations in Peru.

The list could go on indefinitely. The World Directory of Multinational Enterprises just issued by Facts on File should be helpful for addresses, product lines, subsidiaries, etc. Companies also must file Form 10-K reports annually to fulfill requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These reports are available from a private company, Disclosure, 4827 Rugby Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014, in paper at $.30 per page (minimum order of $5.00) or on microfiche at $7.50 per report. The Company Filing Index issued by the same company sells for $90.00 per year (1979 cost) and lists the available reports by company on a monthly basis.

Directories of companies in individual Latin American countries or with specific product lines are somewhat harder to locate. Consulting sources in the Directory section at the beginning of this paper will bring some individual listings of addresses to light.

Independent Research Organizations

There are also independent research organizations which are concerned with publicizing the activities of the multi- or transnational companies, balancing the information provided by the companies themselves. The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), which issues a journal and publishes results of its research through Monthly Review Press, is one example of these research organizations.

An Appendix to this paper lists names and addresses of organizations doing research on agribusiness and the role of multinationals in the Latin American agrarian sector. It also contains a list of books on agribusiness in
Latin America and a sampling of some journals which often contain articles of interest, both from a corporate and from an anticorporate viewpoint.

The coverage of Latin American agribusiness in this paper is not comprehensive. Rather, I have attempted to point the way toward locating citations and uncovering information about the subject in a general way, and I am sure there are numerous other tools and sources that did not come to my attention and have not been included. What I hope has become obvious for those who were not previously aware of it is that information on Latin American agribusiness is difficult to locate, and to capture its fugitive literature it is necessary to consult reference and bibliographic sources devoted to Latin America, to agricultural economics, and to business.

APPENDIX

Organizations

Agricultural Data Center
11 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02140

Boston Industrial Mission
56 Boylston Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Centre de Recherche sur l'Amérique et le Tiers Monde
Université de Paris X
UER Sciences Sociales
93 Nanterre
Paris 19, France

Corporate Action Project
1500 Farragut Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Corporate Data Exchange, Inc.
198 Broadway, Room 706
New York, N.Y. 10038

Computerized information on agribusiness.

Studies on USAID and corporate related development projects.

Agribusiness project under Gonzalo Arroyo coordinates network of agribusiness research in Latin America.

Independent, nonprofit research organization formed in 1975 to study economic concentration and corporate disclosure practices. A long-range goal of CDE Research is to develop and maintain a comprehensive data base on U.S. transnationals.
Institute for Food and Development Policy
2588 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales
Apartado 85-025
México 20, D.F., México

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
475 Riverside Drive, Room 566
New York, N.Y. 10027

International Union of Food and Allied Workers
30 East 29th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA)
464 19th Street
Oakland, CA 94612

or
Box 57, Cathedral Station
New York, N.Y. 10025

Books


Esculies Larrabure, Oscar; Rubio Correa, Marcial; and González del Castillo, Verónica. *Comercialización de alimentos: quiénes ganan, quiénes pagan, quiénes pierden.* Lima: Centro de Estudios y Promocion del Desarrollo, 1977. 190 pp. (Praxis - DESCO; no. 8.)


*La Gulf + Western en República Dominicana.* José del Castillo et al. Santo


Stavenhagen, Rodolfo; Paz Sánchez, Fernando; Cárdenas, Cuauhtemoc; and Sonilla, Arturo. *Neolatifundismo y explotación: de Emiliano Zapata a


———. “Capacity-Output of Agricultural Processing Industries in

Periodicals

Ag World: Insight into the Forces Affecting Agriculture. Monthly. $15.00
Ag World, Inc.
1186 W. Summer Street
St. Paul, MN 55113

Instituto de Economia Agrícola
Serviço de Biblioteca e Documentação
Av. Miguel Stefano 3900
Caixa Postal 8114
CEP 04301, São Paulo, Brazil

Agropecuário. (Supplement to Conjuntura econômica) Semiannual. (Instituto Brasileiro de Economia)
Fundação Getúlio Vargas
Praia de Botafogo 190
Caixa Postal 9052
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação
Caixa Postal 8927
01000 São Paulo, Brazil

Banco Central del Uruguay
Dept. de Investigaciones Económicas
Cerrito 351
Montevideo, Uruguay

Banco de Guatemala
Dept. de Investigaciones Agropecuarias e Industriales
7A. Av. 22-01, Zona 1
Guatemala, Guatemala

Business International Corporation
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017

CALA Newsletter. Irregular.
Community Action on Latin America
Madison Campus Ministry
731 State Street
Madison, WI 53703

Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura
Tenderini 187
Casilla 40-D
Santiago, Chile

Carta semanal de café. Weekly.
Banco de Guatemala
Sección de Servicios Auxiliares
7 Av. no. 22-01, Zona 1
Guatemala, Guatemala

Inforpress Centroamericana
9 Calle 3-19
Guatemala, Guatemala

Ceres: The FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. (Editions in English, French, and Spanish). Bimonthly. $12.00

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Distribution and Sales Section
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
(Distributed in the United States by Unipub, Inc., 345 Park Avenue So., New York, NY 10010)

Dirigente rural. Bimonthly. $50.00.

Visão S.A. Editorial
Rua Afonso Celso 243
04119 São Paulo, Brazil


Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia
División de Investigaciones Económicas
Apartado Aéreo 3938
Bogotá, Colombia

Food Monitor. Bimonthly. $15.00.

World Hunger Year and
Institute for Food and Development Policy
Box 1975
New York, NY 11530

Foreign Agriculture. Weekly. $34.35.

U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250
(Order to Superintendent of Documents, Publications Office, Washington, D.C. 20402)
(Also available in microform from University Microfilms, Intl. P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106)


Instituto de Economia Agrícola
Av. Miguel Estefano 3900
84301 São Paulo, Brazil

Cambridge University Press
200 Euston Road
P.O.B. 92
London, NW1 2DB, England

Latin America Commodities Report. 25/year. $150.00.

Latin American Newsletters, Ltd.
90-93 Cowcross Street
London, EC1M 6B1, England

Latin American Perspectives. Quarterly. $12.00 individuals; $20.00 educational institutions; $40.00 private corporations and government agencies.

Custom Microfilm Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 792
Riverside, CA 92502

Multinational Monitor. Monthly. $15.00 personal; $20.00 nonprofit institutions.

Corporate Accountability Research Group
P.O. Box 19312
Washington, D.C. 20036

NACLA Report on the Americas. Bimonthly. $11.00 individuals; $19.00 institutions. (Also available in microfilm)

North American Congress on Latin America
151 W. 19 Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10011

Revista nacional de agricultura: órgano de la Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia. Bimonthly.

Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia
Carrera 7a. no. 24-89
Torre Colpatria Piso 44
Bogotá, Colombia
NOTES


5. Ibid., p. 3A.


6. Agricultural Policy and Agribusiness: Research Trends and Nonacademic Sources

Clarence Zuvekas, Jr.

The title of this essay is perhaps misleading, since to fulfill its promise would require a much longer exposition than permitted by the time and space constraints facing me. I hope to be able to provide some insights gained through participation in an AID-sponsored bibliographic project on rural poverty and income distribution, as well as in my other work for the Agency for International Development (AID). (See also Zubekas 1979.)

The paper is divided into four parts. The first briefly reviews research trends for selected topics in the field of agricultural development. Part II focuses on data sources. In Part III attention is given to the role of libraries both in acquiring information—particularly from government, regional, and international agencies—and in making researchers aware of the range of available sources. Finally, Part IV discusses some of the communications problems between libraries and major nonacademic sources of information. Specific attention is given to recent steps taken by the Agency for International Development to improve both internal and external channels of communication.

I. Research Trends for Selected Topics

The field of development economics has undergone some profound changes in the last two decades. In the early 1960s economists devoted much of their attention to abstract theories of development. Since then, greater availability of data and improved analytical tools have stimulated a great deal of empirical research, much of which caused us to revise our notions about the development process. In addition, the firsthand experience acquired by many economists, a result of what might be called the “foreign aid boom” of the 1960s, has made us more concerned about development policy issues and more aware of the importance of political and other noneconomic factors in the development process.

These trends are very much evident in the various topics relating to agricultural development. Empirical and policy-oriented studies are now dominant. An increasing proportion of these studies is appearing in print not as books and journal articles, but rather as reports prepared by or for national
governments and the various multilateral and bilateral agencies through which development assistance is being channeled. Identifying—let alone obtaining—these studies is often a difficult task.

Let us briefly look now at recent research trends for selected topics in agricultural development and identify some of the agencies active in supporting research on these topics.

Rural Poverty and Income Distribution

During the early 1970s income distribution came to be widely—though by no means universally—accepted as a major development objective by governments, international agencies, and individual development specialists and practitioners. This stimulated a great deal of research, much of it utilizing household surveys or similar databases, which often are disaggregated by rural and urban areas.³ Researchers have tended to focus on several measures of income inequality, most notably the Gini coefficient, to describe and analyze income distribution. Since the mid-1970s, however, there has been much disillusionment with such measures because of a number of serious conceptual and statistical problems, including lack of intercountry and intertemporal comparability and differences in purchasing power among countries and between rural and urban areas within countries.

In recent years there has been more of a focus on absolute rather than relative income, and on the ability of this income to satisfy minimum "basic needs" requirements in food consumption, shelter, health, education, and so on. The importance of distinguishing between rural and urban areas is increasingly recognized. The international agencies most active in measuring basic needs requirements and shortfalls have been the World Bank and the International Labor Organization (ILO). Among regional organizations in the Americas, some interesting work has been undertaken by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Much of this work, unfortunately, is unpublished or even has restricted distribution. But in the coming years we can expect to see more of it being made available in published form by these institutions.⁴

Agrarian Reform

The most comprehensive review of agrarian reform in Latin America remains the series of CIDA studies⁵ conducted in the early and mid-1960s in seven countries and summarized in a well-known journal article by Barraclough and Domike (1966).⁶ Another comprehensive review was a worldwide study conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID 1970), which included ten Latin American countries.⁷ An important
recent contribution is a comparative study of five countries prepared by Eckstein et al. (1978) and published as a World Bank Staff Working Paper. While the momentum of agrarian reform in the region has slowed in the last decade, the subject continues to be of interest to both academic researchers and nonacademic institutions. Unfortunately, much of the material produced by the international development agencies and national agrarian reform agencies is difficult to obtain. For newer agrarian reform efforts, such as those in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the material is restricted largely to internal documents.

Agricultural Credit

In the last ten to twelve years there has been a remarkable change in the conventional wisdom concerning agricultural credit. Much of this has been due to the efforts of Dale W. Adams at Ohio State University, whose work and that of his colleagues has been supported in large part by AID and other international development agencies. Among the important conclusions of the recent studies of agricultural credit are that: (1) low interest rates work against rather than for small farmers’ interests; (2) small farmers may rationally prefer high interest loans from private moneylenders to low-interest institutional credit (when all borrowing costs are taken into account); (3) lack of bank credit is less of an obstacle to agricultural development than we once thought; and (4) the fungibility of money raises serious questions about the design and evaluation of credit programs for rural residents. Fortunately, the result of most of this research has found its way into the academic literature, though some researchers will want to have access to the more detailed reports prepared for the international development agencies.

Agricultural Research and Extension

It is now widely recognized that the rate of return to investment in agricultural research has often been very high, and that significant additional investments are warranted. Much of this research is now being conducted by institutions comprising the international agricultural research network supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). This includes the Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT) in Mexico, the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) in Colombia, and the Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) in Peru. Research is also being carried out by national agricultural research organizations of varying degrees of maturity and by several regional organizations, notably the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigaciones y Enseñanza (CATIE) in Central America. Both CARDI and CATIE emphasize innovative
interdisciplinary work to improve multiple-cropping practices and farming systems utilized by small farmers. Much of the research of these two institutions is supported by AID.

Agricultural extension and the links among extension, research, and education are also receiving greater attention. A particularly important role in the extension field is being played by the Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)—formerly the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas—a specialized agency of the Organization of American States that is a "must" point of contact for Latin American librarians because of its valuable bibliographical and library support services (see below). Other agencies that have provided assistance in the field of extension include AID, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Agricultural Planning

During the 1970s, many Latin American and Caribbean countries created or strengthened agricultural planning units in their Ministries of Agriculture in an effort to improve the generally poor to mediocre performance of their agricultural sectors. Institutions particularly active in this field have been IICA, AID, FAO, and IDB. Relatively little of the work of these agencies—including detailed sector analyses, assessments, and surveys of investment opportunities conducted in collaboration with national government institutions—is available in published form.\textsuperscript{11} The unpublished material includes a great deal of historical, statistical, and institutional information of value to researchers. Some of these documents are still available from national governments or international agencies, and they should be considered high priority items in acquisitions budgets. Agricultural planning documents are among those identified in ECLA’s new, annotated Planindex, a semiannual publication whose first issue appeared in 1980.

Actual experience with agricultural planning, it might be pointed out, has been generally disappointing. Problems have included lack of reliable data, high operating costs, the technical and administrative complexities of sophisticated economic modeling, and the inability of models to provide policy-related results in the short run. The Agency for International Development is now emphasizing simpler, less costly planning techniques more appropriate to the resource limitations of most Latin American and Caribbean countries.\textsuperscript{12}

Integrated Rural Development

During the last ten years or so the concept of "integrated rural development" (IRD) has been much in vogue among national governments and the major international development agencies, all of which have been supporting
projects with this kind of title. Very roughly, IRD projects are area-focused endeavors that go beyond traditional production and marketing activities—or traditional small-farmer credit schemes—and attempt to deal in a coordinated fashion with a wide range of development needs and aspirations. They may include such activities as education and training, health, community development, and the expansion of off-farm economic activities linked to agriculture (or independent of it).

The IRD concept, however, is subject to abuse, and the degree of coordination or integration among various project activities is often minimal. As Vernon Ruttan warned in a skeptical article a few years ago (1975), the administrative complexities of IRD projects tend to be underestimated by project planners. Nevertheless, the concept remains an attractive one because of its promise to relieve rural poverty in all—or at least many—of its dimensions through a multifaceted attack on interrelated problems.

The PIDER project in Mexico has received much attention in the academic literature, but information on the experiences of other Latin American and Caribbean countries is confined largely to project documents and other unpublished studies. I suspect that most of the documents prepared to date will be difficult to acquire.

Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness

A number of valuable country studies and other documents on agricultural marketing in Latin America and the Caribbean were conducted in the late 1960s by Michigan State University. Since that time there has been a growing recognition that marketing problems (including price policies) constitute one of the greatest bottlenecks to agricultural development in most countries of the region. During the 1970s and early 1980s a large volume of research on marketing—relatively little of it published—has been supported by national governments and by international and regional organizations.

Valuable contributions have also been made by Latin American and Caribbean anthropologists and sociologists who have described in some detail the marketing problems faced by small farmers and the kinds of exploitation to which they have been subjected. On the whole, however, these social scientists have been rather naïve about the nature of agricultural marketing processes and have sometimes mistakenly seen the problems as solely attributable to exploitation, ignoring such important factors as the high risks and transport costs faced by marketing intermediaries, many of whom themselves are very poor.

The role of agribusinesses in agricultural development has been a particularly controversial topic, especially when these enterprises are large and/or foreign owned. While there are good historical reasons to be concerned about the effects of agribusiness development on the rural poor, it should also be
recognized that agribusiness ventures can sometimes help small farmers raise their incomes by making it attractive for them to shift out of low-value crops into high-value crops or by providing seasonal or permanent jobs in processing facilities or marketing operations. This potential has led AID to support the efforts of the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation (LAAD) to finance agribusiness ventures of potential benefit to small farmers in Central America and the Caribbean. While it is still too early to judge the overall impact of these efforts, a recent AID-sponsored evaluation of an LAAD-supported venture in Guatemala, which concentrated on social effects more than economic effects, found the initial impact in four communities to be, on balance, favorable.\textsuperscript{17} An evaluation of agribusinesses and other rural enterprises assisted under an AID-financed project in Paraguay is now circulating in draft form within AID.

\textit{Nutrition and Hunger}

Observers increasingly concerned about global food supplies and prices and their nutritional implications have focused primarily on Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Average daily intake of calories is higher in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in many countries of the region it has been rising. The distribution of calorie consumption, however, remains very unequal in some countries. Problems of malnutrition are of special concern in places such as Haiti and parts of the Andean highlands, where poverty is accompanied by declining soil fertility.

Many economists have been warning that economic growth alone, with no attention to income distribution, will do little to alleviate malnutrition (see, e.g., Reutlinger and Selowsky 1976). Similarly, if food production is increased without attention to income-determined effective demand, most of the increased food is likely to go to those who are already adequately nourished. In other words, solving nutritional problems is not just a task for nutritionists and agronomists. That is why the work of Reutlinger, Selowsky, and others at the World Bank, who stress the economic dimensions of malnutrition, is especially important. But recognition is also needed of the research on nutritional problems being carried out by regional institutions such as the Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (INCAP) and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).

\textbf{II. Data Sources}

The first part of this paper briefly described some of the major research trends in the fields of agricultural development and agribusiness and gave some indication of the research undertaken or sponsored by the major regional and
international development agencies. Unfortunately, much of this material—even that produced by one’s own agency—is difficult to find. It is frustrating enough that no single reference tool comes close to identifying all available academic literature on any given topic or country. The frustrations are even greater when one attempts to identify the nonacademic literature, which in the field of development economics has been growing in relative importance both in quantity and quality. Indeed, for many developing countries the nonacademic literature is more important than the academic literature.

The Library of Congress, of course, has a number of reference tools at its disposal, and in the field of agricultural development I have found the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Agricultural Library (NAL) to be a very valuable source, both for the published indexes and abstracting services at its disposal (including its own monthly National Agricultural Library Catalog)\(^1\) and for various data banks that can be searched by computer.\(^2\) In addition, the NAL has extensive holdings of nonacademic materials—as well as academic literature—for many Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Among the published indexes that include references to nonacademic literature are the IICA quarterly Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe, the FAO monthly Agrindex, and the monthly FAO Documentation, which lists available FAO studies and reports. Both IICA and FAO have also prepared a number of specialized bibliographies.

I would like to emphasize again that no single indexing or computer-search service comes even close to identifying all available nonacademic materials on any topic or country. Thus, it is important to supplement use of indexes and computer searches by going directly to the sources of this material—that is, to national government agencies, regional and international development agencies, and consulting firms. Some of the documents produced by these organizations cannot be released but others are available through formal or informal channels.

Probably the most important source of nonacademic material on economic development generally is the World Bank. Approximately one-third of the volume of World Bank lending now goes to agriculture and rural development, and its staff members and consultants have made many important contributions in this field. The annual Catalog: World Bank Publications is especially useful because the entries are annotated. Another nice feature is that many documents are free. Information on ongoing research is contained in the annual World Bank Research Program: Abstracts of Current Studies and in World Bank Research News, published three times a year beginning in January 1980. Many World Bank documents, of course, are internal and thus not available for acquisition by libraries, but individual scholars working on research projects can obtain access to some of them.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is another major provider
of resources and technical assistance for agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Especially valuable have been some of the IDB agricultural sector studies, some of them conducted jointly with the FAO. Unfortunately for researchers outside the international development community, most IDB studies and reports are difficult to obtain because they are regarded as internal documents. It is to be hoped that the IDB will begin to make more of its materials available to the general public. The projected launching of a reprint series for articles by IDB personnel is an encouraging step in this direction.

My own institution, the U.S. Agency for International Development, has produced or sponsored a great deal of literature on agriculture and rural development, fields that now account for about half of AID programming in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Agency also has many valuable documents prepared by the governments of the countries with which it has programs, as well as documents prepared by or for other development agencies. There is no easy way, however, to identify (let alone obtain) all these documents. I have found valuable materials on desk officers' bookshelves, and in the informal library of the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau's Rural Development Division, that are unrecorded by the AID Office of Development Information and Utilization. Other documents can be found in the libraries of AID overseas missions, but not in Washington, D.C. I shall have more to say about AID in Part IV of this paper.

An academic institution that has acquired many nonacademic documents on agriculture and rural development is the Land Tenure Center (LTC) at the University of Wisconsin. I have found the LTC bibliographies to be very useful in alerting me to the existence of publications I might not otherwise have known about. As many librarians already know, receiving the LTC periodic newsletter is a good way to keep abreast of its research and bibliographical activities.

Another important university library for materials on agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other developing areas, is the Agriculture Library at Ohio State University. An annotated list of 100 abstracts, indexes, and bibliographies available there was published a few months ago (Bruce 1981).

Among regional organizations headquartered in Latin American and Caribbean countries, the following are important sources of primary data and research reports on agricultural development:
1. IICA, whose activities were discussed in Part I and whose bibliographical services were noted earlier in this section.
2. CIMMYT, CIAT, CIP, CARDI, and CATIE, whose agricultural research activities were discussed in Part I.
3. INCAP and CFNI, whose work in the field of nutrition was also discussed in Part I.
4. PREALC (Programa Regional de Empleo para América Latina y el
Caribe), the Latin American and Caribbean component of the ILO’s World Employment Programme, an important source of data on rural employment, unemployment, and underemployment.

5. ECLA (the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America), which has done some important work on the measurement of rural poverty and income distribution.  

6. The Secretariats of the Andean Group, the Mercado Común Centroamericano (MCCA), the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI), and the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM).

7. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), which has funded a variety of agricultural projects and background studies in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Within individual countries, a variety of organizations may be important depositories of information, as well as generators of data and reports. These include Ministries of Agriculture, many of whose libraries have received considerable technical assistance from IICA. Among the (relatively few) Ministry libraries I have visited, Bolivia’s was a pleasant surprise for the extent of its holdings, the cataloging that had been done, and the bibliographies that had been compiled. On the other hand, the Ministry library in Haiti was small and still in the early stages of being organized. Other sources of information in individual countries include Planning Boards or Ministries, area development organizations, and private producers’ associations.

Also important as a source of information are the country offices of the FAO. It is my experience that FAO documents are easier to find in-country than in the United States. Many of these documents include valuable discussions of major policy issues, and some contain economic analyses based on primary data collection. Not all of them are listed in FAO Documentation. In Haiti, the FAO collection of materials on agricultural development—much of it produced by the FAO itself—was the best I found in that country.

Local offices of other international agencies, such as the IDB, IICA, and AID, can also provide valuable information on the activities in which they are engaged, and they sometimes have extensive holdings of documents produced by other agencies. In the Eastern Caribbean, I found the best sources of nonacademic materials on agricultural development to be the British Development Division (BDD) in the Caribbean and the CDB, both located in Barbados.

III. The Role of Libraries: Acquisitions and Research Assistance

It is presumptuous of me to tackle the subject of acquisitions, since professional librarians know more tricks of the trade than the few I have managed to acquire through trial and error. I suspect that the fundamental
constraint here is not identification of sources but rather financial resources. All I can hope to do is urge reinforcement of measures that very likely are already being followed.

When acquisition funds are scarce, I think it would be good for libraries to place greater relative emphasis on the acquisition of reference tools, in particular, strengthening their holdings of materials available from IICA, FAO, and the World Bank, some of which have been discussed above, and from AID, to be discussed below. These reference tools can make scholars more aware of the nonacademic literature in their fields. Some of these materials can be acquired through inter-library loan, but it will be up to individual researchers to obtain access to the others on their own initiative.

More might be done, too, to acquire materials that are free of charge. I would place particular emphasis here on the World Bank’s Staff Working Papers, which are of high average quality and include a number of very useful literature surveys.

There may be some scope for increasing literature exchange programs with public sector organizations in Latin American and Caribbean countries, but I suspect that the potential here may be limited because such programs require initiative and sustained efforts on both sides. When staff burdens are already heavy, the energy needed for this task will be in short supply.

Another acquisition channel that might be exploited more is that provided by individual scholars at one’s own institution. Not only can scholars alert librarians to new or underexploited sources but they can also be encouraged to play a stronger role as acquisition agents for their institution’s library and to transfer more materials from their personal libraries to their institution’s library. Such suggestions will, of course, meet with some resistance, but they should yield dividends if researchers feel they are getting something in return.

Turning now to the subject of research assistance, I think libraries could be doing more to facilitate the work of scholars at their institutions. This is another area that requires initiative, and I recognized about that the energy for taking initiatives is limited; but I believe the professional rewards here would be worth the effort. What I have in mind is what some institutions are undoubtedly doing already: holding rather formal, periodic briefings for Latin Americanists to alert them to the wide range of bibliographic tools and source materials available at their own library and—through inter-library loans and other mechanisms—at other libraries and institutions. Scholars can also be given more detailed information about institutions they may wish to contact on their own, particularly those in the country or countries with which their research is concerned.

Such briefings, of course, should be dialogues rather than monologues. In other words, scholars have the responsibility to come prepared to share their own insights on sources of information for particular topics or countries. The outcome of such exchanges might be an annotated “source bank” that individual researchers could consult at their convenience.
Another potential contributor to such a source bank is IICA, which is well acquainted with Ministry of Agriculture libraries and other reference centers throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, IICA might be able to play a more general "broker's" role in facilitating contacts among libraries and other institutions in the Americas.

In briefing researchers on bibliographical tools, librarians should stress the importance of consulting a wide range of sources, given the incomplete coverage of any one of them. In addition, emphasis should be given to the importance of interdisciplinary research on topics related to agriculture and agribusiness. Economists and agronomists need to be more aware of social and cultural factors, while other social scientists, to repeat an example cited earlier, need to know more about the economics of marketing. All of us, furthermore, could stand to gain by knowing more about how and why political factors are taken into account in policymaking. Librarians can play an important role in encouraging and facilitating interdisciplinary investigations by guiding researchers to sources they might not normally consider and explaining what these sources have to offer.

**IV. Communications Problems: AID as a Case Study**

Having been both an employee of an international development agency and a faculty member at a small university with no specialized library expertise and few holdings on Latin American and Caribbean development, I think I have a good feel for some of the internal and external problems affecting communications among libraries, on the one hand, and among international, regional, and national development agencies, on the other. I am convinced that deficiencies in internal communications within some of these agencies constitute a large part of the problem.

Public administration specialists tell us that channels of communication expand geometrically as bureaucracies expand arithmetically, and also that it is easier for these channels to become blocked in large institutions than in small ones. I believe that these kinds of problems developed within AID during the 1960s as the size and scope of its activities expanded. While I have noted some significant improvements in internal communications since my first stint with the Agency (1966–1971), major problems remain.  

In the fields of agriculture and rural development, a number of different parts of the AID Latin America and Caribbean Bureau, in addition to its Rural Development Division, are involved in project preparation, monitoring, and evaluation. Most of us in the Bureau have little trouble keeping track of what activities the Bureau itself (or its overseas Missions) is generating. But we are sometimes unaware of research or evaluation projects or pilot programs in Latin America or the Caribbean initiated by the Bureau for Policy and Program
Coordination (PPC) or the Development Support (DS) bureau. To compound the problem, the DS Bureau has both an Office of Agriculture and an Office of Rural Development and Development Administration.

Even if we are aware of projects initiated by these offices, it is often difficult to keep track of implementation. Institutionalized mechanisms for bringing together the various interested parties are relatively few, and AID lacks a frequently-issued informational newsletter, for wide circulation throughout the Agency on project and program activities. Some divisions, to be fair, do issue regular reports of their activities, but distribution of these reports within other parts of the Agency is haphazard.24 As a result, our acquaintance with AID-supported activities in Latin America and the Caribbean—and with the research papers and reports generated by these activities—depends to a large extent on our initiative in making and maintaining personal contacts.

The problems we face as development technicians are also faced by the Agency’s Office of Development Information and Utilization (part of the DS Bureau), which is supposed to keep track of all information generated under Agency-supported activities, but lacks a system of regular reporting from all parts of the Agency, including its overseas Missions. If we do not ourselves know all that we are doing, we are certainly going to have a hard time letting others know.

But to the extent that we do know what we have available—and it is actually quite a lot—communicating our information to libraries and other potential users—and then filling requests for materials—is limited by the small library staff in the Office of Development Information and Utilization (DIU) and the lack of secretarial and other supporting staff in other offices that receive direct requests for materials. For example, I have had to handle by myself many of the administrative and even secretarial tasks associated with the reproduction and distribution of the papers on rural poverty and income distribution listed in Appendix I. Needless to say, there are times when other duties have priority, resulting in delays in filling requests for papers or even sending copies to DIU. For these and other reasons, DIU finds out about some AID-sponsored reports (if at all) only after a delay of months or even years. And because of bottlenecks in the preparation and printing of DIU bibliographical documents, there are further delays in disseminating information. Bottlenecks also appear in the process of cataloging newly received documents.

During the past ten years or so, however, AID has made a determined effort to centralize its holdings of documents and to establish specialized data banks. Much remains to be done, but much has also been accomplished. The two library centers maintained by DIU now contain about 125,000 reports and publications and have on-line access to some one hundred automated specialized data bases citing development literature. In addition, DIU has access to all major special, academic, and technical libraries in the United States (although
it is easier to give documents on inter-library loan than to receive them, budget limitations being what they are). The Development Information System (DIS) database maintained by DIU contains data on all AID projects completed in 1974 or active since then.

Among the reference tools published by DIU, special mention should be made of *A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts* (ARDA), published quarterly since July 1973, which provides abstracts—some quite detailed—of AID-supported research reports. Copies of these reports can be made available in microfiche or paper at cost, or at subsidized cost to individuals or institutions in developing countries. There are now about 7,000 names on the ARDA mailing list, and DIU would probably be glad to add to the list any institution that promises not to send hordes of students to pound on DIU doors in search of term paper assistance.\(^{25}\)

Other DIU publications include:

1. *Directory of Development Assistance* (June 1979), a compendium of data banks, newsletters, information clearinghouses, and development resource institutions in the United States and abroad that have been financed or otherwise sponsored by AID.
3. *Research Literature on Development*, Vol. I (December 1976); Vol. II (December 1977), which lists an estimated 70 percent of AID-sponsored research and development reports issued between 1962 and 1977. More than half of the 1,000 plus pages in these two volumes is devoted to the subjects of food production and nutrition.

Another useful bibliographical tool, issued by the AID Office of Contract Management, is entitled *Current Technical Service Contracts and Grants Active during the Period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980*. This document lists all active grants and contracts by country and broad geographic region (e.g., Africa, Latin America) and briefly describes the contract/grant purpose (e.g., "to prepare a country environmental profile for Bolivia"). Contracts or grants relating to physical construction or project design may not appeal to outside researchers, but those providing for literature surveys, sector analyses or assessments, and project and program evaluations often contain material of considerable interest to the scholarly community. This document, it should be noted, lists only the purpose of active grants and contracts. It says nothing about which reports have been or are to be prepared. However, the document does provide addresses for all grantees and contractors. Thus, a scholar interested in, say, community development in Guatemala, can find out if any firms and individuals are doing work in this field and then proceed to contact them.

Another new bibliographic tool is directed at AID employees. This is a
quarterly report issued by the AID Communications Review Board, beginning in the second quarter of 1980. While not complete in its coverage and not annotated, it does alert us to some publications more rapidly than does ARDA.

Finally, I would like to call attention to another series of AID publications, initiated in 1979 by the PPC Office of Evaluation. These are not bibliographical tools but rather project and program evaluation documents that mark a significant step forward in the quality of the Agency’s evaluation efforts. To date, sixteen project impact evaluations have been issued, including studies of access and feeder roads for small farmers in Colombia and Jamaica, agricultural research in Central America, and rural electrification in Bolivia. These project evaluations have a number of different audiences—the Congress, the academic community, the general public, and AID technicians and managers—and trying to satisfy all of them leaves each audience shortchanged to some extent. Former AID Administrator Douglas Bennet’s call for ‘‘15 single-spaced pages of New Yorker prose’’ may not always have been heeded, but I have been pleasantly surprised at the outcome of an exercise I initially viewed with skepticism because of the short period of fieldwork (generally three weeks) and the composition of the evaluation teams (headed and mainly staffed by AID insiders). While some types of evaluation questions could not be answered by such an exercise, the interdisciplinary composition of the teams enabled the Agency to gain insights that already have resulted in the modification of existing projects and the adoption of different approaches to new projects. Copies of these project impact evaluation reports, as well as the other evaluation documents listed in Appendix II, are available by contacting the editor of ARDA.

APPENDIX I
LAC/DR/RD Project

Review of the Literature on Rural Income Distribution and Related Topics in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries

Completed (as of 9/8/80) (X)

Bolivia (Clarence Zuvekas)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution X
No. 3 Employment X
No. 4 Agricultural Production Technology X
No. 5 Marketing X
Agricultural Policy and Agribusiness

Haiti (Clarence Zuvekas)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Land Tenure, Employment, Income Distribution X

Caribbean Regional (Clarence Zuvekas)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Small Farmer Profile X
No. 3 Income Distribution, Poverty X

Colombia (Wayne Thirsk)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution, Poverty X

Guyana (Ken Jameson)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income and Land Distribution X
No. 3 Macroeconomic Assessment X

Honduras (James Torres)
No. 1 Income Distribution, Poverty (with Bibliography) X

Costa Rica (Manuel Carvajal)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution, Poverty X

Paraguay (Charles Oberbeck)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution, Poverty X

Jamaica (Elizabeth Erickson and Frank Erickson)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Marketing X
No. 3 Income Distribution, Poverty --

Ecuador (Carlos Luzuriaga and Clarence Zuvekas)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution, Poverty X

Guatemala (Eric Graber)
No. 1 Bibliography X
No. 2 Income Distribution, Poverty X
APPENDIX II

AID EVALUATION PUBLICATIONS

Program Evaluation Discussion Papers

No. 1  Reaching the Rural Poor: Indigenous Health Practitioners Are There Already (March 1979) PN-AAG-685
No. 2  New Directions Rural Roads (March 1979) PN-AAG-670
No. 3  Rural Electrification: Linkages and Justifications (April 1979) PN-AAG-671
No. 4  Policy Directions for Rural Water Supply in Developing Countries (April 1979) PN-AAG-691
No. 5  Study of Family Planning Program Effectiveness (April 1979) PN-AAG-672
No. 6  The Sociology of Pastoralism and African Livestock Development (May 1979) PN-AAG-922
No. 7  Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Low-Volume Rural Roads — A Review of the Literature (February 1980)
No. 8  Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women (May 1980) PN-AAH-725
No. 9  The Impact of Irrigation on Development: Issues for a Comprehensive Evaluation Study (October 1980)

Evaluation Reports

Program Evaluations

No. 1  Family Planning Program Effectiveness: Report of a Workshop (December 1979)
No. 2  A.I.D.'s Role in Indonesian Family Planning: A Case Study with General Lessons for Foreign Assistance (December 1979) PN-AAH-425
No. 3  Third Evaluation of the Thailand National Family Planning Program (February 1980) PN-AAH-006
No. 4  The Workshop on Pastoralism and African Livestock Development (June 1980) PN-AAH-238
Project Impact Evaluations

No. 1 Colombia: Small Farmer Market Access (December 1979) PN-AAH-768
No. 2 Kitale Maize: The Limits of Success (May 1980) PN-AAH-723
No. 3 The Potable Water Project in Rural Thailand (May 1980) PN-AAH-850
No. 4 Philippine Small Scale Irrigation (May 1980) PN-AAH-749
No. 5 Kenya Rural Water Supply: Program, Progress, Prospects (June 1980) PN-AAH-724
No. 6 Impact of Rural Roads in Liberia (June 1980) PN-AAH-750
No. 7 Effectiveness and Impact of the CARE/Sierra Leone Rural Penetration Roads Projects (June 1980) PN-AAH-751
No. 8 Morocco: Food Aid and Nutrition Education (August 1980) PN-AAH-851
No. 9 Senegal: The Sine Saloum Rural Health Care Project (October 1980) PN-AAJ-008
No. 10 Tunisia: Care Water Projects (October 1980)
No. 11 Jamaica Feeder Roads: An Evaluation (November 1980)
No. 12 Korean Irrigation (December 1980)
No. 13 Rural Roads in Thailand (December 1980) PN-AAH-970
No. 14 Central America: Small Farmer Cropping Systems (December 1980) PN-AAH-977
No. 15 The Philippines: Rural Electrification (December 1980) PN-AAH-976
No. 16 Bolivia: Rural Electrification (December 1980) PN-AAH-978

Special Studies

No. 1 The Socio-Economic Context of Fuelwood Use in Small Rural Communities (August 1980)
No. 2 Water Supply and Diarrhea: Guatemala Revisited (August 1980)
No. 3 Rural Water Projects in Tanzania: Technical, Social, and Administrative Issues (November 1980) PN-AAH-974

Program Design and Evaluation Methods

Manager's Guide to Data Collection (November 1979)

Direct inquiries to:
Editor of ARDA
Bureau for Development Support
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523
NOTES

Author's Note: The views expressed are the author's and should not be attributed to the Agency for International Development or any other part of the U.S. government.

1. The rural poverty and income distribution project consists of annotated bibliographies and literature surveys for twelve Latin American and Caribbean countries (or groups of countries): Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Eastern Caribbean, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay, and Peru. These papers, with abbreviated titles, are listed in Appendix I. They have been sent to Latin American Studies centers in about thirty U.S. universities and also have been distributed within the respective countries. Copies of some of these papers are still available and may be obtained by writing to the author.

2. I use the term "academic literature" to refer to books and journal articles, as well as to various other types of published or semipublished materials disseminated by universities or their component parts. "Nonacademic literature" refers to project documents, consultants' reports, and other studies prepared by or for regional or international development agencies or by consulting firms working for these agencies or directly for governmental or other clients in developing countries. ("International development agencies" as used here include bilateral donor agencies, such as AID in the United States or Canada's CIDA.) The distinction between these two types of literature is often fuzzy. For example, many World Bank studies are published by university presses.

3. A compilation of these data as of the mid-1970s is found in Jain (1975).

4. For a review of some of this research, focusing on the definition and measurement of poverty, see Kazen (1978). I have also prepared some unpublished comments on this subject which I would be glad to make available.

5. The Comité Interamericano de Desarrollo Agrícola (CIDA) was an interagency group supported by five international and regional agencies.

6. The seven countries studied by CIDA were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru.

7. Brazil (Northeast), Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela.

8. The five countries are Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela.

9. Of particular interest is a twenty-volume worldwide review of agricultural credit programs conducted by AID (U.S. AID 1973). Important recent contributions to the academic literature include a survey article by Lipton (1976) and articles by Adams and Nehman (1979) and Von Pischke and Adams (1980).

10. Valuable surveys of the literature, including unpublished studies, are found in Arndt, Dalrymple, and Ruttan (1977) and Evenson, Waggoner, and Ruttan (1979).

11. An important exception is the published research resulting from the sophisticated agricultural modeling project supported by the World Bank in Mexico.

12. For a former AID economist's views on (and experiences with) the shift from sophisticated modeling to simpler techniques, see Riordan (1979).

13. Perhaps the best known IRD project in Latin America and the Caribbean is the PIDER project in Mexico, which some observers maintain is not a true IRD project. The World Bank has provided a great deal of financial assistance to PIDER, and an interesting World Bank perspective on this project is found in one of the Bank's Staff Working Papers (Cernaia 1979).

14. A preliminary state-of-the-art paper on the management and coordination aspects of integrated rural development projects was recently prepared for AID by Development Alternatives, Inc. (Honadle et al. 1980). This worldwide survey contains an extensive bibliography of published and unpublished sources.

15. The countries studied were Brazil (Northeast), Bolivia (La Paz area), Colombia (Cauca Valley), and Puerto Rico.

16. An excellent example is the documentation provided in Burgos Guevara's study (1970) of Chimborazo province in Ecuador.


18. Also useful is the USDA's Bibliography of Agricultural Bibliographies 1977; subsequent volumes are scheduled to appear.

19. For example, the holdings of the Commonwealth Agriculture Bureaux, for which the NAL printouts include abstracts.
20. The subregional office of ECLA in Trinidad and Tobago publishes every two years a useful compendium of agricultural statistics for the Caribbean region.

21. Formerly the Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (ALALC).

22. For BDD holdings through 1973, see U.K./ODM/BDD (1973). The "Eastern Caribbean" as used here refers to the English-speaking Windward and Leeward Islands and Barbados. The Barbados branch of the University of West Indies (UWI) also has a useful collection, and even more can be found at the UWI's School of Agriculture in Trinidad and at CARDI headquarters on the UWI-Trinidad campus.

23. It might be thought that the contraction of AID real funding levels over the last decade would have eased internal communications problems. However, the AID bureaucratic structure has remained much the same.

24. My own Bureau (Latin America and the Caribbean) launched last month an internal newsletter (to appear probably every two to three months) on research, evaluation, and development activities concerning the region. Our intention has been to provide a copy to every professional in the Bureau (including those in our overseas Missions), but I must confess that distribution to other Bureaus is more selective, and we will be relying on faith that non-LAC Bureau recipients will circulate their copies to others in their offices.

25. In all seriousness, the servicing of student requests has sometimes been a considerable burden on the limited and busy staff of DIU, who rightly regard this as a low-priority activity. Especially frowned upon are students who come armed with blank inter-library loan request forms. For assistance in scholarly research, however, I have found the DIU staff to be most gracious and helpful, and inter-library loan requests made directly by libraries are welcomed.

26. With their methodological and technical appendixes, the documents are actually much longer than the fifteen or so pages in the main text.

REFERENCES


Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. *Abstracts*. [Computer printouts can be obtained from the National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture.]


Riordan, James T. "Implications for Education of Recent Experiences in Agricultural Sector Analysis." [Unpublished conference paper prepared by an A.I.D. economist, 1979?].


7. Government Publications in Latin American Agriculture

Eugene Wiemers, Jr.

The inaccessibility of agricultural documentation even to specialists in the acquisition of Latin American research materials is well known and was eloquently demonstrated in Bohórquez's report to the 19th SALALM.¹ She argued that since the bulk of materials in Latin American agricultural research lay outside the standard channels of book distribution, since the format and source of this material was unconventional, and since the incentive for widespread distribution was absent for the publisher or producer of the research, then the prospects for improvement of access to this information lay in the development of successful networks of documentation centers. These problems of format and distribution are not, of course, unique to Latin American agricultural publications. Latin American specialists have been the beneficiaries of research and development on a worldwide scale in the establishment of agricultural information networks. What was a promise in 1974 for an international network has become commonplace in 1981, and the tools such networks produce have become standard items in reference collections. What has not become commonplace is the methodology to use these tools to enhance the efficiency of our own libraries and information centers. Now that services such as AGRICOLA and AGRINTER are available and increasingly widely used, is there some way to use these databases to identify sources of materials our users will need? This report suggests a simple application for identification of government publications in agriculture.²

Especially in the field of agriculture, government publications have represented a fugitive literature. Technical bulletins, circulars, research reports, extension bulletins—these are items that present formidable obstacles to agricultural librarians even in the country of publication, and acquisition and maintenance of collections of them can easily absorb all the energies a competent staff can afford. What I have tried to do is to use the databases available to identify publishing agencies of particular interest or importance so that the effort expended to acquire such publications, or to decide not to, will be most efficiently utilized. This is an exercise of more than academic interest. What is needed is a model to be used to develop a list of publishing agencies in the field to use as a standard by which to compare acquisitions, to identify possible gaps in collecting efforts, and most importantly to be able to assign relative importance to each institution at least in terms of the volume of its published output, in order to achieve a balanced but concrete assessment.
Since July—September 1977 the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y del Caribe* (the printed product of AGRINTER) has included an institutional index that adapts to this use and makes a bibliometric approach to government publications possible. The index was searched in order to simulate an automated search, looking for key words such as centro nacional, instituto nacional, secretaría, ministerio, dirección, banco central, and the like. The resulting citations were then collated and the numbers of citations associated with each institution counted; then the results were tabulated by country. Since the search was actually done manually, the benefit of inspection not available in a machine-assisted search was present, so some institutions that would not have appeared in a strictly computerized search were identified and included in the results. Specifically not included were intergovernmental organizations, universities and schools, as well as known private institutions, for such a tabulation would be at least as extensive as the one for governmental agencies. The number of entries reported by governmental institutions for eighteen countries for two and one-half years is displayed in Table 1.

What emerges from the data is a familiar Bradford-Zipf distribution (the 80/20 rule) of citations to source. For the eighteen countries taken as a whole, almost 80 percent of the citations to items or articles were produced by some 20 percent of the institutions, so that the most efficient approach to take to check acquisitions, if the objective is to cover the discipline as a whole, would be to concentrate on the publications of the most prolific institutions first. A similar result could be obtained for any subdiscipline included in the database by first restricting the set of entries under consideration to a specialized field of study, then taking an institutional breakdown in a similar manner. Breakdown by subject is not really possible in the printed version, but would be available in a machine-assisted mode. What this result implies is an alternative to a straight-line approach to source lists often used to check coverage in a discipline, such as checking a list of indexed journals against library holdings, since weights can be assigned to institutions based on the volume of their output.

The results of this tabulation, and the list of institutions associated with a 75 percent concentration of citations appended to this report, will not be a surprise to knowledgeable people in the field. They show a concentration of publishing that generally reflects the degree of governmental centralization in most Latin American countries. The activities of the specialists who produce the database in information centers within each country undoubtedly act to increase the coverage of the most important institutions, since the principal objective of this information network is to bring the most important agricultural research and publication under bibliographic control. The case of Brazil is more complex. The number of institutions required to sum to 75 percent of citations is much larger than that of other countries, reflecting the large and decentralized research establishment in that country, as well as the wide range of semiofficial...
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<td>20</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>436</strong></td>
<td><strong>6872</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>3868</strong></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>5415</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Figures for number of entries are estimates based on a rapid count of entry numbers. They are not intended to be exact, but to develop institutional rankings only.

<sup>b</sup> A list of these agencies by country is found in the Appendix, below.

institutions engaged in research. The tabulation of results of this kind and the creation of a list of institutions is designed not to imply that the collection of the published output of these institutions would be easy, but to give concrete information upon which to base an estimate of how complicated such an acquisitions effort would be, and a rough idea of where to start. A more detailed analysis by subject or by institution would reveal in greater detail the relative importance of research and publishing agencies or countries for particular subjects.

The results are presented here as nothing more than another tool to enable an information specialist to identify and evaluate the volume of output in this discipline. The assignment of institutional tags to documents in the database and the changes in the names of institutions themselves present all the problems in this approach that they present in other situations. In this particular database, the inclusion of institutional labels in entries for journal articles is rare, so the bulk of the literature tabulated in this report is in the format of individual research reports or institutional compendia of research results. In some cases the results may be illusory, as in the case of the leading Mexican institution in sheer volume, the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Pecuarias. Virtually all the citations associated with this institution are one-page summaries of research published in the resúmenes of annual meetings. Nevertheless, the strength of this approach is that it enables a librarian or information specialist at the receiving end of the information network to identify the source of publications gathered at the country level, to replicate the concentration of attention to institutions that the information center producing the database displays, and to improve the document delivery load on the information network as a whole by acquiring, insofar as is possible, the publications of those institutions that constitute the bulk of the database. Thus the information center that analyzes and collects the documents in each country may need to deliver full documents only in cases where publications are truly obscure.

The problem of the intellectual importance of this literature remains. The approach outlined here assigns no importance to the quality or intellectual content of publications, but concentrates on the volume of published output of each. The ideal model to identify key institutions would seek to simulate user demand for research materials, not volume of published output. The approach outlined here is a second-best alternative to identify publishing agencies, but it is aimed at a real problem. Especially in the case of many academic libraries, use of a collection of extension bulletins or government publications in agricultural practice may not justify the effort it takes to collect it. The same may be true of many other types of literature the AGRINTER project has brought under control. What is so impressive about the development of information networks such as this one is that the documentation has been made available, and previously unknown kinds of material are now available and are analyzed down
to the level of the individual article or research report. It may be that in most cases information about the content and continuing availability of a particular item or class of documents may be enough to satisfy user demand in an academic library, without creating the necessity of making documents themselves available at that library.

The promise of this information network is that comprehensive information collection and dissemination take place within each country that participates in the project, and that mechanisms develop within countries to make information transfer more efficient. Ultimately other fields of knowledge will be included in similar networks. Users of the information service will be the true beneficiaries of this process, and librarians and information specialists need to do all in their power to speed the development of comprehensive information networks in other fields. Even a few years ago, an analysis of the kind presented here would have been impossible for the field of agricultural research in Latin America. It is now possible and as consumers we can begin to develop ways to use the network to enhance its true strength—to get information about publications cheaply and expediently to the final user, and deliver documentation on demand.

APPENDIX

INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH 75 PERCENT OF GOVERNMENT ENTRIES
(Rank Order)

Argentina
Instituto Forestal Nacional
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (including regional centers)
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura y Ganadería

Bolivia
Instituto Boliviano de Tecnología Agropecuaria
Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios

Brazil
Instituto de Pesquisas Agronomicas
Programa Nacional de Melhoramento da Cana de Açucar (including regional centers)
Comissão de Planejamento Agrícola (state institutions combined)
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária
Instituto Rio Grandense do Arroz
Secretaria de Estado da Agricultura, Curitaba
Empresa de Assistencia Tecnica e Estensão (state institutions combined)
Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Milho e Sorgo
Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuaria (state institutions combined)
Centro Nacional de Pesquisa Agropecuaria do Tropico Semi-Arido
Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste
Fundação Instituto Agronomico do Parana
Empresa Brasileira de Assistencia Tecnica e Extensão Rural
Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Trigo
Programa de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento Pesqueiro do Brasil
Instituto de Economia Agricola, São Paulo

Chile
Instituto de Investigación Agropecuaria
Oficina de Planificación Nacional
Fundación Chile
Oficina de Planificación Agrícola
Instituto Forestal
Instituto Nacional de Investigación de Recursos Naturales
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero

Colombia
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (including regional centers)
Ministerio de Agricultura

Costa Rica
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Banco Central de Costa Rica
Oficina de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria
Instituto de Tierras y Colonización
Oficina del Café

Dominican Republic
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura

Ecuador
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Oficina Nacional de Avalúos y Catastros
Banco Central del Ecuador
Programa Regional para Desarrollo del Sur del Ecuador
Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos
Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología

Guatemala
Ministerio de Agricultura
Dirección General de Estadística
Banco Central de Guatemala
Instituto Nacional de Comercialización Agrícola
Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología Agrícola

Honduras
Secretaría de Recursos Naturales

Mexico
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Pecuarias
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (including regional centers)
Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos

Nicaragua
Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria
Banco Central de Nicaragua
Comisión Nacional del Algodón
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería

Panamá
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Contraloría General de la República
Instituto de Investigación Agropecuaria de Panamá
Comisión Panameña de Normas Industriales y Técnicas

Peru
Ministerio de Alimentación
Centro Nacional de Capacitación e Investigación para la Reforma Agraria
Dirección General de Investigación
Dirección General de Producción
Centro Regional de Investigación Agropecuaria
Ministerio de Agricultura
Dirección General de Comercialización
Oficina Sectorial de Estadística e Información de Alimentación
Dirección General de Información y Estadística

Paraguay
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Industria y Comercio
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos

El Salvador
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria
Uruguay
- Ministerio de Educación y Cultura
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca
- Ministerio de Industria y Energía

Venezuela
- Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (including regional centers)
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
- Fundación Servicio para el Agricultor
- Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela
- Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas
- Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables

NOTES


2. This report is not intended to be an exhaustive bibliometric analysis of this literature, but rather a practical approach to solve a real problem, the identification of key institutions in the field. For this reason, the number of entries reported in the table is approximate, and the affiliations of some institutions have not been verified. My principal objective was to see what practical use this approach would have, and to use a bibliometric analysis as a starting point for the evaluation of a collection development program. The results are not intended to be definitive, and rankings of governmental institutions carry no implications respecting the intellectual importance of their publications.


4. I tried to use a similar approach on the AGRICOLA database using the BRS software. The results were not comparable because the "institution" field is not present in a large proportion of the records, and so it was only possible to search publications of corporate authorship in this way. This procedure would have implied a different kind of publication, and yielded too few hits to warrant tabulation.


6. A ranking based on a citation index or some other indicator of use could be used to evaluate the intellectual impact of an institution’s publications. In this field and most other Latin American fields no such procedure is yet practical.
8. A Meta-Bibliography of Publications on Land Tenure, Agrarian Reform, and Rural Migration
Nelly S. González

It is ironic, perhaps, that interest in rural and agrarian issues has been particularly keen during a time when the most widespread and visible development in Latin America has been rampant, uncontrolled urbanization.¹ (Rapid urban growth has created mounting difficulties in the cities, particularly in the larger metropolitan areas, where employment opportunities, public services, and housing have not kept pace with demand.) At least since the days of Sarmiento,² however, the notion of an inextricable linkage between city and countryside has exercised a powerful fascination over the minds that have studied and ruled Latin America. Thus, it seems fitting that during the last several decades, in order to solve the problems of runaway urbanization, Latin Americanists and Latin American policy makers have turned for solutions to the long-neglected rural areas.

Some theorists and government officials, for example, have favored accelerated rural development in order to make the countryside a more desirable living place and to brake thereby the influx of country folk into urban centers. Others have chosen different strategies. Regardless of the approach, however, it is clear that the agrarian sector will not be ignored and that it will weigh heavily in Latin America’s future.

In recent years Latin American governments have given considerable attention to fostering productive land usage, equitable land distribution, and strategic population movements in their countries. Moreover, keeping urbanization under control has been merely one of several motivations for paying more attention to the countryside. During the last several decades, rural areas have figured heavily in government planning for four additional principal reasons.

For reasons of domestic politics, agrarian reform has been undertaken as an innoculation against communism. For reasons of international politics, rural migration to isolated and sparsely populated regions has been effected to solidify sovereignty over national territory. For reasons of economic development, agricultural expansion into virgin lands has been pushed. For reasons of social stability, population transfers to relieve pressures on overburdened land have been encouraged.

And, in addition to government-sponsored rural migrations, there have
also been many important examples of unofficial population movements in the countryside. Typically, these spontaneous migrations have resulted from the pressures of existing land tenure structures or from the desire to find new and better opportunities for material advancement.

As a result of the widespread importance of agrarian issues in Latin America, policy makers and researchers will demand from information and documentation professionals accurate and current data on rural phenomena. This paper responds to that demand. It is an annotated compilation of bibliographies that list official government publications on land tenure, agrarian reform, and rural migration.

This introduction begins with a description of the methodology used in compiling the meta-bibliography. An analysis follows of the distribution by country of the available bibliographies. The introduction concludes with descriptions of selected bibliographies.

**Methodology**

The original scope of this meta-bibliography included only bibliographies on rural migrations. But this exclusivity broke down when it became apparent that other agrarian issues were tightly bound to the issue of rural migration. After all, the study of rural migrations is necessarily interdisciplinary. For example, the study of demography, or of agrarian reform processes, or of legal systems intersects with the field of internal rural migrations. As a result, this meta-bibliography has been expanded to encompass bibliographies not specifically limited to migrations. Compilations of works on land tenure, agrarian reform, and so on, have been included.

The individual entries listed in this compilation have been selected from the following sources: (1) the Library of Congress subject headings; (2) the University of Illinois Library holdings on the topic; and (3) the Dialog database. The bibliographies retrieved were analyzed in order to ascertain whether they included official publications on rural migrations. Compilations including official publications were retained. Those listing works on rural migration, but not including official publications on the issue, were omitted.

The selected bibliographies were then categorized by focus (multinational or specific country). The purpose of this analysis was to point out the degree of coverage given the individual countries. These results must be interpreted carefully, however, inasmuch as some works including a number of countries are very comprehensive in their coverage.

**Results**

Ten years ago, Teresa Anderson wrote that "A major problem in the acquisition of materials relating to agrarian reform is the extraordinary shortage
and inadequacy of basic information on the land tenure situation in the various Latin American countries." This situation, while much improved during the 1970s, remains unsatisfactory in light of a growing scholarly interest in Latin American agrarian issues.

The inadequacy is especially true of works about a single country, as opposed to bibliographies which are multinational in scope. Of the 136 bibliographies included here, only 60 focused on a single country. The geographical distribution of these 60 entries is quite skewed; the countries of Central America, for example, claim only 4 bibliographies among them. (But this is bound to change: after the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and the recent land reform in El Salvador, Central America will be the subject of many studies.)

In contrast, Brazil is the subject of 13 bibliographies, followed by Mexico with 12, and Bolivia and Colombia with 7 each. The Mexican Revolution, the first major political upheaval in Latin America since the colonial era, was sparked in part by conditions in the country’s rural areas. The result was a revision of the country’s land tenure structure. This legacy, coupled with the traditional research interest generated by Mexico, explains the importance of Mexico’s position in this meta-bibliography.

The number of bibliographies on Bolivia may seem surprising. But Bolivia’s history explains the emphasis. The revolution of 1952 was one of the more significant social revolutions in the post-colonial era. The coming to power of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario resulted, among other things, in a comprehensive agrarian reform. These reforms, accompanied by a major government-sponsored colonization project, stimulated a sharp rise in internal migrations. Moreover, people had to adjust to a changed economic and political environment. Hence, the number of Bolivian government publications on the subject and the bibliographic entries’ focus on Bolivian agricultural issues.

Brazil, however, unlike Mexico and Bolivia, has not experienced revolution. Nonetheless, its sheer size, economic might, and vastness of unused and underused land make it amenable to extensive research. The Amazon basin is, in the eyes of many, “the last frontier.” The government-induced penetration and colonization of Brazil’s remote areas is symbolized by the location of its capital, Brasília.

While these three and a few other South American countries have been the subject of excellent bibliographies covering internal rural migrations, the majority of Latin American countries lack this research coverage. At present, the only significant bibliography covering agrarian reform in Latin America is Thomas F. Carroll’s. It was published in 1965 and, unfortunately, has not been updated. Nevertheless, Carroll’s bibliography is annotated and is a very good source for researchers. Although existing multinational works of high
quality spare the researcher from having to ‘‘comb through innumerable dealers’ catalogs, bibliographies, journals, publishers’ lists, library accessions lists, etc.,’’ the need for updated bibliographies on rural subjects remains.

The University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center has been prominent in addressing this need. Concerned with the subjects of land tenure and agrarian reform, this institution has published a number of country-specific bibliographies.

Other principal sources of materials on Latin American rural migrations growing out of agrarian reform and land tenure arrangements are the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE). The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA), an arm of the OAS, publishes a quarterly Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe, a valuable research tool. Each issue contains 4,000–5,000 references to periodical articles, books, theses, statistics, official reports, and so on. The information comes from each country and is collated through the Inter-American Center for Agricultural Documentation, Information and Communication (CIDIA). In addition, OAS publishes an Indice de Documentos de la OEA, which lists many member state and OAS studies on internal rural migrations.

CELADE, founded in Santiago, Chile, in 1957, focuses its efforts on teaching, researching, and providing technical assistance on demographic issues in Latin America. It readily provides aid to researchers through its automated services and has produced a wide range of publications. Important among these are Boletín Demográfico, published twice yearly, and including current demographic indicators for Latin American countries; and Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina, which provides abstracts in Spanish of current literature, bibliographic citations with titles in Spanish and English, and subject, geographic, and author indexes. CELADE has recently published a Catálogo de publicaciones 1980–1981, which includes descriptions of all its available publications. Finally, the Center provides photocopies of its documents, many of them of limited circulation and often impossible to obtain by other channels.

The Food and Agriculture Organization publishes monographs dealing with migration, agrarian reforms, and other related topics. This international agency has been active in assistance programs, especially in developing countries. Its experts have assisted different governments in planning and actually carrying out relocation of rural settlements. FAO has published technical reports on those projects. Also of note is the Legislative Report, which is a comprehensive list of current legislation on land tenure and agrarian reform.
Conclusion

The decade of the 1980s will witness an increased interest in agrarian issues on the part of policy makers and scholars. It is apparent that an economic development strategy based exclusively on urban development cannot succeed. A balanced approach is necessary—one that treats the agricultural sector as more than a provider of labor and foodstuffs for the cities. It is also apparent that a strategy for political stability will have to take into account land distribution and land usage. As the decade advances, policy efforts will focus on innovative solutions to the area’s rural problems; these will most likely be dynamic and long-range in nature. Thus, official publications on the question will proliferate; our profession must be prepared to provide updated and accurate information and documentation on them.

APPENDIX

General Bibliographies

   Considered the leading statistical source for Latin America. Supplies statistics in the region on demography, housing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industrial production, transport, tourism, trade, finance, prices, wages, consumption, labor, politics, public administration, social and cultural affairs. Subject index and general bibliography.

   Covers statistical series for the region, as well as regional associations of Latin America. Latin American and Caribbean countries arranged alphabetically by country. Important for inclusion of population, national accounts, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, prices, social statistics.

   Arranged alphabetically by author in the register, supplemented by a subject index. A worldwide bibliography of monographs and journal articles. Includes publications of government and international agencies.

Compiled by Audine Wilkinson from sources available in the Library of the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Includes books, articles, governmental and nongovernmental documents. Covers publications from the Caribbean and Venezuela. Titles for each territory are listed by author and not by subject.

Intended "to list all material currently published" (preface) in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago. Includes government publications.

Published by CEDSA, the agency in charge of centralizing publications on the subject. A product of a computerized information system which collects literature produced by agencies in the agrarian sector.

Includes material on migration and demographic methodology. Lists official publications as well as works of the monographic series that CELADE publishes on the subject. Includes subject index and abstracts in Spanish. Updates its *Inventario de Publicaciones 1957—Agosto—1977*; updated to 1979.


Comprehensive; figures have been supplied by governments of the member countries.

Excellent, comprehensive source for the subject.
   Divided in three main parts: general studies, regional studies (subdivided in geographical regions and then by author), and the major section, arranged by countries. Has a major section on legislation arranged chronologically. Includes official publications.

   Published monthly with semiannual cumulations, 1967–1968; with annual cumulations, 1969–1971. Includes index by divisions, author, subject, and project. Lists only publications by FAO. Each citation includes a synopsis with embedded descriptors. Documents are classified as publications, main documents, working papers, reprints of articles, books and various papers, and other documents prepared by FAO staff but not published by FAO.

   Includes periodicals, monographs, official publications, final reports, information documents, meeting papers, and working papers published by FAO between 1945 and 1966. Has descriptor index (computer produced), author index, and bibliographical list with accession number for identification in the other two indexes.


   Includes a section on bibliographies of government publications.

   Organized by discipline with geographic subdivisions. Includes of-
ficial publications with short critical or descriptive annotations. Very good source for migration.


An index to agricultural bibliographies compiled by different organizations and held in the Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agriculture Information, which provides photocopy service upon request. Covers broadly the agricultural sciences literature.


A good source. Excludes publications prior to 1950, insignificant bulletins, reports, and articles. Covers the period from 1959 to early 1963. Includes official publications and publications of international agencies. Has a list of abbreviations, acronyms for organizations, with full name and city location. Supplement includes publications found up to early 1964.


"This is a monthly current-awareness and abstracting bulletin covering the fields of employment, labour relations, economic and social development, management, social security, vocational training, etc. Coverage includes ILO publications, books, journal articles, conference reports and technical documents, which are held in the ILO Library. Arranged by subject category. Complete bibliographical references are given for each document together with an abstract."


A singularly important contribution, set will consist of 19 volumes; 12 published to date, covering official publications of Colombia, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Coverage is from the time of the country's independence through 1966. Arranged alphabetically according to Library of Congress corporate author entry.


Includes only genuine government serials. Not listed: University publications or other institutional publications, although some are subsidized publications by a government. Arranged alphabetically by country and by agency thereunder.


Originally compiled to provide background information for the CIC-AID Rural Development Research Project. Does not include material in foreign languages. Has 3 volumes: (1) includes all the periodical materials covered (2) monographs (3) government, United Nations publications, and proceedings of specialized conferences. Annotated in considerable detail and indexed. Volumes 2 and 3 have a table of contents organized both topically and geographically.


An important bibliography, since it lists the official documents of the
member countries. Most member states have the Columbus Library as their official depository documents library.


Unannotated list, prepared for the 8th SALALM, Madison, Wis., 1963. Divided by categories: special bibliographies, general bibliographies, and national bibliographies of official publications.


This is a catalog of the reports on selected projects of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development program. Covers topics of agrarian reform, education and development, life of the peasant, peasant organization, and rural community development which are relevant to this bibliography. Most documents printed and available free of charge. Subject index.


Prepared by Suzanne Hodgman. Based in large part on the results of her annual survey of research libraries on microfilming activity. Official publications included in this report. Periodically indexed.


Cumulative catalog of social and economic development plans on microfiche, listing all plans of South and Central America. Presently available: 225 plans (Central America, 122 plans; South America, 103 plans). Includes a listing by country with number of plans for each.


No. 1 covers Latin America and the Caribbean. No. 7 is Supplement to v. 1—6. Entries are arranged alphabetically by area and then by date.


An analytical bibliography for 24 selected countries, presenting a list of primary sources and other publications containing statistical data, and "within each major category of departures and arrivals the sources and years for which detailed classification and cross-classifications are available." (Introduction.) In Sheehy, *Guide to Reference Books,* 9th ed., 1976.


Contains papers on international statistics, e.g.: no. 1, Nomenclature of geographic areas for statistical purposes (1949); no. 4, International standard industrial classification of all economic activities (rev. 1958); no. 8, International standard definitions for transport statistics (1950); no. 18, Bibliography of recent official demographic statistics (1954); no. 21, World weights and measures: handbook for statisticians (1955); no. 22, Directory of international standards for statistics, including a bibliography on methods (rev. 1960); no. 36, Bibliography of industrial and distributive-trade statistics (rev. 1963); no. 38, Commodity indexes for the Standard international trade classification (1963); no. 39, 46, 55, Input-output bibliography, 1960—70 (1964—72).


Arranged by country, beginning with a section on Latin America. Includes official publications, reports, working papers, monographs, etc.


Arranged following the organization of each government with its three main branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. Includes official gazettes, laws, codes, etc. Provides notes on creation of agencies, changes, and history of their development. Outdated, but very useful. Indexed.

43. ———. ———. Census Library Project. *General Censuses and Vital

44. ———. National Agricultural Library. Bibliography of Agriculture. Washington, D.C., 1942—. V. 1—. (Monthly, with cumulated subject, personal, and organizational indexes.)
A classified bibliography designed to list the current literature, domestic and foreign, received by the National Agricultural Library. Covers: plant science, soils and fertilizers, forestry, animal industry, entomology, agricultural engineering, agricultural products, agricultural economics and rural sociology, food and human nutrition, etc. Foreign-language titles in serials are translated into English with indication of original language of the article.
Beginning 1970, it constitutes together with the Library catalog the data base AGRICOLA (formerly CAIN), which is distributed through BRS, LIS, and SDC; batch-searched by many organizations.

Reproduces main entry and subject listings.
Supplements its Dictionary catalog by listing new additions to the collection.

Covers from colonial times to 1970. Includes books and selected items published in periodicals when unique, relevant, and valuable in context.

Intended to cover the period 1960—1973 inclusive of materials published in English. Includes official and international agencies publications. Entries arranged on a geographical rather than thematic basis. A general section and five continental sections, one of them being Central and South America and West Indies. This section also divided in a general part, followed by individual countries (covers 28 nations). Subjects covered: land ownership, tenure, and law, and land policy and administration.

48. Wisconsin. University. Land Tenure Center. Library. Colonization and

Geographical arrangement by country. Includes official publications, publications of international organizations, journal articles, monographs.


Country Bibliographies

Argentina


   Annotated. Called "edición preliminar"; covers the period 1807—1970. Includes official bibliographies as well as others published by institutions like OAS.


Brazil


   Includes 2,488 titles of Brazilian publications. Twenty bibliographies or catalogs are official publications. Arranged alphabetically by author. Analytical index.

4. Pinto, Aloísiio de Arruda. Bibliografia de bibliografias agrícolas do Brasil, por Aloísiio de Arruda Pinto e Maria das Graças Moreira Ferreira. Viçosa, Brasil: Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Biblioteca Central, Seção de Bibliografia e Documentação, 1974. 86 pp. (Série bibliografias especializadas, 6.)

   Lists 438 bibliographies published between 1964 and 1974, almost all by government agencies. Organized alphabetically by topic. Has a title index and a list of institutions where the materials can be located. Each piece has the location. Very few entries related to agrarian reform or migration, but it is a bibliography of official publications and for this reason should be included.

Lists 712 bibliographies for Brazil arranged chronologically, 1741—1941. Includes government publications.


Well-organized, indexed, and descriptive bibliography, enumerating primarily sociological materials that focus on twentieth-century Brazilian class stratification and social mobility. The section on agrarian class structure lists several official publications dealing with rural migrations.


8. Catálogo das obras que se ham a venda. Rio de Janeiro: Departamento de imprensa nacional, 1941—.


Subjects covered: geology, climate, vegetation, population, hydrology, transportation, etc.


This monthly publication lists current Brazilian monographs and serials, with a special section for new serial titles and cessations. Records many titles of official serials at both the state and federal levels.


This guide updates earlier bibliographies on Brazilian official publications through its list of 1,367 serial titles published through 1974. Entries are presented under their issuing agency. A detailed outline of these agencies is provided in the table of contents and there is an
alphabetical list in the index. It does not include state official publications and publications of federal universities.

Edited by Pompeu Accioli Borges.

Contains official publications, journal articles, monographs. In 2 parts: the second part has regional arrangement, then by subject and alphabetically by authors. Part I contains around 1,250 titles. Part II around 750 titles.


Bolivia

This work intended to include all the bibliographies published to 1969, including government publications. Has 25 entries divided into 3 parts: general bibliographies, bibliography of journals, and special bibliographies.

Arranged by subject (in supp. no. 5, 1974—76, following the system used in AGRIS and AGRINTER), then alphabetically by author and all entries in each vol. numbered consecutively. Contains author index and organizations index and for the supplements before no. 5 a broad-subject index. Biannual; includes official publications, serials, monographs, proceedings of congresses, meetings, etc. and publications of organizations related to the topics. Materials included are all located in the library of the Bolivian Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agrarios.

List of holdings in the above libraries on the subject of colonization.
Includes 211 entries followed by 18 entries on Bolivian legislation on colonization.


Covers the period up to 1962. Well done; includes various official publications with an introduction of the publications on the Reforma Agraria.


An index to several Bolivian agricultural periodicals, most of them published by government agencies. An excellent tool for research on the subject of agriculture. Divided by topic; has an author index. Not annotated. Includes a thorough introduction with a study of the history of the publication of agricultural journals in Bolivia.


Includes 73 entries on the subject of colonization. Most of them are official publications made by the agencies of government involved in colonization and land tenure. Some are reports written by the persons involved in development projects such as officials of the C.B.F., Corporación Boliviana de Fomento, Peace Corps, Ministry of Agriculture & Colonization, etc.


Includes a section of publications published by government agencies. Under “Rural Sociology” there are about 42 entries.

**Chile**


Compiled by Sonia Elso. Contains about 10,000 documents related to agriculture, agrarian reform, land tenure, etc. Two volumes have been published: v. 1 covers the period 1960—76, and v. 2, 1970—77. V. 3 is in production.

24. Wisconsin. University. Land Tenure Center. Library. *Chile’s Agricultural

Arranged by subjects. Covers mostly from 1960 to 1970, though there is some older material. Includes government publications, journal articles, reports, publications of international organizations.


Colombia


Annotated basic bibliography which was first published in 1954. Comprehensive; covers all subjects related to Colombia. Classified arrangement. Excellent indexes.


Lists 120 serial publications from Colombia; also lists 87 organizations. Includes bibliographic description of the serials and notes when they have ceased. Description of organization includes statement of its foundation date, purpose, address, name of director at the time of publication, and list of publications. Includes list of sources for the information and alphabetical index of serials and organizations combined. Included are government agencies, universities, institutes, private organizations.


Lists publications under headings: colonización, demografía-migración, legislación agraria, parcelación, reforma agraria, tenencia y uso de la tierra.


A supplement to the bibliography of materials dealing with Colombia in the Land Tenure Center Library. Includes journal articles, reports, monographs, publications of international organizations, and government publications. Mostly materials published between 1960 and 1971, but also contains older materials.

**Costa Rica**


Contains a list of all this agency’s publications for the period 1883—1950. It also lists statistical publications published by other government agencies.

**Dominica**


P.M. Reilly, joint compiler. Includes theses, reports, journal articles. Very few official publications.

**Ecuador**


This is the national bibliography. The annual volume represents a cumulation of the bimonthly issues of the *Bibliografía ecuatoriana* and includes the sixth number of that series. A classed listing in two sections: (1) Bibliografía monográfica, and (2) Bibliografía analítica, the latter providing analytics for collective works and selected periodicals. Indexes of names, titles, and subjects. Includes official publications. In Sheehy, *Guide to Reference Books*. 9th ed. supp., 1980.

Includes all publications on social, economic, and political conditions that exist in libraries in the city of Quito, Ecuador. Classified in a decimal system and alphabetically by author thereunder. Includes official publications, monographs, journal articles, publications of international organizations, and a list of abbreviations and addresses of the libraries.


Includes official publications, journal articles, monographs, publications of international organizations, chiefly for the period 1960—1972. Gives the location of the materials in the Land Tenure Center Library.

**Guatemala**


Limited to official publications. Six supplements have been published. The last one covers publications up to 1949.

**Guyana**


Arranged by a Dewey Decimal Classification. Published quarterly with annual cumulations. Has an appendix listing certain government publications.

**Honduras**


Includes government publications listed at the end of each year’s sections. Also included are official periodical publications.


Titles in this bibliography were selected from the holdings of the Biblioteca Nacional, the Archivo Nacional, and several bibliographies.

Jamaica


Mexico

43. Millares Carlo, Agustín. *Ensayo de una bibliografía de bibliografías mexicanas; la imprenta, el libro, las bibliotecas, etc.* Por Agustín Millares Carlo y José Ignacio Mantécon. México: Departamento del Distrito Federal, Oficina de Bibliotecas, 1943. (Biblioteca de la II Feria del libro y exposición nacional del periodismo.) 243 pp.

Divided in two parts: selected general bibliographies of America with important coverage of Mexico, and bibliographies on Mexico only. Arranged by subject, and then alphabetically by author. Includes analytical index. Some official publications.

44. ———. *Ensayo de una bibliografía de bibliografías mexicanas, Adiciones I*. Por Agustín Millares Carlo y José Ignacio Mantécon. México: Departamento del Distrito Federal, Oficina de Bibliotecas, 1944. (III Feria del libro y exposición nacional del periodismo y I de cine y radio.)


Lists about 440 monographs, articles, and pamphlets. Divided in parts dealing with land tenure, agriculture, economics of agriculture. Includes a general index. Not annotated.


This is an excellent resource dealing exclusively with official publications, and including information on founding date, title changes, interruptions, cessations, as well as dissolutions of publishing agencies. Monographs forming series are also included. Updates Annita M. Ker's work (1940). Contains 1,047 entries. Subject and title indexes.


Covers the period 1821–1937. A guide to historical notes to documents and their issuing agencies. Includes the official gazette, the presidential messages, memorias of the different cabinet members and Congress. Publications are listed in chronological order with index of titles. Also included are serial publications issued by individual government agencies.


Complete inventory of Mexican statistics and cartography. Arranged by topic with tables of contents.


Compiled and classified by Luis Castillo Ledón, Rita Martínez y Gabriel Saldívar. Foreword by Marte R. Gómez. Includes a list of abbreviations of the libraries, and catalogs used as sources. The introduction contains a historical sketch of bibliographies on México and specifically agriculture.


Lists 242 monographs, pamphlets, and articles. Titles are in English, with an index of subjects.


A bibliography of materials dealing with Mexico in the Land Tenure Center Library. Includes some government publications, monographs, journal articles, and publications from international organizations. Covers mostly the period 1960–1970, but includes older materials.

Peru


Includes publications to 1966. Author hopes to complete the *Bibliografía agrícola nacional peruana* in 3 vols. Includes official publications, books, journals published in Peru or other countries on Peruvian agriculture or related to Peru. Arranged by broad subjects with author index; also an independent (separate vol.) subject index.


Includes about 65 entries of official publications, monographs, publications of international organizations, and mostly journal articles and reports. Covers mostly 1960–1971, but includes some older materials. No annotations.

57. ———. ———. ———. ———. *Peru: Land & People; A Bibliography*. Madison, 1972. (Training & Methods Series, no. 15 suppl.)

A supplement to the bibliography of materials dealing with Peru in the Land Tenure Center Library. Includes a list of journals from which articles were extracted. Includes official publications and several United Nations publications and studies done by U.S. AID agencies.
Surinam


A record of the official publications for the period 1900–1949.

Uruguay


A bibliography of the official publications of Uruguay’s National Congress from 1830 through 1965, plus some earlier publications of provincial bodies for 1825–1830. Has 874 entries, arranged by issuing body. Includes a section on the constitutional conventions plus various useful indexes.

Venezuela


Compiled by Beatriz Martínez de Catay. A listing of 3,865 official publications examined in the Biblioteca Nacional (Caracas); includes titles issued between 1840 and 1977 by the ministries and the three branches of the government (including laws). Useful index of agency names, since entries are grouped under the larger ministries to which the agencies are attached. Includes several bibliographies, catalogs, and lists of publications published by the Ministry of Agriculture, including laws and statutes.


Includes works published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Economics and Statistics.


Includes official publications, journal articles, reports, publications of international organizations, monographs.

**Subject Bibliographies**


Valuable paper, originally presented to the 15th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, University of Toronto, June 23–26, 1970. It is an annotated bibliography on the subject including reference works, bibliographies, monographs, and periodicals. Includes institutional sources for research in the field, international as well as in the United States. An appendix provides addresses of international sources of agrarian reform materials and, separately, a list of Latin American sources.


Lists titles available in the major specialized libraries in Santiago; materials are largely on Latin America. Important for its inclusion of holdings on the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria. Also includes legislative citations.


A listing of 700 documents published by six Latin American organizations related to integration programs.


Arranged by country. Includes publications for the period 1965–1969. Has statistical data and a list of government agencies dealing with the agrarian reform.

Text in English and Spanish. This is one of the best bibliographies for land tenure and agrarian reform topics for the period up to 1964. Includes 1,498 titles. Includes a section entitled "Laws and decrees on land tenure, land reform and land settlement," compiled by Pedro Moral López, arranged alphabetically under country.


A comprehensive listing of 1,556 titles related to migration in Latin America. Includes subject, country, and chronological indexes. Conveniently lists 29 bibliographies included in the text. Also includes a list of institutions and a list of periodical publications related to the subject.

8. Cladinex; resumen de documentos CEPAL/ILPES. Santiago de Chile: Naciones Unidas, CEPAL/CLADES, 1977–.

Published in two parts: v. 1 lists about 1,000 annotated entries; v. 2 is an index to v. 1. Computer-produced, it is very important for inclusion of literature relating to Latin American socioeconomic conditions.


Lists papers presented at the 2d general session of the Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers, Boston, April 17, 1971. Includes a bibliography with close to 1,000 citations. Divided into 7 topical sections, arranged alphabetically by author. Citations include official publications, publications of international organizations, monographs, series, journal articles. Some of the articles of review include additional citations on the specific topics and lists of sources of information with addresses.

Some works published before 1950 are included when considered important by the author.


   Includes materials held in the libraries of the Centro Interamericano de Desarrollo Rural y Reforma Agraria (IICA-CIRA), the Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria (INCORA), and the Central de Cooperativas de Reforma Agraria (CECORA). Computer-produced.


   Covers general statistical compendia issued by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean. Includes demography, administration, agriculture, etc. (The primary aim of this microfiche program is to make available a comprehensive collection of these basic research sources from their beginnings to 1970. CRL has a collection of these microfiches.)


   Focuses on agrarian reform, marketing, and credit in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru. Has “List of useful journals” (Appendix 3). Includes some official publications (mostly English).


   The printed version of the updates to DOCPAL Information System (Sistema de documentación sobre población en América Latina). (DOCPAL provides, free of charge, batch information retrieval services and a document delivery system for those documents included.) Provides substantive abstracts in Spanish of current literature; bibliographic
citations with titles in Spanish and English; convenient subject, geographic, and author indexes.

Note: Cumulative index, vols. 1–2, 1977–78 (literature of 1975–78).


Includes official publications: publications of international organizations, congresses, seminars, conferences; monographs and journal articles; bibliographies. Organized in sections by countries, and a general section. Bibliographic references arranged alphabetically, classified by subjects and consecutively numbered. Has author and keyword subject indexes. Covers legislation for each country on agrarian reform.


Contains 1,506 items, mostly from 1950–67, although also cites older materials. Arranged geographically, by countries and then alphabetically by author. Includes a broad subject index. Includes some official publications, publications of international organizations, journal articles, and theses.


A selective list of materials acquired. Contains references to articles in journals, monographs, technical reports, theses, and unpublished papers. Worldwide coverage. Arranged by regions.


Very good source of materials. Includes some government publications, legislation, journal articles, monographs, reports up to 1965. More than 1,000 citations, mostly on Latin America.


Meta-Bibliography on Land Tenure

Contains about 1,000 citations. Includes official publications, publications of international organizations, journal articles, monographs, proceedings.

NOTES

1. Latin America is the most urbanized cultural-geographic region of the underdeveloped world. By the year 2000, the most populous metropolis in the world will be either Mexico City or São Paulo. And, without exception, all other major Latin American cities have also experienced rapid growth. The following table shows the urban population distribution trends for six representative countries for 1960—1970 and projected for 1980.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percent Population Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was a nineteenth-century Argentine statesman and writer. In *Facundo* (1845), Sarmiento depicted the political struggle between Buenos Aires and the provinces as a struggle between the civilization of the city and the barbarism of the pampas.

3. "Meta-bibliography," instead of "bibliography of bibliographies," is used advisedly for the sake of abbreviation and precision. The introduction of the term should be taken as an invitation to my colleagues to comment upon the term’s appropriateness.


5. Ibid.

Robert Howe

Since World War II foreign investment has become an increasingly important factor in the economic and political relations between Latin America and the industrialized countries. A study of the legal-institutional framework governing foreign investment now represents a highly complex affair, since Latin American governments have adopted an increasingly activist role in the economic arena. This paper is a guide to government publications dealing with foreign investment, with emphasis on those titles concerned primarily with direct foreign investment.

Historically, three forms of transferring funds have been the major vehicles for foreign investment: (1) portfolio investment represents the ownership of company debentures or government bonds by foreign investors; (2) settler investment occurs when a foreigner takes up residence in a country and invests in local enterprises; and (3) foreign aid represents loans or credits made to a government by another government or by an international agency. The recent emergence of the multinational corporation (MNC), however, represents a unique, fourth form (direct foreign investment), whereby a foreign entity actually owns physical productive assets directly, rather than holding a paper claim to a percentage of the dividends. Since the MNC implies the transfer of an entire complex of production factors (capital, technology, management, marketing skills, etc.), the return on foreign direct investment includes a return on capital, as well as patent fees, license fees, royalties, and other management charges. The MNC is perceived as having both political and economic consequences in lesser developed countries, a linkage which makes the study of foreign investment especially relevant for Latin Americanists.

A multitude of official publications are witness to governmental actions in such areas as banking, taxation, and foreign trade. Marcos Kaplan has summarized this involvement in economic affairs by pointing to several areas where central governments play a critical role: (1) developing a legal and institutional framework through constitutional reforms and legislation that regulate all aspects of development; (2) creating an economic sector under immediate government control (through nationalization measures, military expenditures, and public enterprises); (3) expanding the system of social transfers (for example, social security and unemployment compensation); and (4) maintain-
ing a banking system which moderates business cycles and levels of private investment.¹

While governmental activities in these areas have considerably altered the environment for foreign investment, the emphasis here is on monographs which address direct foreign investment specifically and give some coherence to the legal-institutional framework in which foreign capital operates. Within this context an examination of investments might focus on several types of official information sources:

1. Laws on foreign investments, and other legal instruments issued by the legislative and executive branches of government
2. Publications of government agencies that regulate investments
3. Development plans of central planning agencies which provide guidelines for foreign investment
4. Publications of public enterprises which occasionally benefit from foreign capital
5. Data on capital inflows and investment income outflows, routinely compiled by central banks and statistical agencies
6. Statements by government officials which clarify policy and implement legal regulations
7. Publications of intergovernmental organizations (such as LAFTA) which have initiated many of the guidelines on foreign investments for their respective member nations

The bewildering complexity of governmental involvement in foreign investment is illustrated by a single example. Until the early 1970s, foreign investment in Mexico was governed by Article 27 of the Constitution, by the Organic Law of Article 27 published in 1926, and by the regulations of this law published in 1926.² Scattered legal provisions (decrees, executive orders, etc.) established various limitations on foreign capital and created an intersecretarial commission to coordinate legal provisions governing foreign and domestic capital. However, no single body of laws governed foreign investment explicitly, and no overall government policy existed in the area. The commission, along with the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and numerous smaller agencies of government, all had a voice in granting permits to foreign investors.

With the passage of Mexico’s foreign investment law of 1973, a National Commission on Foreign Investment was created to administer the new statute which restricted certain activities to the state (for example, oil, mining, and railroads), reserved other areas for Mexicans (such as radio/TV, forestry, domestic air, and maritime industries), and permitted varying amounts of foreign capital in other industries. Since legal provisions are subject to frequent revisions, however, current regulations must be consulted for up-to-date information. Besides, since foreign investment applications tend to be granted on a case-by-case basis, the legal framework remains flexible in that negotiations...
with government officials sometimes reveal legal interpretations that diverge from previously accepted policies toward foreign investment.

A survey of official publications since 1965 reveals that a systematic, legal-institutional framework concerning foreign investment is a fairly recent phenomenon (as in the Mexican case). While certain types of investment guarantees and incentives have a long tradition, the issue of real costs and benefits to the national economy has been largely ignored. Lacking specialized regulatory agencies, most nations saw their investment regulations dispersed in a multitude of sometimes contradictory regulations. During the late 1960s, however, more comprehensive legislation began to emerge as governments became increasingly aware of foreign capital’s influence on employment, foreign trade, and economic development in general. Both the MNCs and governments needed more precise legal guidelines to aid their decision making and to negotiate each other’s rights and responsibilities.

Several common features have emerged among Latin American nations in their treatment of foreign capital. These characteristics have been summarized in a 1975 study by the Institute for Latin American Integration:

1. The majority of nations have a system of “prior approval” (autorización previa) by which governments analyze costs and benefits to assure a selective inflow of foreign capital. In some countries (Paraguay and Bolivia) approval depends upon investments being channeled into industrial projects, while in Brazil “prior approval” is less important than government controls on the transfer of profits abroad.

2. All countries require the registration of investors and companies utilizing foreign capital, a procedure that helps to regulate the repatriation of capital and profits.

3. Most governments provide a method of making contracts which formally establish rights and obligations of both investors and host governments.

4. Most nations provide preferential treatment for investing in mixed enterprises with domestic investors (especially where the latter groups retain majority control of the enterprise).

5. Foreign capital is generally prohibited in existing, locally owned industries since productive capacity would not increase with this type of investment.

6. Most governments set limits on foreign participation in certain activities, limit access to internal credit sources, and regulate the acquisition of foreign technology.

7. Laws provide for the intervention of specialized government agencies in authorizing and registering foreign capital. Several such agencies may exist in each country, each dealing with different aspects of foreign capital’s impact on the economy. In Peru a committee within each ministry evaluates and controls investments within defined spheres of influence,
while other governments have a single, interministerial committee to perform the same tasks.

The publications of Latin American governments and of intergovernmental organizations fall into three distinct topical groupings: legal, promotional, and analytical. Legal publications state the laws and regulations governing foreign investments or clarify official government policies. This category includes the accords and agreements that bind the members of such organizations as LAFTA/ALALC. Promotional publications have the objective of attracting foreign investors and tend to describe general economic conditions as well as those sectors most amenable to foreign capital. Analytical publications are generally scholarly works that study the effects of foreign capital on the national economy.

The most difficult type of publication with which to deal is the first, since laws and regulations undergo numerous changes and amendments. The researcher often seeks the most current information but is unwilling to search cumbersome stacks of official gazettes. Consequently, Part I of this bibliography is devoted entirely to current sources of legal information regarding foreign investments, although the works themselves are not "official." Furthermore, these publications refer to several countries, since it is not within our scope to include the numerous commentaries that are available on individual countries' investment laws. Part II of the bibliography is a listing of titles by organization, while publications of individual governments are found in Part III. Annotations are included only for those publications whose scope is not readily apparent from the title and where additional information may be useful to the researcher. The bibliography covers the period 1965–1980 and was compiled after searching national bibliographies, the OCLC data base, and document holdings at the University of Florida.

APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLICATIONS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

I. Non-Official Information Sources on Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations

taxation, profit remittances, and repatriation of capital, and it signals changes made within the structure of government approval boards.

Changing Legal Environment in Latin America: Management Implications, ed. by Susan S. Holland. New York: Council of the Americas, 1974. Based on a series of seminars in which Latin American corporate legal experts explain their countries’ investment legislation to American businessmen, this work provides detailed explanations of the foreign investment codes. So far, one volume (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela) has been published. Good source for names of specific governmental agencies that influence policies on foreign investment.

Investment Laws of the World: The Developing Nations, comp. by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications. A loose-leaf service with periodic updates, this publication reprints the constitutional provisions, statutes, and regulations which govern foreign investments in 53 nations.

Legal Aspects of Doing Business in Latin America: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and the Andean Common Market, José T. Moscoso, chm. New York: Practising Law Institute, 1980. (Commercial law practice course handbook series, 228.) Covers the laws and regulations affecting foreign investments and the transfer of technology for the indicated countries.

II. Information Sources on Foreign Investments among Inter-Governmental Organizations

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica


Caribbean Economic Development Corporation

Caribbean Economic Development Corporation. Investing in the Caribbean. 3 v. San Juan, 1970. In a series of country studies, this work provides a guide to the corporation, tax, and investment incentive laws within the various Caribbean nations.

Central American Common Market (SIECA)

Legislación relacionada con el tratamiento de la inversión extranjera en los países centroamericanos. Guatemala, 1977. (Ediciones jurídicas centroamericanas.) Explains the requirements for entry of foreign capital into Central America, including registration requirements, areas of the economy restricted to local investors, and rights and obligations of foreign residents.

Economic Commission for Latin America


Institute for Latin American Integration


—. —. Derecho de la integración: revista jurídica latinoamericana. nos. 1–29, 1967–1978. This periodical excerpts laws and regulations relevant to international companies and foreign investments, in addition to publishing scholarly articles.

—. —. Integración latinoamericana. Abr. 1976–. For additional sources on foreign investment regulations, see two periodical titles of INTAL which recently merged with Integración latinoamericana: Boletín sobre inversiones y empresas latinoamericanas (set. 1978–nov. 1979), and Boletín de información legal (ene. 1973–julio 1979).

—. —. Monografías del programa jurídico-económico sobre inversiones internacionales en América Latina (monographic series).

—. —. Proyectos conjuntos y empresas conjuntas en la integración de América Latina. Buenos Aires, 1974. From a perspective of promoting joint ventures, charts are presented for ALALC nations comparing foreign investment regulations, including registration requirements, access to credit, and sectors off limits to foreign capital.

Regimen de las inversiones extranjeras en los países de la ALALC: textos legales y procedimientos administrativos, prep. por el Servicio de Información Legal Económica del INTAL. Buenos Aires, 1975. An indispensable work, this title presents the basic laws, decrees, and regulations concerning foreign investments in eleven ALALC countries. Step-by-step instructions are given for registering foreign capital and gaining approval for investment projects from host countries. A list of relevant government agencies in each country is also appended. After 1976, this publication became a loose-leaf volume so that periodic updates can be easily filed.


**Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena**


**Latin American Free Trade Association**


**III. Information Sources on Foreign Investments Among Government Agencies**

**Argentina**


**Bolivia**


**Brazil**


**Chile**


—. Invertir en Chile: Investing in Chile. 3rd ed. Santiago, [1974?].


Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Chile). Bases de discusión de una política de tratamiento al capital extranjero. Santiago, 1970.


—. Inversiones extranjeras en Chile. Santiago, 1968.


—. Régimen legal de ingreso y fomento a las inversiones extranjeras. Santiago, 1968.

Colombia


———. Incidencia de la inversión extranjera directa en el producto bruto interno manufacturero: caso colombiano. Bogotá, [1975?].


———. Decreto número 2153 de 1971, por el cual se reglamenta el decreto 1299 de 1971, sobre régimen común de tratamiento a los capitales extranjeros, marcas, patentes, licencias y regalías. Bogotá, 1971.


**Costa Rica**


**Ecuador**


———. Ministerio de Industrias, Comercio e Integración. *Inversión y reinversión de capitales*. Quito, 1975. (Documentos, 1.)


**French Overseas Departments**


**Grenada**


**Guatemala**


Foreign Investment in Latin America

Guyana


Honduras


Jamaica


Mexico


———. ———. Leyes, decretos y reglamentos sobre transferencia de tecnología e inversiones nacionales y extranjeras. México: Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, 1974. (Documentos, 3.)

**Nicaragua**


**Panama**


**Paraguay**


**Peru**

Peru. Comisión Nacional de Inversiones y Tecnologías Extranjeras. *Memoria*. 1977—. This annual report records relevant laws and regulations, as well as a good deal of statistical information. The Comisión has also issued mimeographed reprints of its official resolutions and regulations, as well as Decreto Ley no. 21501 (mayo de 1976) which created the Comisión.

**Trinidad and Tobago**


Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation. *Facts for Foreign Investors. Notes on the Opportunities, Concessions and other Incentives that are Offered by Trinidad to Foreign Investors*. Port-of-Spain, [196?].

**Uruguay**

Shaw, José Luis. *La ley de inversiones extranjeras y el impuesto a la remesa de utilidades al exterior.* Montevideo: Comisión Coordinadora para el Desarrollo Económico, 1975.


Venezuela


NOTES


4. Among the most useful bibliographies were Harold Molineu’s Multinational Corporations and International Investment in Latin America: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography with an Annotated Film Bibliography (Athens: Ohio University, Center for International Studies, 1978); Karl-Heinz Stanzick’s La inversión privada extranjera en América Latina: bibliografía selecta (Santiago de Chile: Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales, 1971); and the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena’s Bibliografía sobre integración subregional andina (Lima, 1977).
Government publications on energy naturally reflect the character of energy production, distribution, and consumption in Latin America. Historically, petroleum has dominated Latin American energy production and consumption. Conventional wisdom has put current Latin American dependence on petroleum and natural gas at 75 to 80 percent. Despite this preponderance of petroleum in energy consumption, many Latin American countries are expanding other conventional sectors such as coal and nuclear power, and more recently have begun to develop unconventional or “alternative” resources and technologies.

In the 1970s and especially since the 1973—1974 energy crisis, many Latin American governments have moved toward greater national control over energy resources. To increase production and rationalize consumption, many countries are developing integrated energy plans. This has increased direct government involvement in controlling energy resources, and has led to greater consolidation of government agencies dealing with energy. Many older and fragmented sector agencies have been absorbed by newer, comprehensive national energy agencies. Even large and long-autonomous autarchies and government companies have been brought into closer concert with this integrated approach to energy planning, and official energy publications reveal this consolidation.

As one might expect, the petroleum sector dominates the list of selected national publications. Special efforts were made, however, to find verifiable publications on alternative energy sources; in fact, the net was cast wide to catch such materials. The results are disappointing. Although many governments are encouraging and sponsoring research and development of alternative energy resources and technologies, many programs are modestly funded and in experimental stages. Much of the research is dispersed geographically and institutionally, and little seems to be published at this time. Even well-funded programs such as Pro-alcool, the Brazilian effort to make ethanol the primary fuel for its national automobile and truck fleet, yielded no significant monographic studies. It appears that most of the policy and economic data are subsumed in the reports of the Ministério das Minas e Energia and Petrobrás, which runs the program. This example illustrates our finding that materials on various alternative energy programs will have to be gleaned from among
information on conventional energy sectors in established agency serial reports.

The materials in the international section show various areas of cooperation in petroleum, electricity generation, and nuclear power. This listing does not show, however, newer approaches to international cooperation unfolding in Latin America today. The Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE) has begun to find a new mission in advocating coordinated energy policies among producers and consumers of petroleum, and it is encouraging regional development of alternative energy resources and technologies. Although organized in 1973, OLADE still does not have a permanent secretariat, and as yet has not published any verifiable information under its own aegis. OLADE’S newly expanded role and activity suggest that it may begin publishing in the near future.

In a field as large and complex as official publications, some selection criteria should be mentioned. A sample was selected of those countries which are the large producers and consumers of energy. Only national government publications were included; no state, provincial, or municipal imprints were chosen. Current and older continuing serial publications are emphasized, but monographs of broad chronological periods, of significant length, or of extraordinary topics published after 1973 are listed. Publications had to clearly focus on energy production or consumption to be included; documents on energy policy and economic aspects took precedence over scientific and technical data. Finally, only materials verified in the National Union Catalog, New Serial Titles, or OCLC were included.

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Colombia

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-Informes y estadísticas relevantes de Bolivia.

**Brazil**

-Informes y estadísticas relevantes de Brasil.

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11. International Communication: Access to the Literature

Elizabeth Mahan

Introduction

The social science discipline of communication subsumes several subfields. Therefore, under the rubric "communication" we see programs and research which deal with journalism, radio and television broadcasting, mass communication, information seeking and use, interpersonal communication, organizational communication, speech, intercultural communication, and international communication, with no clear lines of distinction (and, indeed, a great deal of overlap) among these various subfields and no body of theory to unify them all. Indicative of the fragmentation of the field is the relative absence of bibliographic tools that draw together the literature of the field, providing a synthesis and definition of the field of communication while serving the very practical purpose of making research results readily available to students, scholars, and practitioners.

My concern here is not to confront the problem of bibliographic control in the field of communication as a whole. Rather, the purpose of this essay is to discuss access to the literature of the field of international communication." By "international communication" I mean primarily those issues which involve media systems outside the United States. This includes such problems as the structure and operation of media systems, the exportation of broadcast programming and information to developing countries, computer communications across national borders, and the use of mass media in Third World development. It can be contrasted with, but not entirely separated from, intercultural communication, which emphasizes interpersonal communication across cultures both across and within national boundaries.

It is common to account for the inadequacy of the bibliographic control in the field of international communication by referring to the relative newness of the field. Examination of the literature in this field, however, reveals attempts to draw together its literature as early as the 1930s. Thus, there has been concern with communication across national borders for quite some time. The literature which reflects this concern, however, is spread across a number of disciplines, notably, political science, education, sociology, development economics, and more recently communication itself. It was not until the 1960s, as programs in communication research began to be established in U.S.
universities, that the area of emphasis known as international communication began to take on a separate identity. Despite the development of international communication as a legitimate area within the field of communication, researchers in this field still must turn to the organized literature of other fields to locate relevant studies needed to support ongoing research and, frequently, to disseminate their own research results. The field of international communication, like its parent discipline, is still in the process of defining itself; the lack of bibliographic control is indicative of the lack of definition in the field.

**Major Trends in International Communication Research**

Early researchers in international communication were concerned primarily with the use of media, both print and broadcast, for propaganda. This preoccupation held sway from the 1930s until the mid-1950s when attention was extended to the use of mass media in national development in the Third World.

By the mid-1960s the paradigm which characterized research on communication and development was the "diffusion of innovations." Emphasis here was on the introduction of Western technology into Third World countries and the use of the mass media to teach and transmit the messages of modernization in formal and nonformal educational settings to all those willing to join the Western world. Research conducted under the diffusion paradigm studied the adoption of innovations by individuals and assumed that economic and social well-being would follow automatically upon the adoption of "modern" techniques and attitudes.

Since the early 1970s the failure of this paradigm as the basis for designing development projects and for explaining the failure of so many development programs has been increasingly recognized. This has led to the search in academic circles for a new paradigm of communication and development. In research on communication and development it has led to an emphasis on the role of social structural variables, rather than individual attitudes and practices, in accounting for the successes and failures of development projects.

The realization that social structural variables need to be included in assessments of development communication projects coincided with—perhaps to some extent spurred—a further widening of the concerns of international communication research to encompass the world information order. Research in this area deals primarily with three phenomena: (1) information flows—the movement of print media (including news), broadcast programming (including news), films, music, data, and communications technology across national borders; (2) cultural imperialism—the question of the impact on receiving countries of messages from foreign sources and of the control of the world's
information and mass media resources (now primarily in U.S. and Western European hands); and (3) information and communication policy—studies on how mass media systems are organized and controlled within national borders, how those systems are and will be used, and how to develop means and methods for promoting a balanced distribution of mass media and flow of messages worldwide—the so-called “New International Information Order.”

The field of international communication, then, is characterized by two primary research trends—development communication and the world information order. Early preoccupations with propaganda, censorship, and the role of the media in shaping “modern” individuals have not been abandoned entirely, but tend to be subsumed by one or the other of these two dominant trends.

Scope of the Essay

This essay is intended for users of U.S. libraries and therefore focuses on: (1) how the Library of Congress deals with international communication (e.g., the major subject headings used in Library of Congress cataloging and, therefore, in the card catalogs of most university libraries in the United States); (2) access to periodical literature; (3) publications of the U.S. government and the United Nations; (4) basic reference works; and (5) bibliographies. Full citations to the publications discussed in the essay are provided in the References.

The essay represents a preliminary survey of the field and is limited to materials which were available for examination in the General Libraries of the University of Texas at Austin. It only scratches the surface of reference-type material available for international communication specialists, since it covers for the most part separately published works and not, for example, bibliographies, statistical appendices, or directories published in journals or books. Despite this limitation, this essay can serve as a starting point for students and researchers in the United States. Moreover, it outlines the field sufficiently to reveal to interested bibliographers which areas (both geographic and substantive) need additional attention.

Access to Materials in Libraries

An attempt to use the Library of Congress classification system to locate materials on international communication yields the major problem faced by all communication researchers: communication research was developed after the subject classification scheme of the Library and, therefore, has no unique place in that scheme. As a result, one finds that materials are spread throughout the system—in the Bs with psychology, in the Hs with sociology, in the Js with political science, in the Ps with language and literature, and in the Ts with
technology, to name only some of the possible locations of materials. Because of the difficulty this poses for browsing as a means of locating materials, one is forced to rely on subject headings in order to discover what is available.

Among the Library of Congress subject headings used for materials relevant to international communication are: Communications; Communication and Traffic; Intercultural Communication; International Broadcasting; Mass Media; Radio Broadcasting: Telecommunications; Television Broadcasting; and Underdeveloped Areas—Mass Media. A major difficulty in using these headings is that they are inconsistently applied. It is often difficult to determine why a particular item was assigned the heading Communication and not Mass Media or just how the headings Communication and Communication and Traffic are applied. Moreover, with the exception of International Broadcasting and Underdeveloped Areas—Mass Media, one must frequently sort through numerous entries under the above headings in order to locate references which deal with international communication issues. This reflects the general limitations of manual subject searching. The subdivision of subject headings by country and region often makes such subject searching easier.

Note that these are only some of the headings which can be used. Numerous additional headings such as Educational Broadcasting, Radio in Education, and Television in Community Development will often contain references to international studies among those which deal with research on the United States. The best way to proceed to locate materials in libraries is by starting with the Library of Congress Guide to Subject Headings, which lists the headings used by the Library of Congress along with subdivisions and cross references. Its use can save time and the annoyance of searching the card catalog under headings that are not used by the library.

Access to Periodical Literature

Communication Abstracts appears to be the only source devoted entirely to communication journals. Subtitled An International Information Service, it is international in its coverage of books and journals, but does not provide in-depth access to the literature of the field. There are usually a few references to studies on international communication, but these can almost always be located through the use of other periodical indexes, which actually provide greater access to the journal literature of interest to international communication specialists. Early issues of Communication Abstracts contained sections devoted to "Diffusion of Innovation" (which may or may not contain abstracts of international studies) and "International Communication." More recently, the subject listing has been expanded and refined and one finds references, for example, to Advertising, Radio, Television, Newspapers, and Politics, which often cite studies on international issues.

The standard indexing and abstracting sources provide access to most of
the journal literature on international communication which is published in the United States. The Wilson indexes (e.g., Social Sciences Index, Humanities Index, Education Index, and Business Periodicals Index) generally (but not always) use the same subject headings, but emphasize different journals and/or aspects of the field. Thus, for these indexes, the major headings, which are also often subdivided by country, are: Developing Countries—Mass Media; Diffusion of Innovations, Information Storage and Retrieval; International Broadcasting; Intercultural Communication; International Communication; Mass Media; Moving Picture Industry; Radio Broadcasting; Telecommunication; and Television Broadcasting. Because there is some overlap in the indexing of communication journals in the Social Science Index and the Humanities Index, both can be searched for the literature which deals with communication and development, political and economic aspects of communications systems, and the interpersonal aspects of international communication (e.g., intercultural communication).

The Education Index, along with the Cumulative Index to Journals in Education and Resources in Education (the index to ERIC documents), provide access to the literature of mass media and education, a major subfield of communication and development. CIJE and RIE are less convenient to search manually than the Education Index because subject entries therein are not subdivided. Thus, in order to locate citations dealing with international aspects of radio education, for example, one must read through all the citations on radio. These two indexes, however, can be searched by computer, which saves time and effort, in addition to being more thorough.

The Business Periodicals Index provides citations relevant to the business end of international communication: for example, literature on the activities of multinational corporations, the various mass media industries in the United States and abroad, and international advertising. Because U.S. business journals such as Broadcasting Magazine, Advertising Age, Variety, and Billboard often publish financial data on foreign media concerns and information on the activities of U.S. media industries abroad, BPI is often a good place to begin to look for industry data.

The Social Sciences Citation Index and the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (P.A.I.S.) are important supplements to the Wilson indexes because they cover literature published outside the United States. P.A.I.S. is particularly important because of the types of materials which it indexes: books, pamphlets, and selected publications of the U.S. and foreign governments and international organizations, in addition to journals primarily in public affairs, economics, and political science. The major subject headings to be used in P.A.I.S. are Broadcasting, Communication Research, Communication Systems, and Mass Media, all of which are subdivided by country where appropriate.

The Social Sciences Citation Index overlaps somewhat the Social Sciences
Index, but is essential because its coverage extends to journals published outside the United States. Indeed, since at the present time international communication research is the most fully established in Europe and becoming established in Third World countries, the Social Sciences Citation Index cannot be overlooked in a thorough search of the international communication literature. In addition, this index has the advantage of being available for computer searching.


The Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications lists publications of the U.S. federal government, including reports prepared by government agencies and departments, Congressional hearings and committee reports, treaties, and published reports of government-funded research. Since a number of different government agencies are concerned with communications issues, the most efficient access to the literature is through the subject indexes published at the end of each monthly issue of the catalog or in annual cumulations. Telecommunications is the primary heading for locating citations relevant to international communication, but Artificial Satellites in Communication, International Broadcasting, Mass Media, Radio, and Television are also used. Note that these headings will most often lead to materials dealing with communication in the United States, which may not deal directly with international issues. However, to the extent that the situation in the United States and the policy statements of U.S. government agencies vis-à-vis communication issues at home frequently reveal the U.S. perspective on the international communication environment, these publications can be of great interest to students of, for example, comparative communication policy.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the United Nations and its agencies, particularly Unesco, publish a great deal concerning international communications issues. A number of publications are available which index U.N. documents. The Check List of United Nations Documents lists documents issued between 1946 and 1953. It is arranged according to organs of the U.N. and has a subject and name index. The United Nations Documents Index, published annually from 1950–1973, lists all documents and publications issued by the U.N. and its organs which were received at the Dag Hammerskjold Library, and those which were mimeographed and republished in the Official Record, and in other U.N. publications. Access to citations in these publications is most easily gained through the subject index in each volume. The subject indexes of the first thirteen volumes of the U.N. Documents Index (1950–1962) have been cumulated in the United Nations Documents Index; Cumulated Index. The U.N. Documents Index has been superseded by UNDEX; United Nations Documents...
Index, which began publication in 1970. This covers documents and publications other than restricted material, internal papers, and some committee documents which had been published in the previous U.N. Documents Index. UNDEX consists of three series: Series A. Subject Index; Series B. Country Index; and Series C. List of Documents Issued.

Unesco is probably the major publisher of material on international communication issues worldwide. Because of this, its List of Documents and Publications, which began publication in 1959, is probably one of the most fruitful bibliographic resources presently available. This publication provides an annotated list of meeting reports, working papers, Unesco series (such as the Communication Policy Series and the Reports and Papers on Mass Communication), reports of projects sponsored by Unesco, and publications of the Unesco Press in Paris. Access to citations in the annotated list of documents is through a subject index with numerous headings which reveal the scope of the field of international communication and a wealth of bibliographic information. Among these headings are Commercial Broadcasting, Communication Development, Communication Industry, Communication Legislation, Communication Planning, Communication Policy, Dissemination of Culture, Dissemination of Information, Information Policy, Information User Needs, and Mass Media.

Reference Works: Handbooks, Yearbooks, Directories

The following sources provide general introductions and overviews of the field of international communication. Markham’s International Communication as a Field of Study (1970) consists of reports and papers from the 1969 Wingspread Symposium on Education and Research in International and Comparative Communication. The papers collected herein examine the state of international communication education, the growth of the field from the mid-1950s, and problems of methodology and theory.

The Handbook of Communication (Pool 1973) is a collection of review articles outlining the state of research in the various subfields of communication. It provides “mainstream” overviews of the field in general and of some aspects of international communication. For example, there are chapters dealing with “Communication and Development,” “Communication in Totalitarian Societies,” “Communist Esoteric Communications,” and “International and World Public Opinion.” As they are review articles, most of these chapters have extensive bibliographies.

The Handbook of Intercultural Communication (Asante 1979) is a collection of articles which present the theoretical and substantive issues of this subfield of both communication and international communication. The primary
emphasis is on intercultural communication as defined in the introduction to this essay (that is, studies which focus on interpersonal communication across cultures both within and across national boundaries), but some articles deal specifically with issues of concern to international communication, for example, “International Communication and Its Media,” “Analysis of Diplomatic Communication,” and “Ethnocentric Bias in Development Research.”

The Mass Communication Review Yearbook (1980—) provides a good overview of the issues and concerns in the field of communication as they are manifested in published and unpublished research conducted in the United States and Europe. Articles included discuss trends and developments in the field in general. One section is devoted specifically to “International and Comparative Research,” but studies with international perspectives or discussing media systems and issues in countries throughout the world are included in all sections.

There are two major sources of information about mass media in specific countries. World Communications: A 200-Country Survey of Press, Radio, Television and Film (1975) is a compilation of data on newspapers and periodicals, film and cinema, and radio and television broadcasting supplied to Unesco by member states. Its purpose is to describe the situation of the media in the various countries. Thus, there is information on media industry structures, facilities, output, distribution, coverage, and professional training. It is divided into eight sections. Part One deals with the media themselves, that is press, news agencies, broadcasting, and film. Part Two through Part Eight focuses on regions and countries within regions (Africa, North America [which includes Mexico, Canada, Central America and the Caribbean, in addition to the United States], South America, Asia, Europe, Oceania, and the U.S.S.R.). Included are a list of international news agencies and a bibliography of international sources of data on mass media. As this compilation was published in 1975, some of the statistics and descriptive material are out of date. Statistical data can be updated by using the Unesco Statistical Yearbook.

The World Radio-TV Handbook is published annually and contains information on broadcasting and broadcast organizations throughout the world. Information on radio and television stations (including frequencies, power, call signs, and locations) is provided in two separate country-by-country lists. Names and addresses of officials and organizations are also provided, as is information on programming. Introductory material is in English, French, German, and Spanish.

Bibliographies

International Communication in General

Bibliographies included in this section deal with the field of international communication in general or with specific aspects of that field. Many contain
references to studies on particular countries, which are not included in the country bibliographies to be discussed later. Therefore, the student of communication in Latin America, for example, would be well advised to consult the relevant bibliographies listed here, as well as those specifically devoted to Latin American communication.

Not included are general bibliographies in the field of communication which frequently contain references to works dealing with international issues. These were excluded because the references which they contain are also contained in the bibliographies covered here. In addition, since one of the objectives of this essay is to develop a sense of the state of bibliographic control in the field of international communication, the inclusion of bibliographies only marginally relevant to that field might be misleading. Only separately published bibliographies have been included. The task of searching the periodical literature and other books for bibliographies remains to be done.

One of the first bibliographies to deal with aspects of international communication is Smith, Lasswell, and Casey’s Propaganda and Promotional Activities (1935). This is continued by their Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion (1946) which covers materials published to 1943. Both bibliographies provide references to studies and analyses of propaganda (rather than examples of propaganda itself) and on the use of media in the dissemination of propaganda primarily within national borders. These works are updated for the period 1945—1955 by Smith and Smith’s International Communication and Political Opinion (1956). An introductory essay on research trends in the field reviews international communication researchers’ expansion of concern—from propaganda within a particular country to international propaganda and public opinion, and to the cultural and educational implications of mass media. In the mid-1950s, however, the primary focus of international communication research was still on propaganda and censorship.

Skolnick’s A Bibliography of Selected Publications in Foreign and International Broadcasting (1966) reflects the further expansion of interest, from propaganda to broadcasting systems in general. The bibliography is divided into five parts: foreign broadcast systems, international broadcasting activities of countries, systems of program distribution, problems of international and foreign broadcasting, and major reference works and theoretical studies in foreign and international broadcasting. Works are listed by author or title within these sections. Subject and country indexes are also included.

L’emploi de moyens de communication de masse dans les pays en voie de développement. The Use of Mass Media in the Developing Countries (Van Bol and Fakhfakh, 1971) is an annotated bibliography of articles and books in French, Dutch, English, German, Italian, and Spanish, which were published from 1950 to 1969. It covers general communication theory, press, radio, cinema, television, and other visual media and emphasizes Africa, Europe, and Asia.
Another attempt to draw together the literature of international communication is Mowlana's *International Communication: A Selected Bibliography* (1971). This listing of books is preceded by an introductory essay which discusses the development of the field since the 1940s. The bibliography itself is divided into sections which reveal how the field had grown by the early 1970s: communication systems, international news, communication and foreign policy, propaganda and public opinion, cross cultural communication, communication and development, communication and the space age, regulations and laws in international communication, international communicators and foreign correspondence, and bibliographies.

Published shortly after Mowlana is Rafi-Zadel's *International Mass Communication: A Computerized, Annotated Bibliography* (1972). Included in this bibliography are references to theses and dissertations completed from 1958 to 1971, articles from *Gazette* (one of the major international communication journals) and *Journalism Quarterly* from 1955 to 1971, and articles from *Journal of Communication* from 1951 to 1971. Because of its focus on articles, theses, and dissertations, this bibliography complements Mowlana, who covers only books.

Prosser’s *Major Books on Intercultural Communication* (1973) is a bibliographic essay which surveys the basic texts in intercultural communication. It is relevant to international communication, however, since many of the texts cited deal with mass media systems, controls on mass media, and communication and development. Most of the books cited were published in the 1960s and therefore represent more traditional views of international communication issues.

A source for more recent publications in international communication is Unesco’s *List of Documents and Publications in the Field of Mass Communication* (1976—). Unlike the *List of Documents and Publications* cited earlier in this essay, which covers Unesco publications, this source also lists documents and publications published elsewhere but processed and available at Unesco in Paris.

*Communication Planning at the Institutional Level: A Selected Annotated Bibliography* (Adhikarya, Middleton, et al., 1979) contains 350 annotated references to books, articles, and reports in English on “the deliberate and systematic effort to organize and coordinate communication activities to support or meet the goals of a particular organization . . . and/or to support or meet the goals of a particular program (for example agricultural extension or family planning) which may involve a number of coordinated organizations” (p. iii). Emphasis is on materials dealing with Asia and the Pacific. Entries are arranged under broad subject categories, with indexes for subjects, authors, and aspects of the communication planning process.

Most of the bibliographies just discussed include references to materials
on communication and development. Myren's *Bibliography: Communication in Agricultural Development* (1965) deals entirely with this subfield of international communication, emphasizing works about the dissemination of knowledge in the development process. Covering works published through 1965, it is divided into eight sections: theory and case studies in economics and agricultural development; processes by which knowledge is produced or organized; transmission of and responses to knowledge; experience and research with respect to specific media, channels, and messages; audience studies in newly developing areas; rural social change; the process and consequences of diffusion and adoption of innovations; and organization for information transmission.

Finally, Rahim's *Communication Policy and Planning for Development: A Selected Annotated Bibliography* (1976) contains references to books, articles and reports in English on communication policy and planning in 53 countries. It is arranged alphabetically by author or title and has indexes by subject, country or region, and author.

*Communication in Europe*

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has served as a model for the broadcast systems of several Third World countries. Its development and operations are, therefore, of interest to students of comparative communication systems and policies. Two bibliographies deal with British broadcasting—in particular, the organization and activities of the BBC. The first, *British Broadcasting: A Bibliography* (1954), lists mainly books published in Great Britain on radio and television broadcasting, parliamentary debates concerning broadcasting in Britain, and official publications relating to the BBC. It does not include references to materials dealing with technical or engineering aspects of broadcasting. Similarly, the second bibliography, *British Broadcasting 1922—1972* (1972), lists primarily British publications and focuses on the history and development of British broadcasting. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the 1954 publication and thus is broader in scope, including references to publications on broadcasting and society, the question of public service versus commercial broadcasting, overseas broadcasting, regional and local broadcasting, educational and religious broadcasting, and important individuals in the history of British broadcasting.

*Scandinavian Mass Communication Research: Publications in English, French and German* (1978), by Jyrkiäinen et al., is a simple listing by author or title of Danish, Finnish, and Norwegian publications. Two companion pieces to this bibliography have been published: Carlsson's *Mass Communications Researchers in Sweden. Swedish Mass Communication Research: Publications in French and German* (1978) lists researchers and current research projects in
Sweden. Jyrkiäinen et al., *Mass Communications Researchers in Scandinavia* (1978) lists individuals and their current research interests and projects by country, e.g., Denmark, Finland, and Norway.

**Communication in Asia**

The Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) publishes a bibliography series which, through 1978, included volumes for Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand. The bibliographies, which use a common format, are compiled in each country, drawing primarily on materials published and available locally. They cover print materials (books, chapters of books, pamphlets, conference papers, seminar papers, M.A. and Ph.D. theses, research studies, surveys, government annual reports, commission reports, and some periodical articles). Published and unpublished materials are included, but audio-visual materials, newspaper articles, and materials written by Asians about mass communication in Western countries are excluded. Entries are arranged by subject under the following headings: bibliography and reference materials, communication (general), media development and characteristics, newspapers, print media, broadcast media, film, news agencies, international and intercultural communications, social contexts of the media, communications technology, and mass communications periodicals. (Full citations to the bibliographies which have already been published are listed in the References at the end of this essay under the heading Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre.)

Lent’s *Asian Mass Communications: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (1974) emphasizes the post—World War II period, especially from 1960, and covers mass communication in general, advertising and public relations, film, freedom of the press, government information, history of the mass media, news agencies, print media, radio, and television. The bibliography is arranged by area—Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia—and subdivided by country and subject. Included are citations to articles from mass communication journals published worldwide, books, theses and dissertations, monographs, bibliographies, conference and symposia proceedings, lectures, and speeches.

Lent has also published *Philippine Mass Communications Bibliography* (1965). This lists books, articles, and theses which deal with advertising, print media, public relations, broadcasting, and cinema, although the primary emphasis is on the press.

vide brief summaries of studies which cover the uses and effects of mass media, the content of mass media, the process of communication, communication and modernization, and psychological studies of communication. Chu et al. also includes a section on communication in the People’s Republic of China.

Communication in Africa

Hachten’s Mass Communication in Africa: An Annotated Bibliography (1971) covers African mass communication in general; African politics, history, and society; communication theory; print media; broadcast media; film; international news; freedom of the press; advertising; satellite communication; and the training of journalists. Included are references to books and articles published primarily in the 1960s and compiled by the author in the course of his research on African mass media. Entries are arranged by subject. Country and author indexes are included.

Communication in Canada

Bibliographie: études canadiennes sur les mass media—Bibliography: Some Writings on the Canadian Mass Media (1974) emphasizes works on Canadian mass media by Canadians or by authors living in Canada. It even covers books and articles which deal with studies of the media, as well as studies of the sociology, history, politics, and economics of Canadian mass media. Entries are arranged in a single alphabetical list by author or title, with a bilingual subject index.

Communication in Latin America

Alisky’s Latin American Journalism Bibliography (1958) lists books and periodicals on the press, radio, and television. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title, but there are no country or subject indexes.

Coura and Pinto’s Bibliografia sobre comunicação: adoção e difusão de inovações (1974) lists books, technical bulletins, and periodical articles on the diffusion of innovations. It is international in scope, but places primary emphasis on Brazil and Latin America. References are drawn from sources published worldwide, but many Brazilian publications are covered which are generally not indexed elsewhere. Some of the entries deal with mass communication in general. (Additional sources of general information will be found in the Appendix, “Guide to Sources of Information on Latin American Mass Media.”)

Conclusion

As stated above, this essay represents a preliminary bibliographic survey of the field of international communication. It is limited to separately published
materials which were readily available for examination, and thus quite likely overlooks more than it covers. Nevertheless, it can provide a point of departure for the student and researcher seeking information on international communication in U.S. libraries and also for the bibliographer attempting to tighten the bibliographic control of the field.

Though preliminary, the survey reveals the general lack of balance in geographical coverage of international communication: a great deal more bibliographic work has been done for Asia than for Africa or Latin America, for example. This most likely reflects the fact that two institutes, AMIC and the East-West Center Communication Institute, have been active compilers and publishers of reference materials in communication. The Centro Internacional de Estudios Superiores de Comunicación para América Latina (CIESPAL) is such an institute for Latin America, but it has not as yet published any bibliographies.

Similarly, relatively few up-to-date, comprehensive bibliographic sources exist which deal with issues in international communication such as communication and development, international news, or communication policy. No doubt a thorough search of the available periodical literature, monographs, and specialized bibliographies on particular countries and topics, not to mention the national bibliographies of Third World countries (where they exist), would reveal a wealth of additional information relevant to the study of international communication.

APPENDIX

GUIDE TO INFORMATION ON MASS MEDIA IN LATIN AMERICA

In addition to the sources discussed in this essay, the following items contain data and/or references useful to students of Latin American mass media.

Directories


Dictionaries

Campos Martínez, Luis. *Código para una educación liberadora.* Bogotá: Ediciones Paulinas, 1973. (This dictionary also contains a bibliography of works in Spanish on mass media and communication in general.)


**Statistics**


Wilkie, James W., ed. *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*. Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center, 1980. (Contains statistics on newspaper circulation, volume and value of newsprint imports, books published by subject, number of books published, number of public libraries, cinema attendance, number of radio stations and receivers, and number of television stations and receivers.)

**Periodical Indexes**

*Handbook of Latin American Studies*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1935—. (In the Social Sciences volume, see the subject index under Communication, Film, Mass Media, New International Information Order, Press, Radio, Telecommunications, and Television. The Humanities volume has a section devoted to Film and additional subject entries in the index.)

*Hispanic American Periodicals Index*. Tempe: Arizona State University; Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center. (Uses Library of Congress subject headings for the most part.)

**Laws and Legislation**


**NOTES**

1. I would like to express my thanks to Emile G. McAnany, who read and commented on the first draft of this essay.


REFERENCES


Asian Mass Communications Research and Information Centre. The following bibliographies had been published through 1978 and were available for examination at the time this essay was written:


Coura, Sonia Maria and Aloísio de Arruda Pinto. *Bibliografia sobre comunicação:
adoção e difusão de inovações. Vicosa, Minas Gerais: Seção de Bibliografia e Documentação, Biblioteca Central, Universidade Federal de Vicosa, 1974.

Cumulative Index to Journals in Education. New York: CCM Information Corporation, 1969–.

Education Index. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1929–.


Markham, James W., ed. International Communication As a Field of Study. N.p.: International Communications Division, Association for Education in Journalism, 1970.


Rafi-Zadeh, Hassan. International Mass Communications: Computerized, Annotated Bibliography; Articles; Dissertations; and Theses. Carbondale, Ill.: 1972.


Resources in Education. Washington, D.C.: Educational Resources Information Center, 1966–.


*Social Science Citation Index*. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1969—.


12. Library Service to Latin American Educators
Sharon A. Moynahan

Special or unusual university programs offer challenges to academic libraries. When these programs involve new clienteles, such as educators from Latin America, the library is often faced with user needs which exceed the library's materials and personnel resources. The University of New Mexico General Library has successfully faced one of these challenges.

For the past decade the University’s Department of Education has been providing educational technical assistance to Latin American countries. Assistance has taken the form of direct consultation as well as participant training, either at the UNM campus in Albuquerque or at the (now closed) Andean Center in Quito, Ecuador. The various programs have involved more than 350 Latin American educators and have covered such topics as educational administration and evaluation, physical education, textbook development, curriculum planning, reform, and reorganization.

Since January 1980 the Latin American Programs in Education (LAPE), in cooperation with the Department of Educational Administration, has offered a Master’s Program in Educational Administration, which is conducted entirely in Spanish. All lectures and instructional materials are in Spanish. Since neither reading nor speaking knowledge of English is required, participants, who are often middle and upper level administrators, can obtain a Master’s degree in one or two years, without spending an additional year or two studying a second language. This represents a savings of time and money for both the students and the sponsoring government agencies. Educational administration is a new field in Latin America, so most educators have usually had to come to the United States for this course of study. English has been a hindrance for many who could benefit from such a course of study. The LAPE program is designed to meet the needs of Latin American educators, focusing heavily on basic program planning for developing countries with developing school systems. The traditional U.S. English-language program could not be simply translated verbatim, since problems differ in developing countries. Students usually arrive with expectations of eventually solving a problem or designing a program, school, or system which will meet a particular need of their country or district, such as the identification of the problems and solutions involved in planning technical education at the post-secondary level. During their one or two years of study, the students are expected to complete a research paper. Most choose to investi-
gate solutions pertinent to a problem or project in their home country. Students hope that by the end of the program they will have been able to put together a viable program for future use.

The research needs of students such as these present a special problem to the library, while several aspects of the LAPE program work against optimal use of library resources. New students face a barrage of new experiences, without necessarily knowing English. Many of the details of the stay (housing, some transportation) are handled by the LAPE office, which also gives tours of banks, lessons in opening checking accounts, etc. Students soon learn of all the stores, laundries, banks, and supermarkets where Spanish is spoken. Sandwiched into this extensive orientation is a tour of the library, usually a one-hour visit conducted either by a member of the reference staff or by a LAPE graduate assistant. Presented early in the program, this tour is usually quickly forgotten, since the student is often overwhelmed by more pressing matters. The library becomes a place that can be avoided, at least for a while.

Most of these students are not scholars in the usual sense. Few have acquired the research skills needed, and most are more concerned with the actual information rather than the scholarly pursuit. Depending on academic background, students may or may not have had any library experience. Many attended smaller institutions which did not have extensive library collections, so the encounter with the UNM library is initially overwhelming. Others found, as revealed in a questionnaire (see Appendix) circulated to all incoming LAPE students, that the services were similar, but on a much larger scale, and just different enough to be a problem.

The LAPE office, by necessity, has an extensive file of translated theoretical information, and a small, familiar staff, who can help locate these translations. Additionally, there are more than 200 books on library reserve. These books are located on reserve stacks behind the circulation desk, a factor which limits browsing and does not encourage the use of the library as a whole. Because of the numerous locations of easy-to-obtain, but often insufficient information, it is easy for students to forget the possibilities of the library as a whole. However, there comes a point when the library becomes essential. The students’ projects usually require theoretical and methodological, as well as comparative and country-specific information, ranging from descriptions of educational reorganization to statistics on enrollments and funding. Additionally, students need studies of basic approaches and new concepts in educational management. Given the erratic and sparse nature of Latin American educational statistics and the limitations imposed by language, obtaining sufficient data for research is difficult under the best of circumstances. LAPE students, along with others not familiar with an academic library, face additional hurdles.

According to the LAPE advisor, the greatest impediment to research is the card catalog. Not only is the public catalog large and cumbersome, but access
points, such as subject entries and corporate entries, are in English. Using a large foreign-language card catalog can be extremely difficult even for a librarian, but when looking through a large catalog under subjects as broad as Education for that small amount of information in Spanish, the task becomes enormous. Students trying to find information, whether theoretical or statistical, are generally uncomfortable with the format and wording of main subject headings, and often do not know when to look for country versus city headings, or topical versus modified topical or phrase subject headings. This complaint is not limited to foreign students, but is perhaps more serious for them. Requests by LAPE that the library provide Spanish language subject headings via a separate catalog have been turned down as presently unworkable.

Students’ problems do not end with the card catalog. The use of two classification schemes (Dewey and LC), along with open stacks and multiple locations, typical in many academic libraries, present additional frustrations. Although all the library’s instructional signs are in both English and Spanish, and many of the library staff understand Spanish, students still become frustrated. Responses to the questionnaire indicate that students who have author and title have little trouble, and find the system workable. Similarly, those who ask for assistance often discover that there is quite a bit of information on their topic. However, it is a very small percentage who presently ask for assistance.

The card catalog is not the only finding aid which presents a problem. Most of the educational indexes, bibliographies, statistical sources, and other reference materials are in English or French. Some—the rare ones—such as HAPI, have translations of subject headings and instructions. The need for very current information makes indexes such as the Pan American Union’s *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1929–1960* or even the supplements through 1970, of limited value. Many finding aids traditionally consulted by Latin Americanists emphasize the humanities and social sciences. If education is included, it is usually in the realm of history or the social impact of education, rather than nuts and bolts information on program development, educational theory, or research methodology. Limiting the search to Spanish language materials eliminates the obvious and most often used indexes such as *Resources in Education* and *Current Index to Journals in Education*.

Another dimension of the problem is the multi-step access to information. To a group unfamiliar with library use and research methodology, a search strategy which begins with a bibliography or index, proceeds to the card catalog or serials fiche, and ends in open stacks or microfiche drawers is new and difficult.

However, at the heart of the problem is the scarcity of information. LAPE students have information needs which only partially parallel their U.S. counterparts in Educational Administration, generally being geared to systems which are often in the early stages of development. For example, finding
information concerning the effect of teacher attitudes on educational outcome presents no problem in English, or when searching for studies which have taken place in the United States. Finding the same information in Spanish is next to impossible, and does not always relate to the particular situations found in Latin American schools. Similarly, treatment of the current state of educational policy and reform, trends in educational planning, testing, and evaluation are scarce, although not as scarce as they once were. At the same time, statistical material is often outdated. One student commented that he found all the types of statistics he needed, but they were too old to be of any use.

The possibility that ample material exists, but remains hidden, has been dispelled by interviews with educators and bookdealers in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America. Visits to the library of the Centro de Estudios Educativos (Mexico City) and to a similar program at the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara indicate that most Spanish language texts on educational administration, evaluation, and methodology are relatively new (or translations of older U.S. texts), and that the largest part of the literature is still in English.

This paucity of literature presents problems for the LAPE administration in other ways. Many Spanish language textbooks are outdated translations of English language texts published as long ago as the late 1950s. In searching for new textbooks, LAPE discovered that by the time they found out about a new textbook it was already out of print. Like other university departments, they had attempted to order books through the campus bookstore, and since the bookstores’ procedures rarely tallied with those of the Latin American book trade, the few texts that did arrive were generally too late for the classes for which they were intended.

The university library is in a position to offer assistance both to the students and to the program in general. In doing so, a precedent is set for assisting other special programs and clientele. Because of its already well established acquisitions procedures, the library is in a position to help the LAPE program in the critical area of the acquisition of current materials. Recent books on educational reform and reorganization, or the new trends in supervision and evaluation of programs and personnel, are not often listed in jobber’s catalogs. Since there are few such programs in administration (at the Master’s level) in Latin America, there is no organized body of literature upon which to draw. LAPE has struggled, often with limited success, to find recent imprints suitable for its many and varied programs. It was proposed, and the proposal was readily accepted, that LAPE allocate money to the library for the acquisition of monographs via selected blanket order dealers which are currently used by the library. By developing a profile for the program, and using, for the present, a few dealers from countries known to publish significant numbers of educational materials, the library is able to set in motion a mutually beneficial operation. The program benefits from the library’s dealer contacts and knowledge of the
book trade, and has one of its more irritating problems solved. The library, on the other hand, gains a more complete collection available to all interested scholars.

Having acquired these materials, the library is in a position to further assist the program and its students. Almost since its inception, LAPE graduate assistants have been expanding a bibliography of useful monographs and journal articles. Updating this bibliography annually has become an enormous task, which will only become worse as the bibliography expands. Maintaining this bibliography is important. If cataloged, the material is scattered throughout the classification schemes and hence throughout the library and the card catalog. Since this material serves a specific clientele, it is of value to keep a record of library holdings. If put on reserve, or kept in a small office or reading room open only a few hours a week, the material is unavailable to others who might need it, and LAPE students would become more dependent on material simply handed to them. Therefore, a bibliography of materials collected by the program and now by the library is a useful tool, especially if it is subdivided by Spanish subject headings. By having the library assist in the computerization of this bibliography, money now being spent for typing would be put to better use in the listing and indexing of the expanded computerized bibliography. Upon receipt of shipments, order record cards would be marked and the information fed into the program once a call number and subject headings had been assigned. The task now remains to create a suitable thesaurus of Spanish language subject headings specific enough for adequate categorization of a special collection, yet not so detailed as to fragment the bibliography. Since no up-to-date, single authority is available, UNM could face the prospect of creating yet another set of Spanish language subject headings.

A final step in assisting this group will be to redesign library instruction. Since, taken as a whole, the library can be overwhelming, it was decided that the first move would be to break the library tour down into a three-part orientation and instruction. The first hour would include a tour of the facility to acquaint the students with the location of the reference and circulation desks, the card catalog, serials fiche and indexes, and to give a lesson in checking out books. The second hour would provide more specific instruction in the use of certain library tools such as a serials fiche, which lists library serials holdings and locations, and the card catalog, including an explanation of the two classification schemes and the various types of subject headings.

These two days would clear the way for a third lecture devoted to the use of several representative indexes and bibliographies: perhaps HAPI, the Handbook of Latin American Studies, and the Indice de articulos sobre educación y adiestramiento. Exposure to Resources in Education and to Current Index to Journals in Education might also be advisable. The last part of the tour would be an explanation of the types of statistical sources available and their limita-
tions. Many of these statistics are available in the Government Publications area. Rather than trying to explain the complex indices to government publications, students would be introduced to Spanish-speaking staff in this area, and advised to ask for assistance at the outset.

The above steps represent a solution to typical problems involved in serving a special clientele. Without unreasonable expenditure of time or money, more materials are made more readily available. Concurrently, by making this specialized group more familiar with the library, their increased confidence in searching out information should result in more informed decisions and solutions to the many problems they face in developing programs and evaluating the results.

APPENDIX

CUESTIONARIO PARA ESTUDIANTES DE LAPE

Este cuestionario ayudará a la biblioteca a identificar materiales y servicios que beneficiarán a estudiantes en LAPE. Por favor, use el reverso de esta página si necesita más espacio.

Nombre __________________________ Número de teléfono __________________

1. ¿Cuál es su país de procedencia?

2. ¿Cuál es su área de especialización? (ejm., educación de adultos, educación técnica)

3. ¿Le interesan los programas locales, estatales o nacionales?

4. ¿Cuáles eran sus metas al venir aquí? (ejm., un problema educacional que esperaba resolver o un proyecto que esperaba llevar a cabo)

5. ¿Está planeando un proyecto de investigación?

6. ¿Ha usado la biblioteca como fuente de información para su proyecto de investigación?

7. ¿Qué clase de información (ejm., estadística, teórica) buscaba?

8. Si encontró dificultades, ¿podría explicarlas?
9. Solicitudó la asistencia del personal de referencia?

10. Por favor, comente sus experiencias relacionadas con el uso de la biblioteca.

11. En qué se diferencia la biblioteca de la Universidad de Nuevo México de otras bibliotecas que ha usado?

12. ¿Qué clase de asistencia la gustaría recibir del personal de la biblioteca?

REFERENCES


Reference Sources and Finding Aids

The emphasis of a bibliography pertinent to administrators in education would include the following topics: program planning, research methodology, evaluation, supervision, curriculum development, and comparative studies. Reference sources should include bibliographies, guides to the literature, indexes to periodical literature, statistical sources, and directories.

Current material is crucial to study of practical (as opposed to historical) approaches. New educational theories are constantly being developed, while other studies disprove or shed new light on older theories and methodologies. Access to materials of this nature is very adequate in English. However, when the scope is limited to those titles in Spanish or to those which pertain entirely or even in part to Latin America, the field narrows. Finding aids in this narrower field frequently suffer from problems and limitations which characterize Latin American publishing and bibliographic control, such as irregularity and poor reporting of titles published.

The following bibliography includes representative finding tools which
are either in Spanish, leading to Spanish language periodicals or monographs, or pertain to Latin America regardless of language. An attempt has been made to limit this list to relatively recent imprints unless the material accessed is still relevant. Generally, tools primarily concerned with the history of education or with bilingual education have been excluded.

**Bibliographies**


Latin America in general, as well as individual countries and important regions (i.e., Central America), receive extensive coverage. Asterisks mark items considered important by the author.


Supplements the 1970 work by Altbach.


Although the most recent “‘Humanities’” volume cited primarily historical studies, the “‘Social Science’” volume listed a large number of citations on a wide variety of topics including administration, adult education, curriculum, vocational education, statistics, and bibliography. Since volumes alternate years, timeliness of citations is adversely affected.


Although dated, items listed are still useful. Many have an international focus, while a few deal specifically with Latin America. Annotations are in English. Author index.


An annotated selective bibliography which includes background information. Although items listed are mostly from the 1950s and 1960s, the information is useful on the theoretical level.


Each volume covers a particular country, covering serial publications, including documents pertaining to education and statistics. Each entry includes author and/or title, beginning date, place of publication, frequency, changes in name, issuing agency, etc., and holdings in the United States and Canada. Items arranged alphabetically by main entry. No index.

Parker, Franklin, and Betty June Parker, eds., *American Dissertations on

Geographic areas covered: Latin American in general and specifically Mexico, South America, Central America, West Indies. Although a heavy focus on historical and ethnosociological approach, the work has adequate coverage of administration, technical assistance, vocational education, teaching methods. Indexed.


A classed bibliography containing a modest number of items relating to Latin America. Author and area indexes.


Items listed tend to be descriptive rather than theoretical. Under each country, repeated topics include: multifaceted programs, basic education/literacy, cultural extensions, family life education, vocational skill training. About 35—40 percent of the items are in Spanish. Annotations in English.


A somewhat outdated list describing programs of the eighty-six Unesco members; lists organizations and agencies and their objectives, activities, and publications.

Directories


Part I lists U.N. and regional organizations, while listings in Part II are arranged by country.


Catalog of educational technology with information on hardware, material for programmed instruction, audio visual aids, etc., has a chapter titled "Centers of Activity Worldwide," arranged by country, which traces current technological trends.


Section on international organizations is followed by country-specific entries arranged alphabetically. Listed under each country are the academies, research institutes, universities, libraries and archives, museums and learned societies.
Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Yearbooks


Signed articles in English have bibliographies. Arranged alphabetically by topic or country, the articles include descriptions of educational systems or development for Latin American countries. Volume 9 contains an "International Directory of Documentation Centers."


Issues contain surveys of selected topics in educational development such as budgets, planning, school building, curricula, textbooks. Useful, although somewhat outdated. Suspended, 1969.


English language dictionary of technical and specialized or colloquial educational terms offers those with even limited knowledge of English an explanation of the often confusing terminology found in the literature and in the classroom.

Guides and Surveys


A guide, rather than a bibliography. Although information is dated, many items listed are continuing serials. Included are international organizations and basic reference works issued by international bodies. Chapters dealing with individual countries list documentation centers, reference works, administration and structure of the educational system as well as studies, educational journals, statistics, and bibliographies. Each chapter is in the country's language of international communication.


Comparison of education at different levels with criteria for international recognition.


Part II, Vol. 1, covers America. Sectioned by country in alphabetical order by name of university, each entry includes the address, telephone/telex
number, enrollment, faculties or departments, staff, and their special fields for each institution.


V. 1 Handbook of Educational Organizations and Statistics
V. 2 Secondary Education
V. 4 Higher Education
V. 5 Educational Policy, Legislation and Administration

**Monographic Series**


This series of monographic studies deals with such issues as labor supply and vocational and occupational education in specific countries or in Latin America in general.


Included are monographic studies of education and educational systems outside the United States. Little emphasis on Latin America.


Reports cover history, financing, enrollment, and teacher training in foreign school systems. Coverage has included Costa Rica (1981); Mexico and Peru (1977); Cuba, Venezuela, and Ecuador (1976).

**Periodical Indexes**

**HAPI, Hispanic American Periodicals Index**. Los Angeles: UCLA, 1975—. Annual. Excellent range of subject headings indicates a treatment of education at all levels, which includes the practical aspects of education, as well as theory and history. However, the index includes a limited number of educational periodicals. Subject headings are translated into Spanish and Portuguese at the beginning of each volume.

**Indice de artículos sobre educación y adiestramiento**. México, D.F.: Servicio Nacional ARMO, 1973—.

This index with Spanish language explanations and subject headings covers journals published in many languages (heavily English) published in the Americas and in Europe. Articles accessed by a wide range of topics and by author.
Statistical Sources


Latin American countries are included in this survey which treats education and the provision of basic education along with other indicators. Educational indicators include adult literacy, female enrollment in primary education, and expenditures for education in relation to GNP and total expenditures.


Not very useful except to lead to other search tools. Deals mostly with U.S. materials, although some coverage of international education. Title and subject indexes.


Although most statistics are for the United States, there is limited coverage of enrollments and expenditures for school populations in selected foreign countries. Tables offer comparative statistics for regions or countries.


Recent volumes may contain limited foreign country statistical tables on education and illiteracy, as well as public expenditures for education.


Tables compare military expenditures to public education and health expenditures (among others) by region, organization, and country. Also included is a comparison of the number of teachers, physicians, etc., to armed forces personnel.


Although the statistical tabulations are obsolete, good essays provide useful definitions and information about working with this type of statistical information.


Educational statistics include illiteracy, enrollment, expenditures, graduates, degrees at all levels. Good source of consistent comparative statistics.
The current era of accountability and emphasis on training for marketable skills in academic institutions has placed new demands on Latin American library collections by an expanding clientele. The traditional users in such fields as Latin American history, government, anthropology, and literature are still very much present, if in somewhat reduced numbers, but large nontraditional clienteles have joined their ranks. Requests for information and materials in the fields of business, communications, education, public health, public sector studies, urban affairs, and transportation studies have become commonplace, causing those responsible for delivering library services and for acquiring the materials that make that delivery possible to reassess the situation and to consider the best means for meeting the needs of these new clienteles. Although services and materials in the field of business are the focus of this paper, many of the problems and solutions discussed here are applicable in other new areas of interest in Latin American studies.

Currency of information is of prime importance in the study of Latin American business, in a way that is not true of the traditional disciplines mentioned above. Therefore, certain types of publications, such as monographs or dissertations, become less useful, and others, such as documents, reports, and serials (often weekly or even daily publications), become the sources of the information needed. Reliance on the card catalog, or even on printed indexes to periodicals for access to these materials, is not adequate in many cases, and more appropriate access to them must be sought. Computer-based information services have an important role in this field because of their currency and the flexibility afforded by their search keys. Appended is a list of some of the data bases which include sources related to Latin American business.

Imagination, creativity, and a fresh look at some of the standard reference tools are other approaches that can go a long way toward meeting user information needs in the field of business. Why not, for example, use the ubiquitous South American Handbook for data on the exchange rate of the boliviano and the dollar in 1933, instead of casting about for a more esoteric source? Or why not refer users to other agencies which can provide more accurate or up-to-date information than can be found in a library collection? Any North American branch of the Banco do Brasil will be able to quote today’s exchange rate, and a
phone call to the nearest Peruvian consulate should yield information on the current minimum wage in that country.

With today’s budgetary constraints and staff shortages in libraries, it is essential that library users themselves participate in meeting their own information needs, and user education at all levels is essential if those in the field of Latin American business are to use the library effectively. The librarian providing the instruction must make no assumptions about user knowledge of library services and materials. For example, many users are completely unaware of the computer-based information services now available. They are familiar only with the traditional approaches to library materials. Likewise, they are not acquainted with even the most basic reference tools of Latin American business. These titles are not “household words,” as are some of their North American counterparts.

A multifaceted approach to user education—including one-to-one teaching, point-of-use aids, general library orientation programs, course-integrated bibliographic instruction, bibliography courses offered for credit, and publication programs producing bibliographic and other aids to assist the user—is of vital importance. Although all of the above possibilities have their merits, there is space here to comment on only two of them as they relate to Latin American business.

The preparation of in-house bibliographies can be an efficient use of the time that a librarian has available for user education activities. Requests for information on the publications in broad academic disciplines, on certain more limited topics, or on materials in particular formats, recur constantly. It therefore becomes a time saver to prepare bibliographies reflecting the holdings of a particular library to answer these repetitive questions. These publications can vary in length and format. A one-page unannotated list of Latin American business periodicals, arranged by country, with their call numbers included, can effectively direct users to materials that will answer many questions. A broader bibliographic survey of materials related to Latin American economics, intended for graduate students and faculty, might require a more extensive, annotated bibliography.

The flexibility of these bibliographic publications is a great advantage. If they are prominently displayed, they will direct users to the information they need without requiring the assistance of a librarian. In a one-to-one teaching situation, the librarian can make brief comments about the appropriate publications, marking the ones that the user should consult. In general orientation sessions or course-integrated bibliographic instruction sessions, appropriate bibliographies can be used as hand-outs for later consultation by those attending, or they can be the basis of the discussion. They are even useful in responding to reference queries received by mail, obviating, in many cases, the
need for composing long letters full of bibliographic citations to answer common questions.

Course-integrated bibliographic instruction is also a useful, if more labor-intensive, approach to facilitating use of the library by business students. In this setting, a librarian can point out relevant library services, discuss key reference works, and focus on solving specific problems that the students will encounter as they carry out their research. Often, for example, a discussion of the Library of Congress subject headings as they apply to the content of a particular course is indicated. For instance, it is not obvious to a user interested in economic development in Colombia that material related to this topic will not be found in the card catalog under "Economic development," a category used only for general works on the theory and policy of economic development. Instead, he must check under the name of the country—in this case, Colombia—with the subdivisions "Economic conditions," "Economic policy," and "Industries." The user further needs to understand that "Economic conditions" is a subdivision of such wide application that it includes much material extraneous to the subject of a country’s economic development, except in the broadest sense. Indeed, if he should look under "Colombia—Industries," as instructed by the Library of Congress Subject Headings, he should not also check under "Colombia—Commerce," another subdivision which is also closely linked to economic development, especially as it applies to foreign trade? For that matter, the use of "Commerce" as a general subdivision under the name of a country in place of the more specific subject heading "Foreign trade" which is used for other purposes, could be another subject for discussion.

In addition to pointing out relevant idiosyncrasies of the subject headings in the card catalog, recurring practices in devising subject headings can be identified. In the field of business, for instance, government policy in various fields of activity cannot be ignored and is, therefore, of interest to students. Policy matters are usually found in the card catalog under one of two types of recurring subject headings identified in the following examples: "Energy policy" and "Environmental policy," or "Transportation and state" and "Tourist trade and state." Focusing on these idiosyncrasies and similarities of treatment can help to demystify the card catalog for users, at least insofar as it familiarizes them with some of the types of subject headings that they are likely to use.

Using the card catalog to locate publications of Latin American government—a "must" in the field of business, as well as in many other fields—is another topic that can be profitably addressed in course-integrated bibliographic instruction sessions. This is not to say that the students in a particular course should be bombarded with lengthy discussions of the theory involved in determining main entries, or in devising subject headings for that matter. They
should, however, be aware of the large body of publications extremely relevant to their interests and be taught the general principles involved in finding them. They should at the very least know when to ask for help.

The materials needed to support studies in Latin American business are different than those used in the more traditional disciplines associated with Latin American studies. The need for current information has already been mentioned. In addition, much of the information sought is factual in nature and cannot be found in the theoretical or literary monographs and professional journals so prevalent in the humanities and the social sciences. Rather, it is obtained from specialized directories, statistical compilations, technical reports, planning documents, financial statements, periodicals, and even, upon occasion, telephone directories.

Acquiring these types of materials can be both challenging and frustrating. Often the agencies that issue them are difficult to identify and locate. In some cases, such as government agencies, they undergo frequent name changes; or sometimes the only reference to the publisher is in the form of an unidentified acronym. Some important serials, such as directories, are updated frequently or erratically, or possibly not at all, necessitating constant checking and claiming with unpredictable results. Many of these publications are not available through the familiar commercial publishers and bookdealers. Sometimes they are not even for sale and can be acquired only through exchange with the library of a development bank or a stock exchange. Nevertheless, persistence in acquisitions efforts is well worth the trouble because it results in many valuable materials.

Banks, accounting firms, chambers of commerce and industry, trade organizations, government agencies, development corporations, and international organizations are only some of the nontraditional types of publishers cited in the bibliography of sources of information about Latin American business below. Even specialized commercial publishers, in such areas as the petroleum industry, unknown to those of us accustomed to working in the humanities and social sciences, are included.

The list of materials is by no means exhaustive, but it includes some two hundred publications related to business in Latin America as a whole, to various regions within it, and to specific countries. The publications were examined by the author except where noted otherwise. In some instances, information about a title was obtained directly from the publisher, when it was not available for examination. This was true, for example, in the case of some of the titles on conducting business in various Latin American countries, issued by Price, Waterhouse and Company.

Every effort was made to include only materials that were in print, and, therefore, available as of February 1981. No serials known to have ceased publication were listed. Business directories for individual countries were cited
only if it could be ascertained that an issue had been published within the last five years. The date of the issue examined is noted in the citation.

Entries in the bibliography conform to those attributed to the Library of Congress in the OCLC database whenever possible, in the hope that this practice will facilitate access to information about them.

APPENDIX I

LATIN AMERICAN BUSINESS: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

*Forthcoming. Unavailable for examination at the time of this writing.
†Listed in Organization of American States Catalog of Publications, 1980. Unable to confirm actual publication at the time of this writing.
‡Unavailable for examination at the time of this writing.

General Works

Directories, Handbooks, Yearbooks

Anuario de los países de ALALC [Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio]. Buenos Aires: ETLA, 1966—.
Guía bancaria de los países de ALALC. Montevideo: 1871—. Looseleaf.
Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies. Instruments of Eco-


Repertorio siderúrgico latinoamericano. Santiago: Instituto Latinoamericano del Fierro y el Acero. 1960—.


General Periodicals


Quarterly Economic Review of Oil in Latin America and the Caribbean. London: The Economist Intelligence Unit.


This Week Central America and Panama. Guatemala: This Week, 1978—.

Specialized Dictionaries


United States Government Publications

Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States

A series issued by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce as part of its broader International Marketing Information Series. The brief analyses are issued annually or semiannually, and the most recent ones related to Latin America which were located are listed below.

Argentina. October 1980. 9 pp. (FET 80-096)
Barbados. December 1980. 6 pp. (FET 80-127)
Brazil. December 1980. 17 pp. (FET 80-123)
Chile. February 1980. 15 pp. (FET 80-010)
Colombia. February 1980. 7 pp. (FET 80-009)
Guatemala. September 1980. 16 pp. (FET 80-084)
Jamaica. November 1980. 10 pp. (FET 80-111)
Paraguay. September 1980. 7 pp. (FET 80-086)
Uruguay. August 1980. 8 pp. (FET 80-081)

Overseas Business Reports

"... a series ... focusing on foreign market opportunities for U.S. suppliers." All of the titles listed below are issued by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and are part of its International Marketing Information Series. The Overseas Business Reports are updated periodically. Those cited below are the most recent editions related to Latin America which were located.

Bastian, Walter. Investing in Panama. 1980. 9 pp. (OBR 80-07)


*Market Profiles for Latin America and the Caribbean*. 1978. 24 pp. (OBR 78-29)


*World Trade Outlook for Latin America*. 1980. 8 pp. (OBR 80-32)

Central Bank Publications

The central banks of most Latin American countries publish monthly or quarterly bulletins. These publications vary in their quality and coverage, but economic statistics are usually an important part of their content.

Argentina


Bolivia


Brazil


Chile

Banco Central de Chile, Santiago. *Boletín mensual*. Santiago, no. 1–, 1928–.
Colombia

Costa Rica
Banco Central de Costa Rica, San José. Boletín estadístico mensual. San José, no. 1—, enero 1950—.
Banco Central de Costa Rica, San José. Información económica semanal. San José, no. 1—, set. 27, 1950—.

Dominican Republic
Banco Central de la República Dominicana. Boletín mensual. Santo Domingo.

Ecuador
Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito. Boletín mensual. Quito, año 1—, agosto 1927—.

Guatemala

Honduras

Jamaica

Mexico

Nicaragua

Paraguay
Banco Central del Paraguay. Boletín estadístico mensual. Asunción, jun. 1958—.
Peru
Banco Central de Reserva del Peru. *Boletín mensual.* Lima, 1931—.

Salvador

Uruguay

Venezuela

Publications Focusing on Specific Countries

Argentina
*Comments on the Argentine Trade.* Buenos Aires: American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, vol. 1—, Aug. 1921—.
*Competencia.* Buenos Aires.
*The Review of the River Plate.* Buenos Aires, 1892—.

The Bahamas
Barbados

Belize

Bolivia
*Industria*. La Paz: Camara Nacional de Industrias, no. 1—, dic. 1945—.

Brazil
*Conjuntura economica*. Rio de Janeiro: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, ano 1—, nov. 1947—.
*Foreign Trade of Brazil According to the Standard International Trade Classification*. Brasília: Centro de Informações Econômico-Fiscais, 1955—.

Cayman Islands


Chile

Chile. Oficina de Planificación Nacional. Informe económico mensual. Santiago de Chile.

Colombia

Boletín de asuntos económicos. Bogotá: Banco de Bogotá, no. 1—, jul. 1976—.
Costa Rica


Cuba

*Cuba: Economic News.* Havana: Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, no. 1—, 1965—.

Dominica


Dominican Republic


Ecuador

*Industria y desarrollo.* Quito: Câmara de Industriales de Pichincha, no. 1—, enero 1979—.


*Weekly Analysis of Ecuadorian Issues.* Guayaquil.


El Salvador


Guatemala


Haiti


Honduras

El Comercio: boletín económico. Tegucigalpa: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa.


Jamaica


Mexico

Anuario financiero de México. México: Editorial Cultura, vol. 1—, 1940—.

*Boletín financiero y minero de México.* México; año 1—, 1898—.

*Boletín mensual de información económica.* México: Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto, vol. 1—, junio 1977—.


*El Correo económico.* México: Información Nacional y Publicidad, no. 1—, 1963—.


*El mercado de valores: análisis semanal de sus fluctuaciones.* México.


*Netherlands Antilles*


*Nicaragua*


Panama


Paraguay


Peru

*Carta económica de Perú*. Lima: Empresa Editora Vernal Consultores.


St. Lucia

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

Uruguay

Venezuela
Datos generales de la industria petrolera. Caracas: Dirección de Planificación y Economía de Hidrocarburos.
Mensaje económico financiero. Caracas.
## APPENDIX 2

### DATABASES INCLUDING INFORMATION RELATED TO LATIN AMERICAN BUSINESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Subject and Source</th>
<th>Years of Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Industry Notes (CIN)</td>
<td>Extracts articles from over 75 worldwide business-oriented periodicals which cover the chemical processing industries; from American Chemical Society. (L,S)</td>
<td>1974–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics Abstracts International</td>
<td>Coverage of the world’s literature on markets, industries, country-specific economic data, and research in the fields of economic science and management; from Learned Information, Ltd. (L)</td>
<td>1974–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Traders Index</td>
<td>Designed to produce lists of potential foreign contacts for U.S. businessmen, FTI is a listing of non-U.S. firms and their contacts for international trading purposes. Firms are classed by SIC number; each record contains name, address, contact person, size of firm, etc.; from U.S. Department of Commerce. (L)</td>
<td>Latest five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labordoc</td>
<td>Coverage includes the fields of industrial relations, economic and social development, management, social security, human rights, chemical industry, electrical industry, hotel industry, public finance, taxation, occupational safety, labor mobility, and vocational training; from The International Labor Organization. (S)</td>
<td>1965–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P/E News</td>
<td>Major publications in the petroleum and energy fields: Platts Oilgram News Service; Middle East Economic Survey; Petroleum Intelligence Weekly; Petroleum Economist; Oil and Gas Journal; and Oil Daily; from American Petroleum Institute. (S)</td>
<td>1975–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTS F&amp;S Indexes</td>
<td>Covers domestic and international company, product, and industry information; provides online access to a comprehensive bibliography of more than 5,000 publications cited in Predicasts, Inc. (L)</td>
<td>1972–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTS International Forecasts</td>
<td>Abstracts of published forecasts with historical data for all countries of the world (excluding the U.S.). Coverage includes general economics, all industries, detailed projects, and end-use data; from Predicasts, Inc. (L)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Database

**PTS International Time Series**

Composed of two subfiles: *Worldcasts Composites*: 2,500 forecast time series for each of the 50 major countries of the world (excluding the United States). Time Series include historical data (since 1957) and projected consensus of published forecasts through 1990; includes population, GNP, per capita income, employment, production or usage of major materials, products, energy, and vehicles, and other economic, demographic, industrial, and product data; and *Worldcasts Basebook*: annual data from 1957 to date for about 125,000 series for all countries of the world. Included are production, consumption, price, foreign trade, and usage statistics for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and services, as well as demographic and national income series; from Predicasts, Inc. (L)

**Trade Opportunities**

Provides leads to export opportunities for U.S. businessmen. Describing products and services of interest to foreign government or companies, it includes data on direct sales leads, overseas representation opportunities, and foreign government calls for tenders from more than 120 countries; from U.S. Department of Commerce. (L)

**U.S. Exports**

Gives export statistics that reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States and territories to foreign countries. Data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper’s Export Declarations which are required to be filed with Customs officials; from U.S. Department of Commerce. (L)

### Years of Coverage

- **PTS International Time Series**: 1972–
- **Trade Opportunities**: 1976–

Gayle Williams

In the past decade libraries in the United States have turned increasingly to the computer to expand or improve upon their services. University libraries are one example, whether taking advantage of commercial automated services for bibliographic data, acquisitions, or cataloging or devising their own in-house system. University libraries in Latin America are sharing this experience.¹ This report attempts to present some of these efforts.

It must first be noted that there is very little literature on this topic. It was thus necessary to correspond with institutions for data. Letters were sent to thirty-five university libraries requesting basic information on which areas were automated, the use of bibliographic data banks, any observed impact on the library, and the use of the native language within the system. Unfortunately, only a few replies were received which varied in data reported.

Three systems especially stand out in terms of near total automation. One of these is LIBRUNAM, an in-house system developed by the libraries of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). Operational since 1977, LIBRUNAM consists of the following modules: acquisitions, bibliographic data bank (or on-line catalog), technical procedures, retrospective procedures, quality control, information recovery, theses.² Its on-line catalog is a special boon since it reflects the holdings of all of some 130 UNAM departmental or branch libraries. This apparent centralization extends throughout LIBRUNAM’s modules so that statistics may be kept and then manipulated to profile an individual library’s pattern of holdings, titles ordered for purchase, and final purchases. The acquisitions and technical procedures modules both play a large role in this respect.

Users may use the on-line catalog to receive bibliographies arranged by author, title, or subject. The catalog contains titles held up to December 1977, daily additions since January 1978, MARC tapes, and authority files.³ Future developments may include a union catalog of serials and an automated circulation system, though the latter may be supported by LIBRUNAM but not an additional module to the system. Also, UNAM’S Center for Scientific and Humanistic Information hopes to provide access to commercial bibliographic databases (i.e., SDC, Lockheed-Dialog, New York Times Information Bank).⁴ Morales Campos and Almada de Ascensio have best summed up LIBRUNAM’s capabilities: “Aunque...es un sistema complejo por la
multitud de programas que lo integran, esto mismo lo hace ser un sistema sumamente versátil, adaptable, compatible y fácil de usar." 

Sharing LIBRUNAM's concern for centralization of procedures through automation is the CALCO/UFRGS system of the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul's Main Library. Shortly after its creation in 1971, the Main Library and twenty-five branch libraries became the Sistema da Biblioteca Central, one of their functions being "... a racionalização e padronização de métodos e sistemas e a centralização dos acervos no Campus da UFRGS." The CALCO/UFRGS system is made up of four subsystems: selection and acquisition, technical processing, circulation, and information retrieval. Since the library's most pressing need was 60,000 uncataloged volumes the technical processing subsystem was the first to be implemented.

The CALCO format (Catalogação Legível em Computadora, the Portuguese equivalent of MARC, Machine Readable Cataloging) was adopted for processing bibliographic files. The library's catalog holdings are issued in either book or microfiche format. The information retrieval subsystem is next up for implementation, though for the time being it is felt that the acquisitions and circulation functions can still be performed satisfactorily by hand. The CALCO/UFRGS system is also still limited to the Main Library but will be extended to the branch libraries as conditions permit.

In the same way that CALCO/UFRGS is being implemented progressively, the Main Library of the Universidade de Brasília (UB) has approached automation through careful planning. In 1978 the library, in conjunction with UB's Data Processing Center, concluded that the immediate creation of an on-line catalog or data bank "... pouco ascreentaria à Biblioteca e em nada contribuiria para a solução de seus problemas." Studies were then begun to determine a new library framework in which the computer would be viable. New departments were established containing subsections that would avoid previous job duplication as a result of the study. New policies were set up that followed the library's newly defined function of promoting the acquisition, organization, and dissemination of bibliographic information so as to support teaching and research. The UB library's system was subsequently installed at the beginning of 1980.

These three examples show various degrees of implementation of library automation. While other university libraries are becoming automated, their development appears to be more a piece-by-piece process. The libraries of the three campuses of the University of West Indies (Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad) are involved with various developments. Though the Barbados library has not yet introduced any automation, it has been involved with its sister libraries in an attempt to bring in a systems analyst to determine the feasibility of receiving OCLC. The three also hope to develop an automated fund-accounting system for acquisitions, though this will be run separately by each campus. All three campuses have had demonstrations of database systems. While Lockheed-
DIALOG is available in Jamaica, the campus library there does not have access to it. In the meantime, the Trinidad library has automated its circulation system.

On the Jamaica campus, automation has been implemented for serials, indexing, and cataloging statistics. The system has produced a serials union list of all seven libraries of the Jamaica campus. Serial holdings can be arranged by title, Library of Congress classification, or dealer. Indexing in KWOC (keyword out of context) format is being used in different libraries and other areas. The medical library is indexing West Indian medical journals, while the Institute of Social and Economic Research indexes its Social and Economic Studies. The History Department’s Social History Project uses the system with some modification to index West Indian history journals. Lastly, reports for monthly and annual cataloging statistics are stored in a computer after being prepared from data turned in by catalogers. All of these are issued in paper copy. The librarian responsible for these programs has noted that:

the impact of automation on the Library so far has . . . been mainly psychological, in that the activities . . . have aroused interest in automation and also educated librarians and others as to the possibilities. It has also resulted in some useful new products, in particular the serials list and KWOC indexes for which there has already been considerable demand from within and outside the library.

Other examples of simpler development of automation also exist. The Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina) has automated its acquisition system, especially with regard to serials. The library of the Economics Department of the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA) uses an automated circulation system. The university’s Instituto Bibliotecológico has computerized its union catalog of the many departmental libraries. It is expected that the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR-2) will be used by all of UBA’s libraries once the Spanish translation is completed for inputting future data into the system. The Universidad de Costa Rica has automated its cataloging records for national publications, but used the ISIS format which is not compatible with AACR-2 to do so. Of special note is the Universidad Iberoamericana’s (Mexico City) use of OCLC for cataloging. It is the first international member of the AMIGOS bibliographic network whose “. . . long-range plan is to offer automated bibliographic services throughout Latin America.”

These examples at least indicate that university libraries in Latin America can manage to make use of new technology as do their North American counterparts. Yet it is still difficult to estimate how many such libraries will be able to implement automation. One correspondent has noted that while technology is available, costs are high. Bringing in OCLC or various database systems may be impossible when libraries face budget cuts that already mean a drastic reduction of book and serial purchases. Having access to a database system could be impractical if the library owns few of the journals cited in a
bibliographic search. Two correspondents in Brazil especially pointed out this problem.19

This is not to say that university libraries should instead choose to ignore automation. The Larc Association’s survey in the early 1970s for automation activities in Latin America includes data from twenty-nine university libraries.20 Eight of these reported having automation in one of their areas, while twenty were carrying out some type of feasibility study concerning automation. Even if these studies have not yet materialized into working systems, they provide a starting ground for the future.

Developments on the national or regional scene may also further automation in university libraries. A case in point is Venezuela’s plan for a national library network. Surely the experience alone from the Venezuelan Project carried out by Northwestern University will be put to use. Now that OCLC is in Mexico one can suppose that there will be attempts to link with other areas. A strong push might especially be made within the Caribbean, due to the interest in OCLC already shown by Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and now being followed by aforementioned developments in the University of West Indies. Various possibilities still remain to be seen for Latin American university libraries.

NOTES

1. Latin America as defined here includes Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.
3. Ibid.
7. Ibid., p. 114.
10. Letter from Michael Gill.
11. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
18. Gill.
20. Larc Association, A Survey of Automated Activities in the Libraries of Mexico, Central America and South America (Tempe, Ariz.: LARC, 1972), passim.
We view this directory as a very preliminary attempt to locate automated databases with information on (or prepared somewhere in) Latin America. There appears to be a large number of automated databases in Latin America that are strictly in-house operations, and information about them is very hard to come by. A number were found that might have been included in this directory, but too little information about them was available at this time. If a further directory is prepared, these could be included.

Bibliographic information about the databases in Latin America is also difficult to obtain. As an example, the Library of Congress records indicate that they receive the Notas Informativas CENID from the Centro Nacional de Información y Documentación in Chile. However, after a two-day search at the Library of Congress, we found that no issues had been received since 1975.

There appears to be an increasing reliance on U.S.-based services such as Lockheed and BRS to extend and expand services to Latin America. In some ways, this tends to overshadow the importance of the locally created databases in Latin America.

Examples follow of databases we wanted to include, but set aside for a future directory because we were unable to get enough data to warrant inclusion:

1. **Banco de Datos de Proyectos Industriales de Inversión en el Uruguay** (Uruguay). Not included because bibliographical data not received to date.

2. **SIRHI. Sistema de Informações de Recursos Hidricos** (Brazil). Bibliographic data not received and amount of computerization not documented.

3. **REDENSE. Red de Informacion Socioeconomica** (Venezuela). Data not received.

4. **INCAP. Instituto de Nutricion de Centroamerica y Panamá** (Guatemala). Amount of computerization not documented.


6. **INDOTEC. Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial** (Dominican Republic). Amount of computerization not fully documented.

In order to be included in the directory, three criteria needed to be met. In brief, the database must be (1) computer readable and available for processing.
on tape, disc, or other media; (2) publicly available (lease, license, sale, etc.); and (3) available for use for information purposes. Many of the databases originating in Latin America do not meet the criteria, especially because a large number are not publicly available.

The directory is divided into two parts: (a) databases originating in the United States which include information about Latin America; and (b) databases in Latin America.

Directory

Databases and Computerized Information Services
Originating in the United States

Database: AGRICOLA (Agricultural On-Line Access)
Institution/Company: U.S. National Agricultural Library
Address: National Agricultural Library Building
Computer Applications, Room 013
Beltsville, Maryland 20705
Subject Area: All aspects of agriculture including topics such as food and human nutrition, forestry, and rural sociology.
Description: Bibliographic information on nearly 90,000 books, journal articles, government reports, and conference papers—can be searched by author, title, geographic location, plus language and subject. Provides access to agricultural research worldwide.
Availability: Commercially from BRS, DIALOG, ORBIT.

Database: (AID) Development Information System
Institution/Company: Agency for International Development (AID)
Address: Office of Development Information
AID Bureau for Development Support
Room 570, Pomponio Plaza
1735 North Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Subject Area: Financial data on AID development projects.
Description: Data abstracted from AID project reports, studies, and evaluations.
Availability: Primarily for AID project personnel, but terminals may be used by private researchers.

Database: (AID) Economic and Social Data Bank
Institution/Company: Agency for International Development (AID)
Address: Economic and Social Data Division
Office of Program Information and Analysis Services
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
Room 633, Pomponio Plaza
1735 North Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Subject Area: Social and economic data of all kinds.
Availability: Not commercially available. Primarily for AID personnel; private researchers may use terminals.

Database: Associate Client Program (ACP)
Institution/Company: Business International Corporation
Address: One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Subject Area: Business.
Description: Current and retrospective business; includes weekly reports on business developments in Europe, Latin America, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, worldwide, and general international financial news. Customers able to retrieve any item in the database by means of cumulative master tape index.

Database: Balance of Payments Data Tapes
Institution/Company: International Monetary Fund
Address: 700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431

Subject Area: Economics statistics.
Description: Machine readable data include time series on balance of payments components and aggregates for approximately 116 countries.
Availability: Data tape available on a subscription basis from IMF, and includes the corresponding IMF book publication.

Database: BIOSIS PREVIEWS
Institution/Company: Bio Sciences Information Service
Address: 2100 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Subject Area: All aspects of life sciences.
Description: Bibliographical information stems primarily from journal articles; about 6,070 are in the English language. Can be searched by geographic location.
Availability: On-line commercially from BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

Database: CA Search
Address: P.O. Box 3012
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Subject Area: References to chemistry related documents including nuclear science, physics, environment, and other related fields.
Description: Worldwide coverage; bibliographic items, primarily journal articles, can be searched by geographic location.
Availability: On-line commercially by BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

Database: California Spanish Language Data Base
Institution/Company: Alameda County Library
Address: 3121 Diablo Avenue
Hayward, California 94545
Attn: Mr. Roberto Cabello

Subject Area: Varied.
Description: Machine readable tape of the Spanish language holdings and bilingual subject headings.
Availability: Tapes not commercially available—researcher should contact library.

Database: Capital Markets Data System
Institution/Company: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Address: 1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Subject Area: Statistical data on transactions in international capital markets.
Description: Limited data on Latin America; primarily Europe, Japan, and the United States.
Availability: Not commercially available. Copies of magnetic tapes can be made available to private researchers, universities, and research centers.

Database: Commodities and Commodity Price Data System
Institution/Company: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Address: 1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
Subject Area: Commodity price statistics—includes data for Latin America.
Description: Machine readable data, most of which are included in the annual publication, *Commodity Trade and Price Trends*.
Availability: Not commercially available. Copies of magnetic tapes can be made available to private researchers, universities, and research centers.

Database: COMPENDEX
Institution/Company: Engineering Index, Inc.
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017
Subject Area: All facets of engineering and engineering related topics.
Description: Worldwide coverage of engineering literature; the majority of database items from journal articles.
Availability: Commercially on-line from DIALOG, SDC.

Database: Comprehensive Dissertation Abstracts
Institution/Company: University Microfilms International
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
Subject Area: Varied—includes Latin American studies and works.
Description: Lists abstracts of virtually every American dissertation accepted at accredited institutions and from an increasing number of foreign institutions.
Availability: Commercially on-line from BRS, DIALOG, SDC.

Database: Direction of Trade Data Tapes
Institution/Company: International Monetary Fund
Address: 700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431
Subject Area: Commerce business.
Description: Contains data on the distribution of all countries' exports and imports.
Availability: Data tape available on a subscription basis from IMF and includes the corresponding IMF book publication.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database:</th>
<th>Institution/Company:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center)</strong></td>
<td>National Institute of Education</td>
<td>Information and Communication System Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central ERIC Branch</strong></td>
<td><strong>1200 19th Street, N.W.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Washington, D.C. 20208</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>The database contains bibliographical</td>
<td>The database contains bibliographical</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>information on international, including</td>
<td>information on international, including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latin American, education.</td>
<td>Latin American, education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Availability:</strong></td>
<td>Commercially on-line from BRS, LOCKHEED,</td>
<td>Commercially on-line from BRS, LOCKHEED,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DIALOG, SDC.</td>
<td>DIALOG, SDC.</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Database:</th>
<th>Institution/Company:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Debt (or Debtor-Reporting) Data System</strong></td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)</td>
<td><strong>1818 H Street, N.W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington, D.C. 20433</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subject Area:</strong></td>
<td>Business, management, industry, economics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
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<td>industry information. Information can be</td>
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<td>retrieved by company, industry, subject,</td>
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<td>and country. Every country and</td>
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<td>industry is covered in detail.</td>
<td>industry is covered in detail.</td>
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<td><strong>Availability:</strong></td>
<td>On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG, SDC.</td>
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<th>Database:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Production Supply and Demand Data Base</strong></td>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>USDA South Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USDA South Building</strong></td>
<td><strong>14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Washington, D.C. 20250</strong></td>
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<td>agricultural production, supply, and</td>
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<td>distribution. Data retrievable by country</td>
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<td>and commodity. Commodities include grain,</td>
<td>and commodity. Commodities include grain,</td>
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<td>cotton, tobacco, dairy, poultry, sugar,</td>
<td>cotton, tobacco, dairy, poultry, sugar,</td>
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<td>and coffee.</td>
<td>and coffee.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Availability:</strong></td>
<td>Not commercially available. Tapes released</td>
<td>Not commercially available. Tapes released</td>
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<th>Database:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Government Finance Statistics</strong></td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Institution/Company</td>
<td>Address</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Directory of Data Bases</strong></td>
<td><strong>Human Relations Area Files, Inc.</strong></td>
<td>700 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HABS/HRAF Automated Bibliographic System</strong></td>
<td><strong>Human Relations Area Files, Inc.</strong></td>
<td>Box 2054 Yale Station 755 Prospect Street New Haven, Connecticut 06520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI)</strong></td>
<td><strong>UCLA Latin America Center Publications</strong></td>
<td>University of California Los Angeles, California 90024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Abstracts</strong></td>
<td><strong>American Bibliographical Center, ABC, CLIO, Inc.</strong></td>
<td>P.O. Box 4397 2040 Alameda Padre Serra Santa Barbara, California 93103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Availability: Commercially available from DIALOG/LOCK-HEED.

Database: Information Bank, The
Institution/Company: New York Times Information Services
Address: Mt. Pleasant Office Park
1719A Rt. 10
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

Subject Area: All major subject areas.
Description: Abstracts of new items and articles from over sixty U.S. and foreign publications, including "Latin America" and "Latin America Economic Report"; coverage of Latin American affairs and U.S.—Latin American affairs.

Database: International Forecasts Abstracts
Institution/Company: PREDICASTS, Inc.
Address: University Circle Research Center
11001 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Subject Area: Business, economics, and management.
Description: 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: On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG.

Database: International Information System
Institution/Company: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Address: Office of International Affairs
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

Subject Area: Housing, urbanization, community development.
Description: Input into database from documents and reports, both foreign and domestic, on all aspects of housing, urbanization, and community development in foreign countries. Data retrievable by subject and country or geographical location.
Availability: Not commercially available. Office open to the public—staff will run searches for private researchers.
Database: *International Data Library and Reference Service (IDRS)*
Institution/Company: University of California, Berkeley
Address: Berkeley, California 94720
Subject Area: Political and social science.
Description: Machine readable data on Latin America as indicated in the publication *Latin American Data Catalog*, published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.
Availability: On-site.

Database: *International Finance Statistics*
Institution/Company: International Monetary Fund
Address: 700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431
Subject Area: Financial statistics.
Description: Data on financial and monetary condition for all countries.
Availability: Data type available on a subscription basis from IMF and includes the corresponding book publication.

Database: *Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Data Tape Archives*
Institution/Company: University of Michigan
Address: P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48016
Subject Area: Sociology, economics, political science.
Description: National and international coverage; considerable data on Latin America. Three types of data sets: (1) survey-data; variety of subjects and attitudes in over 20 countries; (2) historical, demographic, and census data; and (3) international relations and cross-national data. Considerable amount of data on Latin America.
Availability: Not commercially available. Open access to ICPSR members. Services available on a fee basis to outside researchers.

Database: *Latin American Data Bank (LADB)*
Institution/Company: University of Florida
Center for Latin American Studies
Address: 319 Grinter Hall
Gainesville, Florida 32611
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area:</th>
<th>Economics, politics, sociology.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The Latin American Data Bank is an archive of machine readable socioeconomic data and includes politics and agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability:</td>
<td>Computer searches are available from LADB on a fee basis. Machine readable tapes are available for purchase with restrictions on use of the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database:</td>
<td>MLA International Bibliography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution/Company:</td>
<td>Modern Language Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Address: | 62 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10011 |
| Subject Area: | Language, literature, folklore. |
| Description: | On-line data include coverage of Latin American literature and language studies. |
| Availability: | On-line data commercially available from LOCK-HEED/DIALOG. |
| Database: | MEDLARS ON-LINE |
| Institution/Company: | National Library of Medicine |
| Address: | 8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014 |
| Subject Area: | Medicine, life science. |
| Description: | Covers the world’s biomedical literature. |
| Availability: | On-line through BRS, NLM. |
| Database: | Petroleum/Energy Business News Index |
| Institution/Company: | American Petroleum Institute |
| Address: | Central Abstracting and Indexing Service  
275 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10016 |
| Subject Area: | Multidisciplinary energy related topics. |
| Description: | Worldwide coverage of energy related news items—such as data from government agencies, corporations, supply-demand information, statistics, environmental matters. |
| Availability: | On-line through SDC. |
| Database: | Population Bibliography |
| Institution/Company: | Carolina Population Center |
| Address: | University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514 |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Availability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population studies.</td>
<td>Comprehensive coverage of population studies; particular emphasis on U.S. and developing countries; extensive area files on Latin America.</td>
<td>On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business, education, social, and political science.</td>
<td>Data items from French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish language journal and monographic publications. The database features special coverage of Latin America.</td>
<td>On-line through LOCKHEED, DIALOG, and BRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology, social, and life sciences.</td>
<td>Comprehensive coverage of the world’s literature in psychology and the behavioral sciences. Topics searchable by geographic area including specific countries.</td>
<td>On-line through BRS, LOCKHEED, DIALOG, SDC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social science—public opinion.</td>
<td>Machine readable data on Latin America as indicated in their publication <em>Latin America Data Catalog</em>.</td>
<td>On-site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td><em>SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-line)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject Area: Varied.
Description: Searchable by subject including country. Four data files can be used: (1) LC computerized catalog for MARC records includes Spanish and Portuguese language monographs, cataloged since 1975; (2) bibliographic citation file which contains subject indexed public policy periodical articles—foreign affairs articles are indexed by country; (3) National Referral Center Master File subject indexed data on research centers, organizations which can provide information resources on topics in science, social science, and technology; and (4) Legislative Information Files—data on Legislative Bills considered by U.S. Congress.
Availability: On site at the Library of Congress.

Database: Science Citation Index
Institution/Company: Institute for Scientific Information
Address: 325 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Subject Area: Pure and applied sciences.
Description: Worldwide coverage of scientific literature from journal articles.
Availability: On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG.

Database: Social Science Citation Index
Institution/Company: Institute for Scientific Information
Address: 325 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Subject Area: Social sciences, multidisciplinary.
Description: Multidisciplinary database which indexes from the most important social sciences journals throughout the world covering the natural, physical, and biomedical sciences.
Availability: On-line through the Institute for Scientific Information.

Database: Sociological Abstracts
Institution/Company: Sociological Abstracts, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 22206
San Diego, California 92112
Subject Area: Sociology, social sciences.
Description: International coverage of the literature of sociology, including area studies, ethnology, etc.
Availability: On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG.

Database: Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE), Inc.
Institution/Company: Smithsonian Institution
Address: Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Subject Area: Varied—physical, life, and social sciences.
Description: Computerized source of information on governmental and private research projects in progress. Data include projects on Latin American physical, life, and social sciences and inter-American political and economic relations.
Availability: On-line through LOCKHEED/DIALOG, and SDC.

Database: Terrorism Data Base
Institution/Company: Risks International, Inc.
Address: 120 South Royal Street
P.O. Box 115
Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Subject area: Information on all types of terrorist activities.
Description: Computer readable file of information on terrorist activities in non-communist countries worldwide. Searchable by type of activity (kidnapping, hijacking, assassination, maiming, attacks against facilities, and certain types of bombings) and city, country, or regional area.
Availability: Contact Risks International, Inc.

Database: USDA Grain Crop Data Base of International Production Area and Yield Data
Institution/Company: Agriculture Department—Data Services Center
Address: 500 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Subject Area: Agriculture.
Description: Worldwide coverage—machine readable data on grain production and yield.
Availability: Not commercially available. Data Services Center open to scholars and tapes may be copied without charge.
Database: USDA Index of World Agriculture Production
Institution/Company: Agriculture Department—Data Services Center
Address: 500 12th Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250
Subject Area: Agriculture.
Description: World coverage of all types of agricultural production from 1950.
Availability: Not commercially available. Data Services Center open to scholars and tapes may be copied without charge.

Databases and Computerized Services in Latin America

Database: AGRINTER (Sistema Interamericano de Información Agrícola)
Institution/Company: Interamerican Centre for Agricultural Documentation, Information and Communication (Centro Interamericano de Documentación, Información y Comunicación Agrícola)
Address: IICA—CIDA Apartado 10281 San José, Costa Rica
Subject Area: Agriculture.
Description: On-line data bank designed to provide access to agricultural literature produced in Latin American and the Caribbean.
Availability: On-line in Latin America.

Database: AGRIS (Agricultural Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology)
Institution/Company: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Address: Division of Library and Documentation Systems and Projects Development Branch Via Della Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy
Subject Area: Agriculture.
Description: On-line bibliographical database with worldwide coverage.
Availability: On-line services available at UN AGRIS Liaison and Input Centers in each country or region.
Database: ALERTA
Institution/Company: Center for Scientific and Humanistic Information
Address: National Autonomous University of Mexico
Apartado Postal 70-392
Ciudad Universitaria
México 20, D.F.
Subject Area: Multidisciplinary, primarily social sciences.
Description: On-line current awareness service covering approximately 6,000 journals; database also has bibliographies of Mexican and other Latin American scholars publishing in non—Latin American journals.
Availability: On-site—services for educational institutions in Mexico and Latin America.

Database: BIREME (Biblioteca Regional de Medicina)
Institution/Company: São Paulo Medical School
Address: Rua Botucatu 862
Villa Clemeneutino
04023 São Paulo, Brazil
Subject Area: Medicine—life sciences.
Description: On-line Latin American subsystem of the United States National Library of Medicine database. BIREME provides on-line biomedical information to more than eleven regional centers in Brazil and Latin America.
Availability: On-line in Brazil and Latin America.

Database: Boletín Bibliográfico
Institution/Company: Biblioteca Nacional (Brazilian National Library)
Address: Av. Rio Branco
219-30 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Subject Area: Varied.
Description: Recent volumes are computer produced and stored on magnetic tape.

Database: CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System)
Institution/Company: United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
Address: CARIS Coordinating Center
Via Delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Subject Area: Agriculture.

Description: Machine readable database of agricultural research and projects from CARIS regional and other national centers worldwide.

Availability: Batch mode searches are available in FAO member countries.

Database: CESPO (Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población)
Institution/Company: Ciudad Universitaria
Apartado 49
San José, Costa Rica

Subject Area: Sociology.

Description: In-house machine readable database concerned with social problems.

Availability: On site.

Database: CIN (Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear—Center for Nuclear Energy)
Institution/Company: National Commission for Nuclear Energy
Address: Rua General Severiano, 90—terreo
Br 20,000
Rio de Janeiro, R.J., Brazil

Subject Area: Nuclear science and technology.

Description: On-line subsystem of the INIS database. CIN selects the documents submitted by Brazilian universities and research centers for input into the INIS database. CIN receives complete INIS tape.

Availability: On-line at CIN.

Database: CLADBIB
Institution/Company: CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina—Economic Commission for Latin America)
Address: Avenida Dag Hammarskjold S/N
Casilla 179—D
Santiago, Chile

Subject Area: Economic and social development pertaining to Latin America.

Description: CLADBIB is a component of the machine readable database produced by CLADES (Centro Latinoameri-
**Directory of Data Bases**

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<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>CLADIR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution/Company:</td>
<td>CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina—Economic Commission for Latin America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Avenida Dag Hammarskjold S/N Casilla 179-D Santiago, Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject Area:</td>
<td>Economic development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A component of the machine readable database produced by CLADES (Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económica y Social—Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation). CLADIR database contains directories of Latin American development units.</td>
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<td>Availability:</td>
<td>From CLADES c/o CEPAL. Services free to organizations dealing with CLADES.</td>
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<td>Institution/Company:</td>
<td>CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina—Economic Commission for Latin America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Avenida Dag Hammarskjold S/N Casilla 179-D Santiago, Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Area:</td>
<td>Economic and social planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A component of the machine readable database produced by CLADES (Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económica y Social—Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation). CLAPPAN contains documents concerned with and originating in Latin America on economic and social planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability:</td>
<td>From CLADES c/o CEPAL. Services free to organizations dealing with CLADES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Database      | CLASE INDEX (Citas Latino Americanas en Sociología y Economía)  |
Institution/Company: CICH (Center for Scientific and Humanistic Information) National Autonomous University of Mexico
Address: Apartado Postal 70–392
Ciudad Universitaria
México 20, D.F.
Subject Area: Sociology, economics.
Description: Machine readable access to the CLASE INDEX, which includes over one hundred Latin American social science and economics journals.
Availability: On-site—services for educational institutions in Mexico and Latin America.

Database: CLIN
Institution/Company: CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina—Economic Commission for Latin America)
Address: Avenida Dag Hammarskjold S/N
Casilla 179–D
Santiago, Chile
Subject Area: Sociology, especially integration.
Description: CLIN is a component of the machine readable database produced by CLADES (Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económica y Social—Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation). CLIN contains data on social integration.
Availability: From CLADES c/o CEPAL. Services free to organizations dealing with CLADES.

Database: CPI (Central Patents Index)
Institution/Company: Derwent Pub., Ltd.
Rochdale House
128 Theobolds Road
London WC1X 8RP, U.K.
Subject Area: Patents—foodstuffs, glass and ceramics, graphic arts, metallurgy, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, and plastics.
Description: On-line bibliographic database that includes patents of twelve major patent companies. Argentina is the only Latin American country included in the CPI index.
Availability: On-line from Derwent, SDC.

Database: Department of Library and Documentation Services
Institution/Company: National Institute for Nuclear Energy (Instituto Nacional de Energía Nuclear)
Address: Insurgetes Sur 1079
         Apdo. Postal No. 27—190
         México 18, D.F.

Subject Area: Nuclear science and technology.

Description: The department is the Mexican center for the International Nuclear Information System and also acts as a national center for nuclear science and technology.

Availability: INIS tapes are available for batch mode searching.

Database: DOCPAL (United National Latin American Population Documentation System)

Institution/Company: United National Latin American Demographic Center

Address: Casilla 91
         Santiago, Chile

Subject area: Latin American population studies.

Description: Comprehensive bibliographic database relating to population and geographic studies in and about Latin America and the Caribbean. Books, journals, and conference reports are included in the DOCPAL system.

Availability: United Nations Center will provide on-demand searches of the database—on-line at the U.N. Latin American Demographic Center.

Database: EMBRAPA (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária)

Institution/Company: Brazilian Institute of Agriculture Research Department of Information and Documentation

Address: Caixa Postal 1316
         70.000 Brasília, D.F.
         Brazil

Subject Area: Agriculture.

Description: Computerized bibliographic database modeled from the AGRICOLA database. EMBRAPA database provides comprehensive coverage of all Brazilian publications concerned with agriculture.

Availability: Primarily for EMBRAPA personnel—complete AGRICOLA tapes also available.

Database: ICAITI—Division of Documentation and Information

Institution/Company: ICAITI—Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial—Central American Research Institute for Industry
Address: Avenida la Reforma 4–47
Zona 10
Guatemala, Guatemala

Subject Area: Varied.

Description: ICAITI provides reference services to the industrial community and conducts on-line searches using databases through LOCKHEED/DIALOG, SDC, Dow Jones News Retrieval, and the New York Times Information Bank. With funding from the IDRC (International Development Research Center) in Canada, the division on Documentation and Information of ICAITI is preparing a Spanish Thesaurus for industrial information. All services and projects are geared to Central American and Dominican Republic industries.

Availability: On-site.

Database: INPADOC
Institution/Company: International Patent Documentation Center
Address: Mollwaldplatz 4
A-1040 Vienna, Austria

Subject Area: Patent documentation strong emphasis on science and technology.

Description: On-line bibliographical database—geographic coverage in Latin America includes Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba.


Database: Instituto Bibliotecológico (Library Science Institute)
Institution/Company: Universidad de Buenos Aires
Address: Casilla de Correo 901
1000 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Subject Area: Varied.

Description: The institute compiles from machine readable data a directory of research projects undertaken at the university, a catalog of its collection, and a union catalog of the holdings of the university's central and departmental libraries. The union catalog is being expanded to include the holdings of other Argentine libraries. The institute also has a strong book and periodical collection concerned with computerized information sources.
Availability: On-site.

Database: NEA (Division of Technical Information)
Institution/Company: Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica—National Atomic Energy Commission
Address: Av. del Libertador 8520
1429 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Subject Area: Nuclear science and technology.
Description: Maintains a computerized system of data from Argentine publications concerning nuclear science and technology. The NEA Division of Technical Information also has the complete INIS magnetic tapes.
Availability: Computerized services are primarily for NEA personnel and other Argentine scientists.

Database: REPIDISCA (Red Panamericana de Información y Documentación en Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias Ambientales)
Institution/Company: Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias del Ambiente
Address: Casilla Portal 4337
Lima, Perú
Subject Area: Sanitary engineering and environmental science.
Description: REPIDISCA, as a regional networking center, provides its members access to a variety of commercially available international databases in addition to in-house computerized services.
Availability: On-site.

Database: SECOBI (Servicio de Consulta a Bancos de Información)
Institution/Company: CONACTY—Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología—National Council of Science and Technology
Address: Barranca del Muerto 210, 3rd Floor
México 20, D.F.
Subject Area: Varied.
Description: The three primary activities of SCOBI are: (1) conducts on-line searches of databases made available over TYMNET by LOCKHEED/DIALOG, SDC, New York Times Information Bank, Data Resources, and MEDLARS; (2) rents terminals and trains information personnel; and (3) is involved in the creation of local databases.
Availability: Unknown.

Database: *SNI (Sistema Nacional de Información—National Information System)*

Institution/Company: Colciencias—Fondo Colombiano de Investigaciones Científicas

Address: TRV9 No. 133–28
Bogotá, Colombia

Subject Area: Unknown.

Description: SNI is a coordinating agency and, in addition to being a national center, coordinates information activities among a network of public, university, and private libraries, and all types of information services, including data banks.

Availability: Unknown.

Database: *SNIDA (National System for Agricultural Information and Documentation)*

Institution/Company: EMBRATER—Brazilian Agency for Technical Assistance Rural Education

Address: c/o Biblioteca Nacional de Agricultura
SCN Q2 Bioco E. 70160 Brasília, D.F., Brazil

Subject Area: Agriculture.

Description: SNIDA is the Brazilian element of the AGRIS database. SNIDA is supported by the FAO and processes domestic and foreign agricultural information.

Availability: Unknown.

Database: *Subsystem of Documentary Reference of SIPLAN SOS/CDB*

Institution/Company: Ministry of the Interior

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios
Proj. 23, 5th Floor
70.000 Brasilia, D.F., Brazil

Subject Area: All aspects of Brazilian regional development including agriculture, environment, finance, housing, and urbanization.

Description: Bibliographic data from books, journals, reports, etc., relating to Brazilian regional development as stored on magnetic tape.

Availability: Batch mode searching with on-line access in preparation.
Database: **UNICOM (Unidad Informativa Computable)**
Institution/Company: INIREB—Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones sobre Recursos Bióticos
National Institute for Investigation of Biological Resources
Address: Heroico Colegio Militar No. 7
Apartado Postal 63
Jalapa, Veracruz, México
Subject Area: Botany, ecology, forestry, zoology, environmental studies.
Description: UNICOM provides database service to Mexican universities and scholars by: (1) preparing and searching local floristic databases; and (2) providing on-line access to the Registry of Tropical and Arid Land Current Research.
Availability: Services designed for local universities and schools.

**REFERENCES**


*INFORM.* FID/CIA, Bogotá (Colombia), 30–34 (1979).


16. Computerization of Agricultural Information in Latin America

Martin H. Sable

In January 1975 AGRIS, International Agricultural Data Base, located at the headquarters of the U.S. Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy, began to function, using the data provided by FAO and a number of governments, research centers, and universities which cooperate with FAO in order to computerize information in the fields of agriculture, food production and supply, and allied areas.¹ Each contributing institution or member agency of governments worldwide can receive the output, or any part of it, from the worldwide input materials. The AGRIS input unit, in Vienna, located at the International Atomic Energy agency, inputs the data. What comprises the input? Citations dealing with all phases of agriculture, forestry, and food and animal production are input on magnetic tape and distributed every month to the cooperating agencies worldwide in computer-readable format. During 1975 the AGRIS system collected and distributed about 50,000 citations on magnetic tape. Through AGRINDEX—the traditional print-format bibliography—they were arranged by subject category (such as the topics previously mentioned), by commodity (for example, corn, butter, meat extract), and by geographical region.²

Responding to a need by agricultural research centers in Brazil for selective dissemination of information, in May 1975 the Brazilian National System for Agricultural Information and Documentation began to use the AGRIS database for its S.D.I. service, which it termed “personalized bibliographies in agriculture” (the Portuguese acronym for which is BIP/AGRI).³ The research centers’ AGRIS users each received an outline of the AGRIS classification codes, along with a form which they filled out specifying their unique S.D.I. requirements. These forms permit further negotiation between the BIP/AGRI and the users, in order to determine the true information needs, much the same way as the reference librarian queries the patron in depth to ascertain that the patron has stated the real question, rather than what the patron believes he or she enunciated as the true question.

A search program processing AGRIS for S.D.I. references, based upon user-interest profiles, is entitled MEDUSA, an acronym for Mechanized Documentation for Users in the Agricultural Sector (in Portuguese). MEDUSA searches the AGRIS file, naturally, by subject category within the areas of agriculture, forestry, food and animal production, by agricultural/livestock

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commodity, and by geographic region. Comparisons have indicated that computer searching produces better results than manual searching.4

Because some commodities within the AGRIS database were insufficiently specific for some user needs, MEDUSA II, a newer version, was prepared to include significant keywords in titles in addition to commodities and subject categories.5 A user-reaction survey indicated that over 90 percent desired to have the S.D.I. service continue, thus clearly corroborating the value of the international AGRIS database as an S.D.I. information source. As a result of this successful experience, Brazil was the first nation in Latin America able to “develop the necessary know-how to process the input-output tapes of the ‘AGRIS’ system.”6

Such an achievement, truly a “first,” is natural, given Brazil’s advanced position in library and information science, coupled with the transcendent nature of agriculture as a Latin American economic activity. It is no accident, therefore, that the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, a western hemisphere intergovernmental agency promoting agricultural development in Latin America under the O.A.S., is located in San José, Costa Rica. The Institute houses the Inter-American Center for Agricultural Documentation and Information, which utilizes computer storage and retrieval know-how in its three programs: (1) planning and organizing each nation’s agricultural information system; (2) training individual agricultural information personnel in each country; and (3) coordinating and integrating the transmission of agricultural information within Latin America by means of a Latin American regional computerized database (AGRINTER), and cooperation with the world-wide AGRIS agricultural data system (with which AGRINTER is compatible and from which it receives citations).7 The Inter-American Center for Agricultural Documentation and Information (with the Spanish acronym, CIDIA) is a regional center for developing Latin American agricultural information, through its roles as: (1) a technical assessment center; (2) a continuing education center for agricultural librarians; (3) a coordinating center and agricultural information forum for AGRINTER, the Latin American agricultural database from which citations are tailor-processed for users in specific Latin American nations; (4) the principal input-output center of AGRIS information for Latin America; (5) headquarters for AGLINET, the network of Latin American agricultural libraries; and (6) host and sponsor of the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (known as AIBDA).8

AGRINTER is a Latin America—wide program, aiming to strengthen planning, organization, and unique abilities of each nation in the region, aiding them in their decision-making. Its purpose is also to contribute to the regional integration of the nations in Latin America, looking toward the eventual exchange of information and experience, not only among themselves but with other nations worldwide.9 In each Latin American country there will be
input-output AGRINTER centers servicing the needs of users. The centers will also identify, select, acquire, and store items published in the respective country, categorize and input current national agricultural information, forwarding it to the AGRINTER coordinating center in San José, Costa Rica. That Center funds the costs of central data processing, publicity, administration, and coordination of individual country centers, as well as arranging AGRINTER round tables where country center representatives plan and implement the AGRINTER database.¹⁰

What have been the accomplishments of AGRINTER, not only as an agricultural database but also as a program assisting member nations to develop and strengthen their own agricultural information system? They are: (1) producing the Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe,¹¹ a quarterly print-format abstracting service, computer-produced from the machine-readable AGRINTER database; (2) building an agricultural documentation database for Latin America and the Caribbean; (3) testing and developing database programs on magnetic tape; (4) training agricultural information personnel; and (5) developing Spanish-language agricultural terminology.¹² We should also note that the Latin American and Caribbean region was the first developing region invited to take part in the AGRIS panel of experts, for FAO’s world agricultural database. Thus we have two “firsts”: Brazil was the first Latin American nation to develop input-output tapes from the AGRIS system, and Latin America was the first developing region to participate in AGRIS’s expert advisory group.¹³

Although approximately 7,400 items were processed in 1977 (the first year of AGRINTER’s operation), some 13,000 were programmed for processing in 1978. In addition, computer processing was simplified into one single production activity, which includes AGRIS input preparation, AGRINTER descriptive cataloging and manual typesetting, and AGRINTER computer processing. The result has been higher quality standards for the AGRINTER and AGRIS input information.¹⁴

The International Development Research Center (60 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) has provided both financial and technical assistance to the AGRINTER project. Technical aid is in the form of the “Integrated Set of Information Systems” (ISIS) information storage and retrieval software system, which had to originate in the U.N.’s International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland. International Development Research Center computer experts wrote a program to convert AGRIS’s output tapes to their own ISIS format. Tests on the AGRINTER database in Costa Rica were successful, with the result that the ISIS software system can be used to produce output tapes from AGRIS for AGRINTER. Furthermore, the Center’s experts produced a new software method for performing efficient selective dissemination of information using both ISIS and AGRIS.¹⁵
The Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola wishes to provide direct services to users throughout the Western hemisphere. Rather than maintaining data in San José, it would prefer, as a matter of policy, to transfer the needed technology to a national center in the nation where the patron is located so that his needs may be supplied there.¹-six

The MEDUSA activities in Brazil and the AGRINTER database system of the Inter-American Center for Agricultural Documentation and Information are thrilling examples of what Brazil itself can accomplish, as well as exemplary of what AGRINTER signifies for the Latin American nations. While we know that the Center in San José, Costa Rica, wishes to transfer needed technology, this cannot occur until each nation in the region is technologically able to service its users’ needs.

Guyana maintains a National Science Research Council, which “perceives the need for a national information system on science and technology, and intends to work along with other organizations to provide an efficient and reliable service.”¹-seven Although the Council took note of the UNISIST guidelines for the creation of a national science-technology information center, the lack of cooperation in collecting print-format information is a barrier to Guyanese participation in computerized systems such as AGRIS, despite the fact that the National Science Research Council’s Specialist Agricultural Committee is giving priority to its agricultural information storage and retrieval project. It is vital to note here that the planned collection, evaluation, cataloging, and classification of print-format materials does not include its computerized storage and retrieval.¹-eight Therefore, while Latin America does indeed have its Brazils and its Mexicos, it appears that the Inter-American Center of Agricultural Documentation and Information will have to stress its programs of training individual agricultural information personnel and of continuing education, in addition to funding the costs of central data processing, publicity, administration, and coordination of individual country centers (all of these activities currently within the scope of its programs), if it indeed wishes to transfer needed technology to the national centers for servicing patrons’ information needs on the spot.

NOTES

2. Ibid., p. 6.
3. Ibid., p. 7.
4. Ibid., p. 8.
5. Ibid., p. 9.
6. Ibid., p. 10.
8. Ibid., p. 11.
15. Ibid., pp. 20-21.
16. Ibid., p. 21.
Private Sector
The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) is an international financial institution established in 1959 to help accelerate the process of economic and social development of its member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Bank, which currently has forty-one member countries, is today the principal source of external public financing for most of the countries of Latin America. Its cumulative lending and technical cooperation for development projects and programs exceeded $14 billion at the end of 1978. The Bank also serves as a catalyst for mobilizing external private and public capital for Latin America’s development through the sale of its own bonds and by promoting complementary financing and cofinancing arrangements with other financial institutions for development projects in the region.

The main functions of the Bank are:

1. To promote the investment of public and private capital in Latin America for development purposes.
2. To use its own capital, funds raised by it in financial markets, and other available resources for financing high-priority economic and social projects in the region.
3. To encourage private investment in projects, enterprises, and activities contributing to economic development and to supplement private investment when private capital is not available on reasonable terms and conditions.
4. To cooperate with the member countries in orienting their development policies toward a better use of their resources, while fostering greater complementarity of their economies and the orderly growth of their foreign trade.
5. To provide technical cooperation for the preparation, financing and execution of development plans and projects, including the study of priorities and formulation of specific project proposals.

The Bank is owned by its member countries—currently forty-one. Twenty-six of these countries—known as the regional members—are located in the Western hemisphere, and fifteen—known as the nonregional members—are in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. The entry of nonregional countries into the Bank has not altered the provision in the Bank’s charter which preserves for the Latin American countries as a group, the position of majority stockholder.
Through its Office of External Relations, the Bank distributes its publications in four languages, Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, which are considered its official languages.

The main publications are Annual Report, Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, Board of Governors Meeting—Annals, and IDB News (irregular). Other socioeconomic studies on Latin America are also published, and may be obtained from the Headquarters, Interamerican Development Bank, 808 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577.

The “Felipe Herrera” Library

The “Felipe Herrera” Library of the Interamerican Development Bank was established in 1960. Its principal responsibility is to meet the bibliographic and informational requirements of the Bank’s staff. In addition, it engages in a number of activities aimed at projecting the image of the Bank as a technical institution as well as keeping the IDB abreast of the trends of thought influencing development policies of the member countries in Latin America. The Library currently has 60,000 volumes in its collection and has subscriptions to 1,200 periodicals and 80 newspapers from Latin America.

Selection and Acquisitions

Materials are selected on the basis of their usefulness for the institution. They are obtained through purchase or exchange or as donations. Members of the IDB staff provide a valuable contribution by donating or reporting on materials they obtain while on official missions, and by suggesting possible acquisitions. The Library Committee, composed of representatives of all of the Bank’s departments, selects the works to be acquired, with the exception of those to be obtained immediately for reasons of urgency.

Programs

The principal programs of the Library as an information center follow:

1. Since the Library aspires to become a center of excellence in the field of Latin American development bibliography, a program has been initiated to catalog all the publications held by other units of the Bank (including its offices in the various Latin American and Caribbean countries) in their individual libraries or collections. These titles continue to be held by the departments or sectoral specialists, but the bibliographic data on them are concentrated in the “Felipe Herrera” Library, which is thus able to act as the reference center for all the bibliographic material in the Bank.

2. In its outreach efforts to serve as a center of excellence in the provision of information on Latin American development, the Library endeavors to
keep continuously informed about materials published in any part of the world that may be of interest to Latin America. With this aim, it has entered into the following agreements:

(a) Under an arrangement with the Library of Congress, it receives the MARC-FICHE catalog, which is updated weekly. This is important because more than sixty percent of the literature on development problems is unpublished or is not made available to the public through commercial channels of distribution.

(b) From NTIS, the Library receives micro-copies of all studies or reports produced or commissioned by the government of the United States on matters of interest to the Bank. Its access to this material signifies a substantial increase in the availability of recent technical studies.

(c) Doctoral dissertations on Latin American subjects presented to universities in the United States and Canada are received on a regular basis under another arrangement.

(d) The development plans of all the Latin American countries are also in the Library’s collection, either in micro or conventional form.

As additional aids to efficiency, the Library uses the OCLC, Lockheed (Dialogue), and New York Times Data Base Systems.

Exchange System

The information units of institutions in the public and private sectors devoted to planning and economic coordination in Latin America generally engage in a wide variety of activities, including studies, research, and the design, implementation, monitoring, and coordination of policies and plans. These activities require a constant flow of up-to-date information of many kinds, which is produced by the institution itself, or, in many cases, is an adaptation or application of information generated by other agencies. The enormous amount of information generated and sent to the Library by planning institutions clearly presents a problem of information management, that is, organizing the material and channeling it efficiently to decision-making and research units at the moment it is required. Because of the increasing complexity and volume of the information-management workload, many institutions delegate these responsibilities to specialized units. These include information centers, documentations centers, document distribution centers, specialized libraries, archives, and so on.

Public Sector

Various types of public sector institutions play an important role in the provision of socioeconomic information. These include: (a) sectoral planning departments, the importance of which is in direct proportion to the degree of
decentralization of the planning systems; (b) central banks, which have considerable experience for the planning process; and (c) national statistics' offices, which generate socioeconomic data on their particular countries.

Private Sector

Planning, research, and training institutions—some in universities and others in government or private organizations—play an essential part as suppliers of information and expertise to the national planning systems. Their publications are important in the socioeconomic field. In many cases, particularly in the smaller countries, such publications are difficult to obtain because of the limited press run. Conversely, in countries such as Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil, which issue them more frequently, a regular exchange is maintained. The IDB Library has exchange arrangements with numerous private institutions in Latin America. The cooperation received from the IDB field offices in all the country capitals of Latin America and the Caribbean is an important factor in building up the Library's collection.

Present and Prospective Functions

The Library of the IDB is used not only by its staff, but also by researchers and scholars from Latin America, and professors and students from universities in Washington, D.C. and the surrounding areas who visit the Library or benefit from its inter-library loan facilities. While its operational structure is specifically tailored to meet the needs of the great inter-American family represented by the staff of the IDB, its abiding purpose is to become the best information center on Latin American economic and social affairs in the capital of the United States.

A plan is now under study for the establishment of a link between the Library and the agencies active in regional development research to enable them to make ongoing use of some of the regular services provided by the Library in the area of bibliographic research. Once inaugurated, this service will provide researchers in Latin America with access to the Bank's modern facilities and thereby enable them to expedite their work.
18. A Banker’s Perspective:
Information Needs and Sources
for Country Risk Analysis

Donald E. Baer

International lending by commercial banks to Latin America has expanded significantly this past decade. U.S. bank lending to Latin America (excluding offshore centers) approached $53 billion in June 1980, as measured in the Federal Reserve, Comptroller of the Currency and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation semiannual ‘‘Country Exposure Lending Survey’’ of U.S. banks with sizable foreign banking operations. This Latin American and Caribbean lending represents about a quarter of U.S. bank international claims. Such lending in June 1980 to Latin America was a quarter higher than that loaned two years before.

All U.S. banks involved in significant international lending are involved in country risk analysis; so are bank regulators. It is important that banks critically evaluate not only to whom they lend but also where. This country risk factor is the principal credit analysis distinction between domestic and international lending. Country risk involves an appraisal of economic, social, legal, and political factors that may affect credit quality through disruption of the orderly payment of interest and principal, irrespective of the quality of the borrower. Possibility of nationalization or expropriation, government repudiation of external debts, foreign exchange shortfalls, foreign exchange controls, and social or political upheaval are all factors involved in country risk. In trying to evaluate relative risks in lending internationally, one quickly realizes that country risk involves both objective and subjective indicators. Even objective indicators are difficult to rely on solely in intercountry comparisons for much underlies the aggregated data. Still, country risk analysis is required.

Bankers evaluating country risk require up-to-date information sources on countries they have or in which they are considering having exposure. For such purposes, consistent data series with very current data are required; bankers will not be satisfied with secondary sources, since the data are dated. Typically, banks update their country risk analysis annually, although countries undergoing significant change require reappraisals more frequently. Information needs include data on population, national income, inflation, unemployment, domestic monetary and fiscal conditions, exports and imports and other balance of payments accounts as well as extensive information on the country’s external debt. On top of this, information on political and social factors is required. Such
political and social information is often supplemented through recurrent travel
to the country in question by lending officers as well as through information
obtained from representative offices or branches and subsidiaries which the
bank may maintain abroad.

In order to fill the requirements of banking and financial entities in country
risk analysis, a limited select group of current information sources is required.
The sources of such data are primarily the International Monetary Fund, the
United Nations, the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements, the
U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For
written assessments on individual economies, the U.S. Departments of Com-
merce and State, the Inter-American Development Bank, individual newsletters
published by banks or publishing houses and country risk rankings pub-
lished by Euromoney and the Institutional Investor are also used. That’s about it
for the essential core. For libraries, however, wanting to supplement such
sources with data from the individual countries themselves, I recommend the
monthly, quarterly, and annual recurrent publications of the individual coun-
try’s central bank, monetary authority, and the superintendent of banks.

Data on International Lending and
Developing Economies’ External Debt

1. The World Bank, World Debt Tables, External Public Debt of Developing
   Countries, Washington, D.C., annual, with recurrent supplements. This is
   the primary source of external public debt and debt servicing.
2. Bank for International Settlements, Maturity Distribution of International
   Bank Lending, semiannual, and The External Position of Banks in Group
   of Ten Countries and Switzerland, quarterly, Basle, Switzerland. This is
   the primary source for data on industrial economies’ commercial bank
   international claims and liabilities.
3. Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
   Federal Reserve Board, Joint News Release, Country Exposure Lending
   Survey, Washington, D.C., semiannual. This is the primary source of data
   on consolidated U.S. bank lending internationally. The report consolidates
   parent, branch, and Edge Act corporations of U.S. banks in regard to cross
   border and nonlocal currency claims. In a separate table, claims are
   reallocated to reflect claims guaranteed by residents of another country.
   monthly. This publication presents in great detail the foreign activity of
   banks and Edge Act corporations operating in the United States. Branch
   and foreign subsidiary activity, however, is excluded.
5. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve
   Statistical Release, “Geographical Distribution of Assets and Liabilities
   of Major Foreign Branches of U.S. Banks,” (E11), Washington, D.C.,
quarterly. This statistical release details asset and liability positions by country of customer of the major foreign branches of U.S. banks.

6. World Bank, Borrowing in International Capital Markets, Foreign and International Bond Issues, Publicized Eurocurrency Credits, Washington, D.C., semiannually. This publication provides comprehensive information on publicized Eurocurrency credits and foreign and international bonds. Data are presented by country and individual credit or bond issue and include the interest rate, the term, the various fees and the lead and comanager banks.

7. Euromoney, London, monthly. Each month, Euromoney publishes a section on currently publicized syndicated loans, by borrowing entity. The amount of the credit, the interest rate, the term and the lead management group are included.


1. International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics, Washington, D.C., monthly. This source is indispensable for country risk analysis. Updated monthly, the International Financial Statistics (IFS) presents current and historical data in printed and tape form on individual IMF member countries. Data include series on exchange rates, international reserves, monetary aggregates, government finance, major and total exports, imports, balance of payments aggregates, and national income accounts.

2. International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Yearbook, Washington, D.C., annual, updated monthly. This source, produced in written and tape form, provides current and historical data on the origin and destination of exports and imports of IMF member countries.

3. International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook, Washington, D.C., annual, with updates. The Balance of Payments Yearbook presents in printed and tape form the most detailed, consistent series available of balance of payments data on IMF member countries. Details on the service account (which includes tourism inflows and outflows) as well as short-term and long-term capital movements are presented in historical series.

4. International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, Washington, D.C., annual. The IMF also publishes this highly specialized yearbook which presents details on government tax and other revenues as well as government expenditures.

annual. The World Bank Atlas, in pamphlet form, contains estimates of population, Gross National Product (GNP), and per capita GNP in current U.S. dollars for most countries of the world. Growth rates for population and per capita GNP (in real terms) are shown. Data are shown graphically in map format with companion tables. A total of 185 countries and territories is listed, including many countries not listed in the IMF publications. The World Development Report is a more thorough source but covers fewer countries.

6. United Nations (U.N.), Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, New York, monthly. The U.N. publishes annually the Statistical Yearbook, which contains detailed tables with country economic data. Many of these tables are updated in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, such that this monthly source becomes more valuable for country risk analysis purposes. The tables on national income accounts present more detail on GNP composition than those available from the IMF.

7. International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, Geneva, Switzerland, annual. Data on employment and unemployment of Latin American economies are difficult to obtain. Even data found should not be used readily for intercountry comparisons. The Yearbook of Labour Statistics does present unemployment data that may prove useful.

Descriptive Sources Useful in Country Risk Analysis

1. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Background Notes, on countries of the world, updated periodically. This is a series of short, authoritative pamphlets on the countries and territories of the world written by officers of the U.S. Department of State’s geographic bureaus. Each Background Note includes information on the country’s land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. Also included are maps, brief travel notes, lists of government officials, and a bibliography. These pamphlets provide a brief, general introduction to conditions in a particular country.

2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Industry & Trade Administration, Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States, updated annually. This is a continuing series of brief reports on 130 countries covering their current economic conditions and future trends as well as potential effects of these on U.S. business. Each report is prepared on the scene by U.S. foreign service officers, who pinpoint the economic and financial condition of the country and the marketing prospects for U.S. products. Included in each report is a table of key economic indicators.

3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Industry & Trade Administration, Over-
seas Business Reports (about 50 reports published per year). This is a useful series of reports covering about 100 countries. Titles vary, such as “Marketing in (name of country),” “Doing Business in . . . ,” “World Trade Outlook for . . . ,” etc. Country information often includes industry trends, trade regulations, information on the tariff system, taxes, direct foreign investment, etc.

4. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, Washington, D.C., annual. The IDB each year does country assessments of member countries. The analysis is well done but becomes quickly dated; the latest (1979) report details 1979 developments; it was published in fall 1980.

5. Business International Corporation, Business Latin America, New York, weekly. This publication carries up-to-date business and economic information useful to businessmen involved in Latin America. Periodically, “Business Outlooks” are prepared which assess a particular economy’s performance the past year and project descriptively performance in the current year.

6. Barclays Bank Group, ABECOR Country Report, London, irregular. In two pages, this series provides an assessment of an analyzed country’s economic and social condition; while not in depth, the country reports do provide a brief perspective.

7. International Currency Review, London, bimonthly. This publication assesses the stability of exchange rates and evaluates the strengths of currencies throughout the world. Within its assessments, the journal evaluates government policies and current and anticipated economic and financial conditions.

Country Risk Listings

1. Euromoney, London, monthly. Twice each year, Euromoney publishes country risk tables that are based on ranking the interest rate spreads and maturities of syndicated Euromarket loans to public sector borrowers. The tables include the number and value of Euromarket syndicated loans during the period analyzed and the Euromoney ranking. This country risk ranking depends on market perceptions of the country in question as evidenced by the terms of syndicated credits extended.

2. Institutional Investor, New York, monthly. Institutional Investor also publishes twice each year country risk tables. The rankings are based on input obtained from about 75 banks active in international lending, with greater weights placed on those banks with the largest worldwide lending and the more sophisticated country risk analysis. Each banker is asked to rate the credit worthiness of each country on a 0 to 100 scale.
Economic and Statistical Publications
by Caribbean Basin Central Banks
and Monetary Authorities

BAHAMAS
   Central Bank of the Bahamas
      Quarterly Review

BARBADOS
   Central Bank of Barbados
      Economic and Financial Statistics (Monthly)
      Quarterly Report
      Annual Statistical Digest

BELIZE
   Monetary Authority of Belize
      Quarterly Review
      Statistical Digest (Quarterly)

COLOMBIA
   Banco de la República
      Revista del Banco de la República (Monthly)
   Superintendencia Bancaria
      Revista (Quarterly)

COSTA RICA
   Banco Central de Costa Rica
      Boletín Estadístico (Monthly)
      Crédito y Cuentas Monetarias (Monthly)
      Cifras de Cuentas Nacionales de Costa Rica (Annual)
      Estadísticas Fiscales
   Auditoria General de Bancos
      Publicación Mensual

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
   Banco Central de la República Dominicana
      Boletín Mensual
   Superintendencia de Bancos de la República Dominicana
      Informe Estadístico Trimestral (Quarterly)

EL SALVADOR
   Banco Central de la Reserva de El Salvador
      Revista Mensual

GUATEMALA
   Banco de Guatemala
      Boletín Estadístico (Monthly)
      Informe Económico (Quarterly)
   Superintendencia de Bancos
      Boletín de Estadísticas Bancarias (Quarterly)
Guyana
Bank of Guyana
  *Statistical Bulletin* (Monthly)

Honduras
Banco Central de Honduras
  *Boletín Estadístico* (Monthly)

Jamaica
Bank of Jamaica
  *Monthly Review*
  *Statistical Digest* (Monthly)

Leeward-Windward Islands
East Caribbean Currency Authority (St. Kitts)
  *Economic and Financial Review* (Quarterly)

Mexico
Banco de México
  *Información Económica Series* (Monthly)
  *Actividad Económica de México*
  *Indicadores Económicos*
  *Precios*
  *Producción y Ventas del Sector Industrial*
  *Sector Externo*
  *Moneda y Banca*
  *Indicadores Oportunos—Comercio Exterior*

Netherlands Antilles
Bank Van de Nederlandse Antillen, Central Bank
  *Quarterly Bulletin*

Nicaragua
Superintendencia de Bancos y de Otras Instituciones
  *Información Trimestral del Sistema Bancario y de Otras Instituciones de Crédito*

Panama
Comisión Bancaria Nacional
  *Boletín Estadístico Anual*
  *Informativo Mensual*

Trinidad and Tobago
Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
  *Monthly Statistical Digest*
  *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*

Venezuela
Banco Central de Venezuela
  *Boletín Mensual*
Superintendencia de Bancos
  *Boletín Semestral* (Semiannual)
I would like to discuss bank sources of economic information with you this afternoon. As a professor of banking and international finance, and at least a part-time Latin Americanist, I share many of the information resource needs of my banker friends dealing with Latin America. Rather than limit the discussion to my own particular and very specific research needs, I thought it might be more useful if I shared with you my understanding of the major sources of information utilized by private bankers—consistent with the private sector theme of the panel. My international banking contacts are primarily with regional banks, but I did have an opportunity recently to speak with people in two major New York banks.

As you are all aware, bankers are major users and suppliers of economic information about both their home countries and foreign countries. U.S. banks acquire economic information about Latin America for their internal use in making loan decisions, in setting limits on the overall amount of exposure that they can accept in different countries, and in advising bank customers on many aspects of their business activities in these countries. Some banks also publish economic information on Latin America for public use.

The nature and quantity of published economic information acquired depends upon the size of the bank and the position of the person interested in Latin America within the bank, whether the person is a lending officer or a staff economist concerned primarily with the setting of country leading limits. Lending officers are obviously more concerned with particular companies and industries within the various countries although general economic and political conditions are also important in determining the profitability of a lending relationship. Only the largest banks—say the top twenty—have designated economic units to engage in more long-run, fundamental, statistical analysis. In smaller banks, all of the analysis has to be performed by senior lending officers.

I should indicate at the start of this discussion that international bankers, particularly lending officers, make extensive use of nonpublished information sources. Large banks with branches in Latin America rely heavily on weekly reports by local branch managers. Smaller banks acquire information from their Latin American correspondent banks. Traveling to the countries of interest is also common.
Probably the first item on the reading agenda of a U.S. banker dealing with Latin America is some sort of weekly economic newsletter, such as *Rundts Weekly Intelligence* which covers all countries in the world or specialized Latin American newsletters such as *Noticias* and *Latin America Weekly Report* and *Regional Reports*. In addition to providing current information, management initials on such newsletters are often used as an indication to Federal authorities that they are keeping up on areas where their bank has a loan exposure.

The second important category of much used publications is general international financial and economic publications, such as:

1. *The Economist*
2. *Euromoney*, with special country supplements like the current one in Mexico
4. *The Financial Times and World Business Weekly*

The third general category of materials consulted is a broad one including the most respected U.S. businesses and international affairs journals, such as:

2. *The Wall Street Journal*  
3. *Business Week*  
4. *Forbes*  
5. *Fortune*  
6. *Time*  
7. *Newsweek*  
8. *World Affairs*  
9. *Foreign Policy*

The Latin American equivalents of these general interest publications are also read: *Visión*, *Visão*, *Veja*, *Mercado* (Argentina), *Expansión* (Mexico), and *El Mercurio*. Regional banks make much less use of these publications than the major banks.

These various journals are read for general information, and clippings from the journals are entered into the various country files. Let’s look at other types of country specific information that enters these files.

One of the more common and important entries is reports from other banks. This includes annual reports and other regular and special reports from domestic banks in the country of interest. Some of the more important bank publications in Latin America are those from Banco do Brasil and Banco de Descontos in Brazil, the Banco Unión of Venezuela, the Bancomer and the Banco Nacional de México. Non-Latin banks with operations in Latin America also issue country reports: the Kredit Bank (Belgium), the ABN bank (Netherlands), Banco di Roma, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Some U.S. banks also distribute Latin American country reports—The First Boston. The Bolsa Review (Bank of London and South America), of course, is in a class to itself.

The next category of important publications in country files would be those of central banks, annual reports and other publications. Major banks try to
take almost everything published by central banks. All banks will have annual reports.

Contacts with other Latin American government information sources seems to be somewhat irregular. The Mercado de Valores of Nacional Financiera in Mexico and Colombia Today from the Colombian Information Service are typical of these publications. Much of this material seems to come on a volunteer basis from the different departments in the various countries. The flow of information can be stimulated by a call to a commercial attaché’s office in Washington.

Another important source of local information for country files is the publications of the various chambers of commerce in Latin America. The utility of the different publications varies widely. That of Brazil is highly rated.

One also finds commonly in country files country reports by the major U.S. accounting firms operating in Latin America, such as Price Waterhouse’s Doing Business in . . . . Some banks consider the Organization of American State’s publication, A Statement of the Laws in . . . on Matters Concerning Business an important country file item.

In addition, there are some country specific publications designed particularly for the use of Latin American loan officers, such as Robert Morris Corporation’s publication, A Guide to Spreading and Analysis of (Bank) Statements of (Mexico). The International Trade Reporter of the Foreign Credit Insurance Bureau is used to keep up with collections problems in the various countries. The Export Shipping Manual of the Bureau of National Affairs provides banks with technical information on documentation requirements in the various Latin American countries served by U.S. bankers.

One could not complete a discussion of country file entries without mentioning Commerce Department publications, such as Foreign Economic Trends and Overseas Business Reports. For smaller countries this becomes an important source of information, especially for smaller banks. There is some skepticism about the FET because it does have a “trade booster” bias.

Although it goes beyond the building of country files, one should not ignore Business International Publications, particularly the weekly Business Latin America and Financing Foreign Operations as an important, sophisticated addition to country information. They are good but they are expensive and are not used by some of the smaller regional banks involved in international lending.

All of this country information is available for loan officers and country risk analysts, for their use in making lending decisions and setting country limits. In the regional banks it will be the responsibility of these individuals to pull the necessary information together themselves. In the larger banks they will have the assistance of their bank librarian in review and search activities. With the use of the Bus-Dex service at Chase, for example, a loan officer could
request information on the cement industry in Argentina. Major bank librarians use a wide variety of indices and information retrieval systems, the New York Times Index, PAIS, the International Times Series, and Predicast on Lockheed. The Funk and Scott International Index was noted as a particularly useful source, with information by SIC product number and country.

For information about specific companies in Latin America, loan officers can turn to Dunn and Bradstreet International. Soon to be added is Moody's International Manual, covering 9,000 international companies. There seems to be some doubt about the value of these services—$85 for two lines and the information can't even be shown to the Exim Bank. Since most of the companies to which U.S. banks are lending have financial statements audited by big eight firms, bankers do not seem to feel a great shortage of company specific information. The services do sell, but loan officers seem more concerned with the lack of industry data than company data.

Let's move now from the most specific company information of loan officers, to the more general and statistical information most likely to be used by country risk analysts, or perhaps the senior lending officer in smaller banks. These sources would include:

1. The basic IMF statistical publications, International Financial Statistics (always), Direction of Trade, The Balance of Payments Yearbook
2. Annual reports of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank
3. The IDB's Economic and Social Progress in Latin America (with individual country reports)
4. The World Bank Debt Tables (essential for country risk analysts)
6. ECLA publications are occasionally used, but grouped data is of less interest to bankers.

Finally, bankers can buy Latin American country risk assessments from a variety of rather expensive sources such as Frost and Sullivan, Beri, Ltd., and a final summary from Business International. These are occasionally bought by bankers, but even without purchases they come in from time to time as introductory offers. Free and competitive country risk ratings are also published by Euromoney and Institutional Investor.

It has recently become possible to buy econometric forecasts for Latin America from U.S. companies like DRI and Wharton. External debt projections are available, for example. As the quality of internal forecasts has declined, they have gone international.

What are banker's concerns about information on Latin America? It is often stale. Bankers need quick information. Perhaps more serious as a concern is the quality, all of the way from balance of payments statistics to financial statements. In my own work on Mexico I have found instances where more
exports were recorded than the reported volume of production in particular industries. Lending in Latin America does seem to be subject to more information constraints than in the United States or Europe, but not necessarily more than in other developing areas.

Bankers in general do not seem to feel that limited information has caused them to miss many profitable lending opportunities in Latin America. It may have caused them to make some loans which they shouldn’t have, but the loss record in Latin America has been low, suggesting that is not the case either. On the other hand, they may have just been lucky.
This is the personal view of a scholar who does research on the economic aspects of the operations of U.S. multinational corporations (MNCs) in Latin America. The essay relates primarily to library materials available in the United States, such as those at The University of Texas at Austin. The focus is on economic data which might be used in statistical analyses of the causes and economic effects of MNC investments in Latin America.

Studies of the causes of MNC foreign investments often deal with the investment incentives provided by host governments and the discouragements in the form of government restrictions and political risks. The other influences on the levels of MNC foreign investments, such as the availability and cost of raw materials and labor supplies and the size of markets in the foreign areas, seem to receive much less attention in the published academic studies.

The broader economic effects of MNC foreign investments which seem to get the greatest emphasis are the effects on the host countries: (1) supplies of capital and technology; (2) export levels and types and how they are influenced by MNC abilities and motivations; (3) imports; (4) national income levels and growth; (5) personal income distribution; and (6) specific costs and benefits of various aspects of MNC operations, especially in comparison with the MNC's themselves and their home countries. A number of related issues which also receive emphasis can be viewed as more political and social in nature as distinct from economic in the narrow sense of the term. These include the issues of economic control by the MNCs and dependence by the host countries.

The most popular kind of statistical analysis used in studying the causes and effects of MNC investments in Latin America and other developing areas are those that involve some type of correlation analysis using standard least-squares regression techniques. For usable results, these techniques require large numbers of observations, that is, comparable economic data for a given country for a larger number of time period or for a large number of countries (or other entities, such as individual firms) for a given time period. Also, the statistical results can have more precise meaning to the extent that the underlying data can be broken down by type of industry, geographic area, and kind of economic activity or flow (e.g., investment outlays, domestic purchases, imports, employment, production, domestic sales, exports, and profits).
Some sources of published economic data on MNC foreign operations and Latin American countries which are found in U.S. libraries and which satisfy fairly well the criteria discussed above—large numbers of observations, comparability over time or among countries, and detail by industry, area, and type of activity—include the major international organizations, Latin American national governments and central banks, Latin American regional integration organizations, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and a few universities (Table 1).

**TABLE 1**
**SOURCES OF GOOD ECONOMIC DATA ON THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN U.S. MNCs AND LATIN AMERICA**

Inter-American Development Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
International Labour Office
International Monetary Fund
Latin American central banks
Latin American national governments
Latin American regional integration organizations, for example:
- Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)
- Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) Secretariat
- The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
- Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL)
- Secretariat of the General Central American Integration Treaty (SEICA)
Organization of American States
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
United Nations, including:
- Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL)
- Food and Agricultural Organization
- Statistical Office
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United States Department of Commerce
University study centers, for example:
- Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles
- Latin American Data Bank, University of Florida

Some other data sources may not provide the continuity and comparability found in the statistical series reported by the organizations referred to above, but they often will provide a richness of detail, an immediacy in reporting, and useful interpretations of economic developments. These other sources include local and (North) American chambers of commerce in individual Latin America countries, private information services, and various U.S. government agencies. In Latin American and other developing countries, good economic data reports are generally scarce and those that are published by public agencies are often in limited supply. In many of these countries, private information
services, therefore, will be especially useful. Important private research foundations and publishing houses include the following Brazilian examples: the Getúlio Vargas Foundation and such São Paulo publishers as Editora Banas and Abril-Tec Editora. Useful Latin American periodicals that focus on economic conditions and include economic data (often in tabular form) include the following Venezuelan examples: Mensaje Económico Financiero, Revista Económica Venezolana, Marino Recio y Max Suarez—Informe Confidencial, and the Caracas newspaper El Universal. Unfortunately, the availability of the periodicals and other reports of private information services located in Latin America seems to be fairly spotty, even in the best U.S. Latin American library collections.

U.S. and European private information services which give good coverage of Latin American economic conditions include the Business International Corporation, the Economic Intelligence Unit of London (which publishes a Quarterly Economic Review for various Latin American countries), and Predicasts and other similar indexes to data sources.

U.S. private information services which give information about individual U.S. companies and their foreign operations include Moody's manuals and Standard and Poor's reports. U.S. government agencies that publish helpful background information about foreign countries for U.S. citizens and businessmen include the Agency for International Development, the Bureau of International Commerce, and the Department of State.


The principal problems with MNC-Latin American economic data that can be obtained in U.S. libraries are: (1) insufficient detail by industry and other firm classifications (e.g., foreign versus local control), by region within each country, and, in some cases, even by country; (2) delays in the availability of recent data; (3) a lack of comparability, as among different Latin American countries, and over time for many of the more up-to-date and detailed data series reported by data services in each of the Latin American countries (especially those reported by the private information services); (4) as mentioned previously, a relative scarcity in U.S. libraries of many of the reports from private Latin American information services; and (5) the fact that for some kinds of series relatively complete and comparable data for past years for all of the different Latin American countries simply do not exist.

The first two of the preceding problems—lack of detail and delays—apply with greatest force, it seems, to the data series which are provided by some of the U.S. and international organizations, who do a good job, on the other hand, of supplying comparable data for relatively large numbers of years and countries. The U.S. Department of Commerce, for example, typically will not give complete coverage for all individual Latin American countries in its *Survey of Current Business* reports on U.S. direct (MNC-type) foreign investments. Some annual data reports, such as the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations seem to be very slow (two or more years?) in getting to library shelves where they are accessible to library users. Delays in publication may be compounded by delays in binding and other processing requirements after the reports are received at the libraries. The Inter-American Development Bank, on the other hand, does a relatively good job of prompt reporting of the data in its *Economic and Social Progress in Latin America* and its regular annual report, and it makes its reports available, without charge, directly to interested university professors.

The problems of comparability, in the case of the data reported by many of the private information services in individual Latin American countries, and the high cost of some of these services make it understandable that such reports are not often found in U.S. libraries. Furthermore, the U.S. libraries which feature Latin American materials probably have more complete collections of the (presumably more reliable) international and official national data reports for Latin America, than those available to the individual Latin Americans who rely upon private information services within their own countries. Since library funds are limited, difficult choices have to be made in deciding which of the Latin American periodicals and private information services reports should be acquired. For example, if a library is going to subscribe to only one daily newspaper from Venezuela, the choice between the more complete economic
coverage of El Universal has to be weighed against the more accurate reflection of local political attitudes found in the country's other major newspaper, el Nacional.

While improvements in economic data availability for Latin American countries have been rapid in recent years, the availability of good data is still limited. For example, one important kind of data—comparable estimates of personal income distributions over a period of years—simply is nonexistent for most Latin American countries (although we must admit that for this kind of information the United States does not represent an ideal either). Despite the improvements in the Latin American data situation and the fact that some of the Latin American data deficiencies are not greatly different from our own, it must be recognized that the data problems for most Latin American countries are undoubtedly more serious than for the more highly industrialized nations of the world. Besides the problem of availability, questions have also been raised about the reliability of some of the Latin American data. Representative of this concern is the article by Robert W. West, "Wanted, Preferably Alive: Reliable Information on Mexico," Planning Review, vol. 7, no. 4 (July 1979), pp. 18-19.

The expansion of electronic data processing by governments and private business has created the potential for extensive, readily accessible electronic data banks of business and other economic information on the more industrialized countries of Latin America. If output from these data collections can be made available to researchers (in sufficiently aggregated form to protect the properly confidential information about individual organizations) this will be a great boon to economic analysis, and it could either replace or reform many of the traditional data collecting responsibilities of libraries. Machine-readable Latin American data files at the Latin American Data Bank of the University of Florida and some other Latin American data banks are already in existence, as reported by William G. Tyler, ed., Data Banks and Archives for Social Science Research on Latin America, (CLASP) Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs, Publication No. 6, 1975. Also, the U.S. Department of Commerce has developed a pilot electronic Worldwide Information and Trade System, which is designed to give U.S. firms market information on foreign countries, including Brazil and Mexico within this hemisphere, and to give foreign customers information about U.S. products available for export. A description of this project is provided in Richard Barovick, "WITS Links Buyers and Sellers," Business America, vol. 3, no. 14 (July 14, 1980), pp. 3-8. The possible benefits of such developments for both business market analysis and academic research may be seriously limited, however, because of Latin American fears that foreign access to the electronic data processing systems within their countries might result in a violation of their national sovereignty. For one report of such fears, see Ney Seara Kruel, "Brazil's DPers Solidify
National Policy Stances,” *Computerworld*, vol. 12, no. 47 (November 20, 1978), pp. 10–11. Of course, U.S. libraries increasingly are offering electronic or computer-based reference searches which can be used to identify and locate Latin American economic data and other economic information sources. Examples of useful databases for this purpose are ABI/INFORM and PAIS INTERNATIONAL.

While it is hoped and expected that American libraries will improve their supplies of economic data on MNCs and Latin America, I feel that recognition should be given to the fact that the libraries with which I am familiar have, on the whole, done a good job within the limits of practicality and economic feasibility.
21. Multinational Participation in Brazilian Book Publishing

Laurence Hallewell

There are few economic developments for which no early precedent can be found. Multinational publishing was foreshadowed in the great overseas expansion of the Paris booktrade in the years following Waterloo, spearheaded by Hachette, Firmin—Didot, and Bossange. Within ten years the latter had branches in Quebec, Montreal, New York, Mexico City, Madrid, London, Naples, Leipzig, Odessa, and Rio de Janeiro. Bossange’s Brazilian subsidiary eventually passed to its German-born manager Laemmert, whose firm, together with the Rio branch of Garnier Freres, dominated the Brazilian booktrade (such as it was) throughout the rest of the nineteenth century.

Brazilians of that period had a notorious social prejudice against engaging in trade of any kind. The country’s economy was controlled by foreigners. The English did the wholesaling, the French retailed luxury goods, and the Portuguese constituted the more humdrum types of shopkeepers. One of the latter, Francisco Alves, set up a minor transnational publishing house of his own when, early in this century, he arranged a temporary merger with Bertrand of Lisbon (then owned by the printer Bastos) and Aillaud of Paris. But Aillaud, Alves, Bastos & Cia. fell apart upon the division of Alves’s estate after his death in 1917. By that time the Brazilian booktrade had already received its first direct American participation with the establishment in 1911 of a Rio branch of the W. M. Jackson Company of New York.

Generally speaking, however, multinational operations before World War I were limited to public utilities and finance. In the case of Brazil, the English owned many of the larger banking houses and nearly all the railways, while the Canadian-owned Brazilian Light and Traction Company (now BRASCAN) provided the street tramways and the electric power to operate them. The easy profits from supplying raw materials in World War II provided Brazil (and a number of other countries) with the resources to nationalize such utilities, enabling their erstwhile owners to diversify into other more profitable activities: witness the multifarious present-day interests of BRASCAN.

Early in 1955, during the presidency of João Café Filho, the Superintendência da Moeda e Crédito (SUMOC) issued its famous—or notorious—Instrução 113 to stimulate the entry of foreign firms through exchange, customs, and taxation privileges. The newcomers undoubtedly contributed to the first Brazilian “economic miracle” under Kubitschek, providing a huge expansion in manufacturing industry, albeit at the cost of probably the greatest
foreign debt in the Third World. In many areas—motor vehicle production, for instance—the foreign firms introduced completely new industries into the country. In others, their competition completely altered the structure of the market. One example is the manufacture of cellulose and paper, an industry with a very long history by Brazilian standards, and one which had been dominated for decades by two Paulista families, the Weiszflogs (owners of the Melhoramentos organization) and the Klabins. These remain important but their share of the market is now shrunk to a mere 30 percent: the rest is in the hands of such overseas firms as the American Champion and Burroughs, the Japanese CENIBRA, Canadian EUCATEX, Portuguese EMPAR, British Aray, and the Swedish-Brazilian consortium Mobasa-Modo-Battistella. In yet other cases foreign firms have taken over completely industries that had been Brazilian owned: the obvious example is that of the pharmaceutical industry, where worldwide dominance by a few multinationals is assured by their control of key patents.

Multinational penetration into the communications industry came relatively late. Reader’s Digest began Latin American operations early in World War II, but this was an isolated phenomenon, encouraged by a U.S. State Department anxious to combat Axis propaganda. Multinationals are naturally most concerned with the media as a vehicle for advertising, and so their earliest and most concentrated investments have been in broadcasting and the periodical press. This is a vast and important subject, but one beyond the scope of this paper. We would, however, suggest that overseas participation in television and journalism, perhaps because of its total lack of subtlety, gives rise to a quite disproportionate resentment in nationalist quarters. The (quite incorrect) allegation by a military acquaintance that the censura prévia on soft porn magazines lasted only as long as these remained under Brazilian ownership, and was lifted as soon as they sold out to foreigners, is, unfortunately, typical.

Intervention in the ordinary booktrade by overseas firms began with the establishment of subsidiaries by foreign publishers in order to import and distribute their own products. For many years the local market had been too small for the publishing of technical books in many subjects to be economically viable, making dependence on imports unavoidable (Table 1). The chief sources were the United States, France, and Portugal.

Despite the success of the W. M. Jackson Company (whose 20-volume Encyclopedia e diccionário internacional of 1914—1936 remains an invaluable guide in many of the byways of Brazilian studies), there was a continued demand in Brazil for foreign encyclopedias and dictionaries. Indeed, apart from the huge consumption of Bibles and other religious books by the Protestant missions from the southern United States that are so active in Brazil, encyclopedias and dictionaries have always constituted the largest category of its book imports from North America. It was natural, therefore, that the
TABLE 1

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Portugal</th>
<th>U.S.A.</th>
<th>U.K.</th>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
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Source: Calculated from figures given in the annual *Comércio exterior do Brasil*.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. should have been among the first American firms to set up a Brazilian branch to commercialize its wares. Formed in the same year (1951) was Difusão Européia do Livro (DIFEL), representing Garnier Frères. Hachette followed in 1953.

Then, at the end of the 1950s Brazil began to revolutionize the provision of higher education. The 44,100 undergraduates of 1950 became 93,202 by 1960, increasing to 155,781 in 1965, 425,478 in 1970, and 1,072,548 in 1975. The 2,489 mastership students of 1960 had grown to 16,002 fifteen years later, by which time there were also some 1,258 doctoral candidates. This expansion was accompanied by a corresponding growth in the number of foreign firms with Brazilian subsidiaries to market their university-level textbooks.

Until 1957 there was no reason for these firms to consider manufacture in Brazil because books, deemed a class of imports essential to economic development, benefitted from an exchange-rate subsidy, a subsidy so large that U.S. books reached the consumer in Rio at a price lower than he would have paid in New York. The termination of the subsidy was accompanied by the lifting of import duty on all books except children’s picture books and those in luxury bindings, and as a result, many American publishers started supplying the Brazilian market with books reprinted by their subsidiaries in low-cost countries, notably India and Japan (a source of American texts omitted from Table 1).

From marketing imports in a foreign language to publishing translations of them in Portuguese—maybe with the addition of some Brazilian statistics, or other such slight adaptation—was but a step. Advanced textbooks are usually expensive to produce in the first place, but once much of the original cost—e.g., for illustrations—has been covered by sales at hom, a comparatively small Portuguese language edition becomes viable. It was logical to have such
editions printed in the country: the domestic printing industry was growing apace and modernizing, labor costs were low, and there was agitation in Brazil for the reintroduction of tariff barriers on books printed abroad in the national language, except for those originating in Portugal. As this development coincided with a new tendency in North America and Europe for publishers themselves to merge and pass into the ownership of the great communications conglomerates, such as Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), finance was no problem.

By the late 1960s the national publishers had become sufficiently concerned for the government to feel the need to make reassuring noises. The official Grupo Executivo da Indústria do Livro (GEIL) issued a relatório on November 1, 1967, which included a paean of praise for the way USAID had been subsidizing Portuguese translations of American textbooks, and the following February 15th an editorial in GEIL’s Boletim informativo stressed that the advent of foreign-owned subsidiaries would be “fortalecendo o nosso parque editorial.” The reaction of the extreme nationalists was voiced by Nelson Werneck Sodré in his Síntese de história da cultura brasileira (1970): not only was such “aid” mere dumping (even when the subsidies went to national publishers), but Brazilian youth was being perverted by foreign textbooks with nothing Brazilian about them “beyond the language in which they were printed.” Soon even moderate opinion began to publicize its alarm; see the Correio do livro for January 1971, or the interview with Edgard Blucher (then president of the Brazilian book publishers’ association, the Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros—SNEL) which appeared in Banas for September 15/28, 1975 as “Livros: a luta contra a desnacionalização.”

When Eduardo Portella, who has close family connections with a publishing house (Tempo Brasileiro), became education minister in March 1979, he was easily persuaded to endorse a SNEL-inspired bill that would have limited new entry into the publishing trade to firms with a minimum of 60 percent Brazilian ownership. Portella, however, had little influence, being regarded as dangerously liberal by most of his colleagues in the cabinet, and they seem to have blocked any project of his on principle. He was finally ousted in December 1980 when he failed to avert a nationwide strike of university professors. He has been replaced by an army colonel—duly promoted general for the occasion—whose immediate preoccupation has, rather naturally, been the situation in the universities. Meanwhile SNEL has sought wider sympathies by presenting a document by its current president, Mário Fittipaldi, A indústria do livro no Brasil: empresas nacionais e estrangeiras competindo no mercado local, for debate at the Stockholm conference of the International Publishers’ Association (May 18–22, 1980).

Foreign intervention in publishing can come in a variety of guises and disguises. McGraw-Hill, with other subsidiaries in Australia, Canada, Japan,
Mexico, Panama, South Africa, and West Germany, prefers to trade under its own name, presumably trusting in its worldwide renown. It seems McGraw-Hill do Brasil was only created when the aging Octalles Marcondes Ferreira turned down a 1966 offer of $28,000,000 to buy Companhia Editora Nacional, which was at that time Brazil’s leading textbook publisher at all educational levels, with control of nearly 60 percent of the market. Harper & Row do Brasil has adopted the rather transparent acronym HARBRA. Encyclopaedia Britannica do Brasil uses its name as its imprint, but the two multivolume encyclopedias it has published in Portuguese have gone under the enigmatic names of Barsa and Mirador. The pioneer Jackson Company, after forty years’ trading under its own name, now functions through a group of subsidiary imprints of which Mérito is the most important. John Wiley is content with a 49.9 percent stockholding in Livros Técnicos e Científicos (LTC), a consortium formed originally by the national firms AGIR, Polígono, and Ao Livro Técnico—of whom the latter is itself partly foreign owned. Time-Life Books, on the other hand, carries its own name in its Brazilian version, although the series is in fact published by José Olympio under a licensing agreement of 1967.

If a foreign firm merely acquires an interest in an existing Brazilian company and does nothing to advertise the fact, there will be no way for it to be known, short of someone wading through the files of the foreign exchange control section of the Banco Central do Brasil. Even connections that are not deliberately obscured may be hard to unravel because of the very complexities that taxation and other considerations impose upon the operation of transnational business. For instance, EXPED (Expansão Editorial, S.A.) was founded in 1966 by AGGS—Artes Gráficas Gomes de Souza—at that time the largest printing firm in Brazil. AGGS had been set up by LTB—Listas Telefônicas Brasileiras—to print its directories, but they were part owned by Technical Advertising and Sales Engineering Corporation of Panama, the proprietors of Yellow Pages (UK) Ltd., and whose ultimate control was vested in companies associated with the Canadian press magnate Lord Thompson of Fleet.

The subject is further complicated by some of the more nationalistic Brazilian polemicists’ insistence on including firms controlled by Brazilian citizens of foreign birth, particularly if these happen to follow publishing policies similar to those of their kinsfolk abroad. The Brazilian Aguilar firm, before it was reformed in the mid-1970s as the Novo Aguilar, was directed by the naturalized nephew of the head of the Madrid house. The outstandingly successful Editora Abril is headed by Víctor Civitá. He is not only Italian-born and American-trained (he once worked for Time-Life, Inc.), but he also happens to have a brother in Buenos Aires who runs a publishing firm there with a similar orientation, and an almost identical name, Editorial Abril. In one respect at least, Civitá’s national origin counts for more than either his old U.S. connection or his persisting Argentine one: Mickey Mouse comics in Brazil (an
Abril domain) derive their material from the Disney organization’s Italian subsidiary, rather than directly from Los Angeles. Abril also has an important West German link: with Bertelsmann in the Circulo do Livro, a new-style book club, exploiting methods successfully pioneered by Bertelsmann in Europe, where he controls companies in several countries, including Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the German Federal Republic.

Merely being foreign does not, however, guarantee success. Indeed, a representative in Rio of the British booktrade has voiced to me the opinion that the most remarkable fact about the foreign invasion of the Brazilian book market has been the high proportion of casualties: ventures which have had to be scaled down from the original project as planned, or given up altogether. Relevant here, perhaps, is the admission in a 1968 USAID report that “Educational publishing in Brazil and educational publishing in the United States have greater differences than similarities. The transfer of techniques is not easy because the basic publishing patterns are different.”

Edibolso, in an attempt to develop large-scale cheap-format publishing, is an example of a firm that has progressed much more slowly than its sponsors must have expected. That Edibolso consisted of Bantam Books (the world’s largest paperback publisher), Editora Abril, Distribuidora Record (by far the most successful of Brazil’s general trade publishers), and FIAT of Turnin can hardly have been due to lack of expertise. The traditional book market outside the educational field is, of course, still small in Brazil, but the whole idea of “pocketbook” style publishing is to create a completely new mass market. The Brazilian consumer is a conservative fellow, often very reluctant to accept new products. But his reluctance in this case would seem the natural result of inadequate product differentiation, particularly with respect to price. The U.K. market into which Allen Lane introduced the original Penguin paperbacks of 1935 was, in potential size, quite comparable to that of Brazil in the 1970s. But he chose a selling price of 6d., at a time when even a cheapish hardback novel went for 6/-—a ratio of 12:1. Unfortunately, Edibolso’s unduly timid Brazilian predecessors had already established the price ratio between livros de bolso and traditional format books at a miserable 3:1.

A firm that retired altogether, although for reasons not directly involved with Brazil, was Harcourt, Brace. In 1973 José Olympio, the premier Brazilian literary publisher, was in deep trouble, through over optimistic diversification (into audiovisual materials and education “kits”) and expansion (the acquisition of the former authors’ cooperative, Sabiá), compounded by the effects of the oil crisis and the sudden rise in world paper prices. The firm was further hit when its installment sales collapsed with the saturation of the subscription books market. Negotiations were begun for the New York company to make a substantial investment, but they were frustrated by a depression on Wall Street which sent Harcourt shares sliding from $125 to $21. Not only was the deal with J.O. called off, but Harcourt even had to discontinue operation of three
important academic houses acquired in West Germany during 1970. Olympio then turned to EMPAR (Empreendimentos Portugueses do Brasil Participações), a holding company owned by the Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa of Lisbon. This led to EMPAR’s taking a 19.8 percent stake in Olympio, but plans to enlarge this and give Olympio the wherewithal to purchase Companhia Editora Nacional were frustrated within a month of their being mooted by the outbreak of the April 1974 Revolution in Portugal. Octalles had died the previous year and his elderly brothers were anxious to sell up and retire. A renewal of McGraw-Hill’s offer seemed likely, and there would have been a certain logic in their acquiring Brazil’s largest literary publisher at the same time as its largest educational house. Concern lest the country’s two biggest national publishing houses both fall into foreign ownership perturbed many influential Brazilians, including, it would seem, the eminence grise of the Revolution, Olympio author General Golbery do Couto e Silva himself. In a unique reversal of government policy, President Geisel ordered the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico to purchase control of both companies. Now, nearly six years later, BNDE is still trying to find Brazilian purchasers.

The bank’s problem illustrates the major reason for the difficulty the Brazilian publishing industry has in resisting foreign penetration: the nature of industrial proprietorship in Brazil. Almost every national firm, large or small, is owned by an individual or a single family or a small group of close personal friends. Impersonal ownership by a large anonymous body of shareholders is hardly known. The possibility exists in theory, but Delfim Netto’s 1971 attempt to create an American-style stockowning democracy overnight resulted simply in a minor South Sea Bubble, the bursting of which served to the middle-class Brazilian’s propensity to confine his financial adventuring to speculation in real estate.

This predominance of family firms has two main effects. The less serious—since its obvious dangers are gradually being acknowledged—is nepotism in choosing senior staff. The more serious is chronic undercapitalization and a dependence for finance upon three sources: the firm’s own resources, bank loans, and government handouts—the Brazilian industrialist’s everlasting concern to chegar ao guichê.

A few firms have resources outside book publishing. Melhoramentos of São Paulo is a giant papermaking and paper products combine. Editora Abril is primarily a periodicals publisher. Francisco Alves has been purchased by a shipping magnate. Otherwise, self-financing means the reinvestment of profits—safe but slow, and hardly a basis on which to compete with multinationals.

Bank loans are extremely expensive under conditions of three-digit inflation. They are also very difficult for a publishing house to obtain, for it will seldom have acceptable material assets to proffer as collateral. In fact, bank
finance usually enters the industry only by way of loans to printers, who are thereby put in a position to give normal commercial credit (60 to 90 days) to the publishers, who can in turn extend credit to their distributors and their retail customers.

Government financial assistance is a request routinely repeated at every representation made by the booktrade to explain its difficulties. Certain concessions, such as exemption from sales tax (a value-added tax in its current manifestation) were won long ago, but these benefit the foreign firm as much as the national one. Considerable government help is automatically available to any firm that is 60 percent or more Brazilian owned, but this help is assessed on a similar basis to that of bank loans, and so is seldom of any use to publishers. To overcome this, Pro-Livro, a special scheme aimed at helping the publishing trade, was launched in 1974, but its criteria seem to have been far too strict to have much impact. Its first year of operation produced thirty applications, of which twenty-six were rejected, two were still pending at the year’s end, and just two were approved. One of these was Nova Fronteira’s excellent Novo dicionário da língua portuguesa of Aurelio Buarque de Holanda Ferreira: hardly a desperate gambling of government money! Indeed, it has been so successful that even today booksellers here in the Northeast seem to be perpetually sold out and awaiting a new delivery. On the appointment of General Rubem Ludwig as education minister in December 1980, Pro-Livro was abruptly terminated. Rumor has it that the scheme was under attack because of the extent to which its funds were supporting trips abroad to “study foreign publishing.”

A much more readily available source of official finance has been the joint edition (co-edição) system, whereby a university or the Instituto Nacional do Livro undertakes to purchase a considerable proportion of a projected edition for distribution—free, or at a specially low price—to its own clientele (university students or, in the case of the INL, public libraries). The initiative can come from either party, and both names will appear in the imprint. Such a system enables publishers to consider for publication works whose normal sales would not reach the economic minimum of 3,000 copies or so. It depends, however, purely on the university’s or the INL’s needs, and the latter’s budget determines in advance the proportion to be made available for each type of literature (in recent years, 15 percent for poetry and drama, 20 percent for fiction, and the remaining 65 percent “Brazilian studies”). But even this can benefit multinationals just as well as national companies, since no attempt is made to single out the latter for its favors, although preference is usually given to works of Brazilian authorship.

The two do not necessarily coincide. Indeed, one of the side effects of the multinational’s much greater financial backing is its ability to attract any
national author it wants away from national publishers. The author does not even require the inducement of more advantageous conditions (although the control of markets in other countries enhances the possibility of a tempting offer): the very stability and renown of the foreigner often suffice of themselves.

What stability Brazilian publishers have enjoyed has come, overwhelmingly, from the security and profitability of the school textbook. Thus far there has been little TNC (transnational [i.e., multinational] corporation) involvement in this area. In Brazil, as elsewhere, multinational publishers are still mainly concerned with sci-tech and medical publishing. In the Brazilian case, average print runs for these subjects of between 5,000 and 10,000 (higher if we exclude first editions) compare quite favorably with those of the United States (about 6,000 copies), to say nothing of the United Kingdom or West Germany’s 5,000-copy editions, France’s 3,500, or Spain’s average of 3,000. Even so, there is already some trailing off into popularizations aimed at the general reader. Harper & Row do Brasil has recently launched the translation of a series on the psychology of all the various ages of man, called in Brazil A psicologia e você.

The multinationals have now begun to extend their activity in the educational field downward from university level to secondary school; a multinational invasion of the primary school field can only be a matter of time. Here Brazil presents an extremely attractive market, with the opportunity to sell editions larger than anywhere outside the Communist world. This is due in part to the general (but not imposed) uniformity of education throughout this huge country. It is owed in large part to the traditional nature of that education, in which the single course textbook still reigns supreme—a feature of all educational levels. Furthermore, as parents in most cases have to provide such textbooks themselves, the same decrease in sales during periods of economic stringency does not occur as when schoolbooks are provided out of public funds. Additionally, primary books are increasingly of the answer-book type, which precludes their being passed on to younger siblings or resold second-hand; thus a constant annual renewal of demand is assured.

Not only would large-scale foreign entry into the school textbook market have most serious implications for the majority of Brazilian publishers who are dependent upon it, but such an event would also most certainly undermine general trade publishing, by reducing the already inadequate provision of retail bookstores. Most bookshops outside Rio de Janeiro’s Zona Sul depend upon their schoolbook sales to remain economically viable. The desire of the schools to purchase the books they select directly from the publishers, simply for the commission they would get in reselling them to parents, threatens these sales. It is doubtful whether any multinational, lacking a stake in Brazilian trade books,
and keen to maximize sales and rationalize distribution, could resist such pressures, coupled with the fact that schools receive 10 percent less discount than retailers.

I am indebted to SNEL for most of the information contained in Table 2, which lists multinationals stated by them to be currently operating in the Brazilian booktrade. Where possible, I have listed the firms in chronological order. I made a few additions or changes, indicated by my use of italics. An asterisk indicates where associated Brazilian publishers are mentioned elsewhere in this paper. In a few cases I estimated the size of the firm’s current Brazilian back list: [bl: ].

To the multinationals listed in Table 2 may be added, according to the *Estado de São Paulo* (November 14, 1976), presumably through minority shareholdings in Brazilian companies, Longmans (UK) and Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich (USA), and negotiations have been pursued between Prentice-Hall (USA) and Atlas, a publisher of books on business administration. The dictionary publisher Globo of Porto Alegre was reported to have received unsolicited offers which it declined. An even longer list has been published by R. A. Amaral Vieira, a professor of communications and journalism, in the article “Alienação e comunicação” contributed to his collection *Comunicação de massa, o impasse brasileiro* (1978). Unfortunately, this jumbles together all branches of “produção cultural,” including periodical publishers, record publishers, motion picture distributors, and even papermakers. The additional names he supplies include Editora Macmillan Ltda. (a subsidiary of the New York Macmillan), Editora Harlequin [sic] S.A. (70 percent Harlequin Enterprises of Ontario—publishers of light romantic fiction—and 30 percent Casa do Livro Eldorado), and Editora Certa S.A. (controlled by Asesoría, Análisis y Ejecución de Proyectos S.A. of Panama). He further includes the Brazilian-owned Ao Livro Técnico as having Bernard Harold Ruderman and Meyer Leichman of New York as minority stockholders and Livraria José Olympio Editora as still having EMPAR with a 19.8 percent interest. Vieira also lists Editora Lello Brasileira, a subsidiary of the Oporto house, although an *Estado de São Paulo* article on the 1975 crisis in the Brazilian booktrade listed this as having gone into liquidation: perhaps a successor company was formed?

If it is difficult to discover just how many TNCs are involved in Brazilian publishing, it is almost impossible to estimate their share of the market, although merely to wander round a Brazilian bookshop suffices to convince one of their preponderance in certain subject fields. Medicine, for instance, is supposed to be 90 percent controlled by foreign-owned imprints, although there has been a competent national house (Guanabara-Koogan) specializing in the subject since the early 1930s. The only approximation to an overall figure I have yet found is that in Dorival Teixeira Vieira and Lenita Corrêa Camargo’s *Multinacionais no Brasil: diagnóstico e prognóstico* (1976). They give the
TNC share of publishing (including periodical publishing) and printing as 43 percent of turnover and 61 percent of profits. Unfortunately, besides embracing more activities than this paper is concerned with, their figures are now well out of date (they refer to 1974). The news magazine Visão provides a valuable annual survey of Brazilian companies, but this seems to exclude almost all the firms we are concerned with, presumably on the precise grounds that they are not truly "Brazilian." According to their latest (August 1980) survey, the largest Brazilian publisher was Abril (with 17.5 percent profits on assets of 1,534 million cruzeiros), followed in descending order by Bloch, Delta, Nacional, Saraiva, Ática, Guanabara-Koogan, Editora do Brasil, José Olympio (1 percent profits on assets of 149 millions), Círculo do Livro (a whopping 32 percent on 114 millions), Vecchi, Bernardo Álvares, Atlas, Ao Livro Técnico (18.3 percent on 66 millions), Brasil-América, Forense, LISA, Primor, Freitas Bastos, Lex, and Editora Globo.

It would, however, be misleading to think of the threat to an independent Brazilian national publishing industry purely in terms of the extension of foreign ownership. Ownership is not, in and of itself, control, and foreign-owned firms vary enormously in the extent to which they attempt to adapt their products to the local market. The Britannica’s current Enciclopédia Mirador, for example, includes a large proportion of excellent articles on Brazilian topics by Brazilian contributors. On the other hand, a national publisher may well devote a high proportion of his publishing program to foreign authors. There are perfectly valid financial reasons for his doing so. The media have ensured that the name Arthur Haley, for instance, is at least as familiar to the Brazilian bookbuyer as is Jorge Amado. The conditions of employment and promotion of Brazilian university professors are seldom conducive to their writing textbooks. Even on Brazilian subjects, the participation of the translated works of foreign Brazilianists bulks large on the market (and in the university curriculum). This says much for the far greater opportunities for research abroad (better libraries, more time, more money). It probably also reflects the unsatisfactory nature of much serious writing by Brazilians (either excessively dull narration of fact denuded of comment, or indulgence in inadequately substantiated polemic). Even more important is the reluctance (from suspicion of motive) of many Brazilians to furnish information or other help to further research by investigators of their own nationality. Literary writers, with Jorge Amado as the outstanding exception, tend often to have highbrow pretensions that restrict their appeal to a narrow section of the urban middle class. The final result is that a very large share of Brazilian book sales, and hence of book publishing, goes to translations, whether the imprint be national or multinational. SNEL records some 16,799 first editions as having been issued in Brazil from 1976 through 1978 (the latest years available). Of these, 7,209 (almost 43 percent) were translations, and if school textbooks could have been ex-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazilian Operation</th>
<th>Field(s)</th>
<th>Foreign Firm</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Jackson (1911)</td>
<td>Encyclopedia, Book club</td>
<td>Grolier Inc.</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIFEL—Difusão Européia do Livro (1951)*</td>
<td>University and literature in translation [bl: 400]</td>
<td>Liv. Bertrand, Fincol Co./Basle</td>
<td>Portugal, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encyclopaedia Britannica do Brasil (1951)</td>
<td>Encyclopedia</td>
<td>Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPU—Editora Pedagógica e Universitária (1952, as Herder)</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Ernst Klett</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liv. Hachette do Brasil (1953)</td>
<td>Distribution—but has published in the past and is associated with DIFEL</td>
<td>Matra (armaments)</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grijalbo (1958)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grijalbo/Barcelona</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedibra (1960, as Bruguera)</td>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>BBC (formerly Francisco Bruguera G., Argentina)</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Ateneo do Brasil (1962)</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>El Ateneo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. Técnica de Catalan (1964, as G. Gili)</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Gustavo Gili</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larousse do Brasil* (1965)</td>
<td>Encyclopedias, dictionaries, textbooks</td>
<td>Larousse</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTC—Livros Técnicos e Científicos (1968)*</td>
<td>University [bl: 270]</td>
<td>John Wiley</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazilian Operation</th>
<th>Field(s)</th>
<th>Foreign Firm</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interamericana do Brasil (1972)</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>CBS via <em>Holt-Saunders UK</em></td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Círculo do Livro (1973)*</td>
<td>Book club</td>
<td>Bertelsmann AG</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edibolso (1975)*</td>
<td>Pocketbooks</td>
<td>Bantam Books</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editora Campus (1976)</td>
<td>University [bl: 50]</td>
<td>Elsevier-N. Holland</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editora Reverté</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Editorial Reverté</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editora Masson do Brasil (1978)</td>
<td>University and medical</td>
<td>Masson</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editora Verbo S.A.</td>
<td>Literary</td>
<td>Verbo</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvat Editora</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Salvat</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDICTA—Editora de livros técnicos e de medicina</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Groupement français d’entreprises</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCOM—Educação e comunicação editora</td>
<td>Foreign language teaching</td>
<td>Regents (NY)</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hachette</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fundação do Educativo Brasileiro</em></td>
<td>University</td>
<td><em>Addison Wesley</em></td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Glem do Brasil</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Ed. Glem</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. Alfa S.A.</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>José Ma. Gonzales Porto</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBRIEX, Imp. Ind. e Com.</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editora Brasil-lê</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>El Ateneo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esfera Distribuidora de Livros S.A.</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>Eds. Deusto S.A.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uermo S.A.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libris Ebsco assinatura de revistas Ltda.</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>Ebsco Industries</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éditions Techniques do Brasil</td>
<td>Importing</td>
<td>Éditions Techniques</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cluded, the proportion would have been considerably higher. Besides which, a mere count of titles conceals the extent to which translations achieved a higher average number of sales per title.

All the same, figures—from the Education Ministry’s statistical service, SEEC, this time—present one usual development for recent years, a very remarkable growth, both proportionately and absolutely, in the number of translations from Spanish, and one cannot but wonder whether this might not denote a flood of textbooks adapted by multinationals from editions being marketed in Spanish American countries (Table 3).

A fairly recent development in international publishing is that of the coproduction of works containing a large amount of illustration or other expensive matter unrelated to the language of the text. With the participation of publishers from a number of countries, many costs can be shared and the final price kept within the possibilities of each national market. Where the participants are independent firms, such arrangements help (and are, indeed, necessary) to meet the competition of the TNCs. An excellent example is the inexpensive series rather after the style of Presses Universitaires de France’s Que sais-je? collection in format, size, and range, but lavishly illustrated in color, and published in Brazil—with quite a few titles by Brazilian authors added—by Melhoramentos of São Paulo as Primsa: o conhecimento em cores. Unfortunately, the very cooperative nature of such publishing implies that most texts so treated will be alien in origin. A typical example is the series of attractive art histories put out by DIFEL, with a Portuguese text prepared by the Lisbon participant (a matter of no little sensitivity to most Brazilian readers), printed by the Spanish partner (presumably for having the lowest costs), but based on an original prepared by an Englishman for Oxford University Press of New York. The result was, in the Brazilian context, an almost ludicrously

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Included in “other.”

Source: Anuário estatístico do Brasil.
disproportionate emphasis on the art and architecture of the English-speaking world. The chapter on the Baroque, for instance, gave detailed treatment to St. Paul's and London, and barely a passing mention of that style's magnificent (and much more typical) manifestations in Latin America.

However gloomy, accounts of the effects of multinational penetration of an economy can usually be concluded with a cheery forecast of what the invaders will contribute in technological advance, or at least in marketing techniques. This might conceivably apply to the printing industry, although even there the almost complete change-over from letterpress to offset that occurred in the late sixties to early seventies provides a recent example of how development can take place independently of foreign intervention. It is far less easy to imagine any positive contribution being rendered by TNCs to Brazilian publishing. It is true that this has occurred in the past, notably when the Jackson Company introduced door-to-door selling of encyclopedias and collected editions on the installment plan; but that was seventy years ago! One wonders if any major Brazilian publishing house today has a management so unsophisticated that it can learn new techniques only by encountering them in the practice of its direct competitors. Certainly Civilização Brasileira in the 1960s and Editora Abril today (to name but two that come to mind) have shown a highly successful and innovative commercial acumen that owes nothing to TNC tuition. Nor have Brazilian firms been in need of exemplars in the field of newer formats. The only commercial microprint publisher in the country known to the present writer is a Brazilian. And multimedia publishing started here a decade ago at the Livraria José Olympio Editora.

NOTES


2. Until May 15, 1981, when he was succeeded by Regina Bilac Pinto of the law publishers Forense.


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Brazilian Publishing


**International Publishing**


*The International Literary Marketplace*. New York: Bowker (annual). Listings of publishers by country often indicate foreign ownership.


Multinational Corporations in Brazil (all industries)


During the last decade, Latin America has become a region of far greater importance to Canada than ever before. The record shows that our relations with the United States, the United Kingdom, and Western Europe have taken preeminence. It also shows that the main developments in relations with Latin America have occurred as a result of economics. This paper describes past and present efforts to develop this relationship and concentrates on diplomatic relations, trade and investment, development assistance, and the perennial question of membership in the Organization of American States. In each area an attempt has been made to gather references to some of the basic sources of information for further study and future references.

Diplomatic Relations

Prior to 1926 Canadian diplomatic contacts abroad were channeled through the British legations in Latin American countries. The Imperial Conference of that year gave the British Dominions independence in matters of external relations. However, Canada did not immediately open embassies in Latin America because its Department of External Affairs had little qualified staff and few funds. What resources were available were directed toward historical partners, the United Kingdom, United States, and France. It was not until increased German control of Europe in the early 1940s forced Canada to turn south in search of markets that embassies were opened. An exchange of embassies took place between Canada, Brazil, and Argentina in 1941. As soon as these embassies were established other countries requested similar recognition and Chile, Mexico, and Peru followed during the War. This marked a gradual process of the establishment of diplomatic links with all Latin American countries that was not completed until 1961.

Prime Minister Trudeau’s trip to the area in 1976, the first such visit by a Canadian Prime Minister, was meant to focus public attention on Latin America, as part of the “Third Option” policy. This policy was meant to seek means of providing a counterweight to U.S. influence and economic dominance in Canada. Mr. Trudeau has recently taken an active role in promoting the New International Economic Order and to this end he visited Brazil and Mexico in January of this year.
The best book on Canadian relations with Latin America is J. C. M. Ogelsby’s *Gringos from the Far North* (no. 35 below). It is an excellent, well-documented source of historical information up to 1968. David Murray’s article (no. 33) focuses on the opening of the first embassies and the book by Mary Hill (no. 27) gives the early history of the Trade Commissioners. The Libraries of the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in Ottawa hold the necessary documentation for the further study that has yet to be done.

**Organization of American States**

The dominant issue in Canadian–Latin American relations is the question of whether or not to become a member of the OAS. The subject has been debated since the 1920s in journals, newspapers, Parliament, and academic conferences. In 1910 Elihu Root, the American Secretary of State, ordered a “twenty-second chair” with “Canada” inscribed on it anticipating Canada’s joining the 21 other countries. At that time Canada was not independent in matters of her own diplomatic relations, and so could not join. Although with the Balfour Declaration of 1926 this dependence ceased, Canada was still perceived abroad as being subordinate to British wishes. There were a number of proposals by OAS members before 1939 that Canada join but U.S. pressure kept her out not wanting British influence in the guise of Canada in hemispheric affairs. By 1947 when the U.S. had changed its mind Canada was unwilling to try again to join.

After the War other foreign policy considerations took precedence and it was not until Mr. Diefenbaker formed a government in 1957 and appointed Sidney Smith as Secretary of State for External Affairs that Latin America became of importance in the overall foreign policy outlook of the government. The 1960s have been called the heyday of Canada’s interest in joining the OAS and this led to a flurry of articles and studies on the question. Positions were taken up both for and against and the main arguments used were as follows:

**For**

1. Canada is part of the hemisphere and ought to assume hemispheric responsibilities.
2. Membership would increase trade opportunities.
3. Membership would expose Canadians to new societies and vice versa, as well as enhance Canadian prestige in the area.
4. Canada ought to contribute to the social evolution in Latin America.
Against

1. Canada is already committed to the U.N., the Commonwealth, and NATO and would not be able to undertake increased responsibilities at this time.
2. Canada would find itself being damned if it did and damned if it did not support one side or the other in disputes arising between Latin American countries and the United States.
3. Canada already has ties with Latin America and has established its image there as a responsible nation.
4. Canadians know little about this area. (J. C. M. Ogelsby, *Gringos from the Far North*, pp. 311–312)

When Cuba was expelled from the OAS in 1962 the Canadian press and public argued that we did not want to be involved in such a hemispheric dispute which might affect relations with the United States. Again in 1965 the Dominican Republic incursion further eroded positive public opinion among those who had been supporters. In 1968 Mr. Trudeau came to power and his new outlook led to a review of foreign policy in general (no. 10). A policy of seeking membership in OAS-related organizations rather than full membership in the OAS resulted. Canada joined the Pan American Health Organization in 1971, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in 1972, and the Inter-American Development Bank in the same year. This culminated in Observer Status with the OAS in 1972 and the accreditation of a full Ambassador.

Public pressure and government interest have not called for full membership recently but now the Canadian Association—Latin America and the Caribbean has begun to try and raise the issue with the government again, arguing it is time we took our rightful place within the Inter-American system. It is not at all a certainty that the government is interested in such a step at this time.

Literature on OAS membership forms a large body of work, and the bibliography by Don Page (no. 4) and the forthcoming one by Jane Beaumont and myself (no. 1) give details about all of these books, articles, and conference papers from 1945 to 1980. Only a few have been listed in the bibliography attached (nos. 20, 24, 26, 28). Newspaper articles form an important source of information about public opinion for and against and the Libraries of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs have kept newspaper clipping files on the subject since 1940.

**Trade and Investment**

Although historically 80 percent of Canadian trade has been with the United States and the United Kingdom, interest in trade with Latin America
existed before Confederation in 1867. A trade mission was sent in 1865 to Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba and reported that there were markets for Canadian products and Latin American countries anxious to export to Canada. The Commissioners submitted their report, it was noted, and, as so often happens; it was filed and nothing was done about the recommendations. Missions were sent over the years in 1930, 1940, 1946, 1953, and 1958 with the same result until the 1968 mission of the new Trudeau government.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service began sending representatives in the early part of the century to report on opportunities but not to buy or sell. The first Commissioner arrived in Mexico in 1905. Most embassies now have a resident trade commissioner.

Individual business men did not ignore Latin American opportunities, however, and in the early 1900s many utility, banking, and insurance companies began operations. For example Massey-Harris (now Massey-Ferguson) established itself in Argentina in 1917; the Royal Bank of Canada in Brazil in 1919; and Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company (now Brascan) in Brazil in 1912.

Until the 1960s trade relations with Latin America were obscured by other areas of traditional interest. The 1968 multiministerial mission of the Trudeau government marked the first phase of a new policy. It visited nine countries and reported that Canada should develop more trade, cultural, and aid contacts. This report led to a government publication in 1970, Foreign Policy for Canadians: Latin America. This was one of six policy statements, along with the 1972 position paper vis-à-vis the United States, which defined the need to look for counterweights to the overwhelming presence of the United States.

Canada’s exports to Latin America have shown consistent growth in dollar terms, rising from $Can. 395 million in 1968 to $Can. 2.9 billion in 1979. Manufactured goods, led by automobile parts, account for 40 percent of our exports, in addition to wheat, aluminum, asbestos, and newsprint. But, exports as a percentage of our total trade remain at about 5 percent. Canadian shipments in relation to Latin America’s total purchases from us are of about the same order. CANDU nuclear reactors may in the future be an important new export.

Of our imports from Latin America, oil purchases account for 60 percent of the total cost. Venezuela supplied 40 percent of our oil imports in 1979. Other purchases include Brazilian coffee, Mexican fruit, and Cuban sugar. In 1979 Latin America supplied us with 4.3 percent of our imports, the same figure as in 1968, unfortunately. There are indications of change with the increased oil purchases from Mexico in particular. In return for oil supplies to Canada, Mexico is looking for augmented industrial cooperation, technological transfers, joint ventures, and greater financial assistance.

Private sector organizations, notably Canadian Association—Latin America and Caribbean (CALA) and the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Com-
merce, are active in developing closer relations with their business counterparts in the region.

Canadian-controlled corporations have become important participants in direct foreign investment and technology marketing in Latin America. This directly reflects the increased participation of several large resource-based corporations like Inco in Guatemala’s nickel, Noranda in Chile’s copper and MacMillan-Bloedel’s involvement with Brascan in a Brazilian forestry project. However, manufacturing is the largest area of direct foreign investment in Latin America. Data for his assessment is available from the Harvard Business School’s survey (no. 39). Of the 209 largest non-U.S. multinationals, 10 are Canadian controlled and all are active in Latin America (Alcan, Canada-Packers, Distillers Corporation—Seagrams, Domtar, Inco, MacMillan-Bloedel, Massey-Ferguson, Moore Corporation, Noranda, and Stelco). The bulk of these are involved in smelting, metal products, farm machinery, and beverages. Brascan is by far the most important Canadian investor providing up until recently power to São Paulo and Rio, and it has now diversified into brewing, banking, auto parts, tin mining, and tourism.

The provinces have recently shown interest in promoting trade with Latin America by opening their own offices. Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Manitoba have offices in Mexico City and Quebec has been represented in Venezuela since 1980.

Now to the literature available to the public. Trade figures by commodities and countries are printed in the Statistics Canada publications (no. 13). They present little problem but data on investment abroad are not as easy to find or as current. Items 11 and 13 in the bibliography provide some figures. The annual reports of the Export Development Corporation (no. 8) yield figures on that part of the investment abroad which is insured with the Crown Corporation.

Steven Langdon’s recent study (no. 30) is a most useful discussion of Canadian practices. He mentions the difficulties of getting figures for Canadian investment abroad as government reporting requirements for corporations are not as stringent as those in the United States of America or Europe.

There are a growing number of corporate histories such as the one by E. P. Neufeld, A Global Corporation (Toronto, 1969) on Massey-Ferguson, a company which has been active in the region for many years. There is a bibliography of these company histories and of other works about the companies which is most useful in tracking down information on specific companies’ involvement in Latin America (no. 3).

**Development Assistance**

Latin America is not a main focus of Canadian development assistance as funds have been concentrated on the least developed countries in the world. Asia received 41 percent of the bilateral allocations in 1978 – 1979 followed by
Francophone Africa with 23 percent, Commonwealth Africa with 19 percent, and Latin America received 9 percent. Assistance has been through both multilateral and bilateral channels with the IDB being the mainstay of the multilateral program. Financial contributions to the IDB are now around $Can 750 million with $Can 237 million to the Fund for Special Operations for social development projects.

The official aid-giving organization, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), began its operations in Latin America in 1970 with the aim of transferring knowledge and skills rather than capital. Funds have been concentrated on the poorest countries like Honduras and El Salvador in Central America and Bolivia in Latin America. CIDA also partially funds non-governmental organizations such as the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) and the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO).

CUSO started work in Latin America in 1964 and has concentrated on micro-development issues such as appropriate technology in the health, agricultural, and technical fields. Its personnel have been directed toward aiding the urban poor and the rural unemployed. CESO is a volunteer organization which responds to requests from governments or private agencies in developing countries for assistance. The volunteers are mainly retired executives who serve for a short term in consultants positions, using the skills they have built up during their working years. A typical project is that of a retired technical consultant from Northern Electric Co. in Montreal who was sent to Nicaragua in response to a request from a telephone sales and installation company for a consultant to assist in training personnel.

Public opinion in Canada has become skeptical of foreign aid in a time of high unemployment and government restraint so CIDA has been forced to commit itself to "tied-aid" whereby aid is tied to procurement in the donor country, a practice which has been recognized as something to be dispensed with.

The one organization in which "tied-aid" has not been predominant is the International Development Research Centre, which the government supports but has no control over. Its Board of Directors is drawn from many countries and it has a regional office in Bogotá, which directs its efforts toward cultural and livestock research.

Annual reports from the Canadian International Development Agency (no. 5) and the International Development Research Centre (no. 9) provide figures on aid and information about projects and policies. The publications of the North-South Institute, an Ottawa-based organization, are of considerable use for their analysis of aid. Their material is well documented and often draws on sources difficult to obtain by the public. Devindex Canada (no. 2) is a bibliography of Canadian books, articles, and research studies on aid and is useful.
Canada has been known in the world more for multilateralism than bilateralism. We are firm supporters of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and La Francophonie and have participated in every U.N. peacekeeping operation to date. However, as a result of a very recent Cabinet decision announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Mark MacGuigan, on January 22, 1981, Canada intends to follow a new policy of increased bilateralism. This should affect relations with Latin America in all areas of trade, aid, cultural ties, and the necessary political involvements. The government’s intention is to concentrate attention on a select number of countries. Which those will be is not clear at this stage.

President Reagan’s expressed intention of exploring a “North American accord” between the United States, Mexico, and Canada may lead to a further deepening of ties with Mexico as we attempt to make sure our national interests are listened to by our much more important and powerful common neighbor.

Latin America has been described by Peter Dobell in his book Canada’s Search for New Roles (Oxford, 1972) as the “Cinderella” of Canada’s foreign relationships. Presumably this means that the region has long been a potentially attractive and worthy partner, overshadowed by conventional matches and waiting to be discovered and brought to rightful prominence in Canadian relations. But Latin America has many suitors. Given the region’s economic potential, its increased international role and its positive attitudes towards Canada, the outlook for broader and more satisfactory relationships is positive.

REFERENCES

Bibliographies


   Annual index to literature on economic and social development.


   Lists works published on most of the Canadian multinationals that have dealings in Latin America.


   Supplement covering 1970 to 1975. Sections on Latin America and development assistance.
Government Publications

Government Departments


(All of these departments publish regular press releases announcing new projects and personnel changes.)

Other Government Publications


Periodicals with Frequent Articles on Canada—Latin America Relations

15. CALA Reports. Toronto: Canadian Association—Latin America and the Caribbean, 1977—.
17. International Perspectives. Ottawa, 1972—.
18. LAWG Letter. Toronto: Latin American Working Group, 1974—.

Books and Articles

   A well-documented study of Canada and the PAU.
Assesses Canadian economic relations with Latin America and presents the case for greater cooperation in the 1970s.


Proceedings of a conference held in Caracas on economic relations.


Deals with a series of issues in Canadian—Latin American relations.


Review of trade issues and OAS membership.


Discusses the present government’s policies.


Discusses the pros and cons of Canadian membership.


A history of Canadian Trade Commissioners, including early relations with Latin America.


A historical study of the Pan American movement, concluding that Canada should join the PAU.


Concludes that Canada has considerable economic and some strategic interests in the area.


Examines the impact of investment on both host and donor countries.


A review of Canadian—Latin American relations.


A historical article.


Discusses the possibilities of Canadian membership and concludes that it will not happen in the near future.
   The most comprehensive work on Canadian—Latin American relations yet published. Well documented.

   Analysis of Trudeau’s “Third Option” and how it affects trade, aid, and OAS membership.

   Overview with emphasis on trade and aid.

   A sequel to a similar study appended to the Ogelsby book, *Gringos of the Far North;* covers 1957 to 1967. Using newspapers, journals, and books, it examines all aspects of interest in Latin America by Canadians.

   Includes the largest Canadian corporations with Latin American investments.

**Canadian Involvement in Latin American Intergovernmental Organizations**

Andean Group; observer status, 1972
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies; member
Inter-American Centre for Tax Administrators; member
Inter-American Development Bank; member, 1972
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; member, 1972
Inter-American Statistical Institute; member
Organization of American States; observer status, 1972
Pan American Health Organization; member, 1971
Pan American Institute of Geography and History; member 1960
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain; member
U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America; member, 1961

**Organizations Interested in Latin America**

Brazil—Canada Chamber of Commerce. Toronto. Founded in 1973 to promote trade and foster exchange visits.
Canadian Association—Latin America and the Caribbean. Toronto. Founded in 1969, it devotes most of its attention to trade development.
Canadian Association of Latin American Studies/Association canadienne des études latino-américaines. An academic association founded in 1969 to facilitate contact among scholars in Canadian universities.

Latin American Working Group. Toronto. A group of interested individuals which attempts to monitor government and corporate involvement in Latin America and acts as a pressure group in particular cases of human rights violations.

Although Canada and Latin America are in the same hemisphere, it is only in recent years that Canadians have become more aware of the importance and business potential of Latin America. Also, in the last twenty years, the region has come to assume a much more prominent place on the world stage.

Historically, Canada’s economic interests have lain in the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, in Europe, and especially in the United States. Together with Japan, these are still the main areas of political and commercial involvement. It was natural that Canada should be particularly concerned with its closest neighbor, the United States. It is equally understandable that Canada should have close links with the countries of the Commonwealth Africa and Asia. Owing to many European roots, Canada also has affinities with the countries of Europe.

Latin America and the Caribbean are a key area of interest for Canada. One concern of Canadian foreign policy over the past decade has been to intensify relations with the countries of the hemisphere, to strengthen relations with the subregional integration organizations of those countries, and to foster closer ties between Canadians and Latin Americans on a person-to-person basis.

There is much evidence of increasing Canadian business interest in Latin America. One of the more important developments was the creation in 1969 of the Canadian Association—Latin America and Caribbean (CALA). Another sign of growing Canadian interest in Latin America was the establishment, also in 1969, of the Canadian Association for Latin American Studies (CALAS/ACELA), a group of university and college professors who specialize in Latin America, sometimes with government support and sometimes on private initiative.

This paper will examine some of the development problems common to Canada and Latin America. I will also discuss why CALA was established, its objectives and functions, and what it provides its members, with special emphasis on the role of the Information Centre in the business community. A list of business information sources on Latin America available in Canada is also included.
Canada and Latin America: Similar Development Problems

Although Canada is considered a highly developed and industrialized country, it is sometimes forgotten that Canada is still developing its resources and importing capital and technology on a large scale. Like Latin America, Canada has faced and indeed is still facing problems in agriculture, mining, fisheries, forestry, long-distance transportation, power production, telecommunications, and tourism, to mention only a few. Canada has confronted and has solved many of these problems under circumstances closely paralleling those in Latin America. Its experience in these fields is sufficiently recent to make it especially pertinent to the Latin American situation.

Canada has seen the growth of a large number of consulting firms of international prestige. Part of the history of Canada has been written in the efforts of the Canadian people to overcome towering problems of transportation and communications. Canadian technology and skills are among the foremost in the world in these fields. Canada operates the world’s longest railroads, is a partner in the St. Lawrence seaway, among the world’s busiest and most important shipping lanes, and possesses the world’s first domestic communications satellite. In a variety of mining operations, Canadian experience and accomplishments are at the forefront in the world.

Canada is both a producer and a consumer of commodities and, by any definition, a trading nation. Canada competes with other industrial countries for sales. At the same time, as a large producer and exporter of agricultural products, minerals, and semiprocessed goods, and as an importer of capital and technology, Canada shares with many developing countries great interest in stable marketing arrangements and equitable export prices.

Also as a developing country, Canada is still in the process of forming its own information network, not only for the academic and researcher but also for the simple, practical, and time-conscious businessman.

The Canadian Association—Latin America and Caribbean

In 1968 a few Canadian business leaders who had contacts with Latin America and were aware of the similarities and the potential for Canadians markets came to the conclusion that no significant improvement would occur in Canada—Latin America relations without a private institution wholly dedicated to the task of awakening Canadian interest. Acting as a catalyst, such an institution would bring the two regions together. Consequently, in early 1969, the Canadian Association—Latin America and Caribbean was founded under the leadership of Grant Glassco, Chairman of Brazilian Light and Traction
Company, now Brascan, Ltd. Glassco died before the end of the year, but the cause was taken up by his successor at Brascan, Robert Winters, who had previously been Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in the federal government. He was supported by a small group of distinguished businessmen who, through their influence and knowledge, persuaded some forty companies to be founding members of CALA which came into legal existence in May 1969.

Fortunately, this initiative coincided with similar moves by the Canadian government. When Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau took office in April 1968, he declared, among other things, his intention of establishing a new, closer relationship with Latin America. As a first step, a mission comprised of five ministers and several senior officials was organized to visit Latin America; their journey was successful in that they learned a great deal about Latin America and were able to demonstrate Canada’s growing interest in the region. The government included a section devoted to Latin America in the foreign policy review published in September 1970 which described the Government’s intention to make the new relationship a reality.

In general, the functions of CALA were:

1. To be a rallying point in Canada for all those interested in the region.
2. To be a center of stimulation, expertise, interest, and concern about Latin America.
3. To be a center of information on Latin America.
4. To be the representative of the Canadian business community in its dealings with Latin America before the provincial and federal governments.
5. To be the symbol and assurance to Latin America of growing Canadian interest in the region.
6. To be a focal point in providing Latin Americans with contacts in Canada.
7. To be a catalyst and as such to bring the two sides together—the most important aspect of CALA’s work.

What have been the results of these twelve years of CALA’s work? The corporate membership in CALA has grown from 40 to more than 240 Canadian firms, including industrial and mining companies, large and small, and a number of important consultants.

CALA is also a member of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (CICYP), the main federation of the private sector of the Americas, which deals with practical problems of common concern and represents private sector views to governments and international organizations.

CALA provides its members:

1. Meetings, interviews and seminars given by individuals with first-hand knowledge of the countries concerned, to provide current business and economic information on Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.
2. Influential business contacts in all major markets of Latin America and the Caribbean, through its affiliation with leading business and industrial organizations in each country.

3. Support for the marketing of goods and services through specialized counseling for members approaching a Latin American or Caribbean market for the first time or, upon request, by promotion of the member’s technical skills and production capabilities on regular travel undertaken by CALA staff.

4. Special and regular meetings with senior government officials, especially those responsible for Latin American and Caribbean affairs. Since CALA maintains a close liaison with the Department of External Affairs, Industry Trade and Commerce, the Export Development Corporation (EDC), and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), members can obtain the latest information on government policy for Latin America and the Caribbean and can comment on the programs in progress or proposed.

5. The opportunity to study and discuss business and economic policies of Latin American and Caribbean governments in depth by participation in specialized bilateral committees—Canada/Mexico, Canada/Colombia, Canada/Chile, Canada/Venezuela, CALA/Caribbean Association for Industry and Commerce and, shortly, committees with the Argentine and Peruvian private sectors. Also major CALA international conferences are held every eighteen months.

6. A monthly newsletter, “CALA Reports,” highlighting news items of interest to members in the pursuit of business opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean; two quarterly reports “CALA Informa,” in Spanish, for Latin America, and “CALA Update” for the Caribbean business community.

7. Access to the Information Centre which maintains the most complete Canadian collection of current material on economic and business conditions and opportunities in all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Information Centre

The Information Centre plays an important role in CALA by providing to members and nonmembers, primarily from the business community, a source of information and research on up-to-date documentation on Latin America.

The Information Centre is not a library but rather a center for consulting specialized documents. The collection contains not only books but also journals, economic studies, conference reports, theses, and unpublished papers, many of them virtually unobtainable elsewhere in Canada. Emphasis is mainly on periodical publications, economic reports, reference directories, and current basic statistics. Containing more than 250 periodicals on and from
South and Central America and the Caribbean, the collection is kept up-to-date and is found to be of great value to member companies and academic patrons alike.

Also, the Information Centre receives annual reports and materials from Canadian and international business, financial, and development organizations dealing with Latin America such as the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Economic System (SELA), the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations and its agencies and commissions such as the Economic Commission for Latin America, the World Bank and its affiliates, IDA and IFC, the International Monetary Fund, and others like the Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE), and the Latin American Integration Institute (INTAL).

Special reference should be made to the valuable collection of documents from Latin American integration organizations and regional groups such as the Andean Pact (ANCOM), the Central American Common Market, the Caribbean Common Market, and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) (replacing LAFTA). Because CALA is a member of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (CICYP), its Information Centre receives all the documents from this private sector organization.

The Centre exchanges publications with some of the Latin American information centers of Europe, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan, and receives inquiries from libraries, students, and teachers from all over Canada and Latin America.

Because of the value and reputation of the Information Centre in providing recent documentary and printed material not available elsewhere in Canada, the federal government's departments and agencies, the provincial governments, and university students make frequent use of the material. There are also many regular visitors from the news media such as journalists and television reporters.

CALA's Information Centre is a member of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services, a Division of the Canadian Library Association, and its INDEX has been included in the International Data System of the World Serial Publications with central files in Paris.

Since the users of CALA's Information Centre are mainly businessmen, with very little, if any, knowledge of how to use a library, and with no time to spare, the library has a streamlined cataloging and classification system:

I. Periodicals, Bulletins, and Press Releases
   - Latin America (General)
   - Latin America (Countries)
   - General, including sections on Latin America

II. Reports, Studies, and Reference Books
   - Latin America (General)
Central America (General)
Caribbean (General)
Latin America and the Caribbean (By subject)
Latin America and the Caribbean (By country)

III. Regional Institutions
IV. Latin American Organizations
V. Newspaper Clippings
VI. Canadian Section.

Information Centre Publications

The Information Centre is responsible for the editorial work and publication of three newsletters, “CALA Reports,” “CALA Informa,” and “CALA Update.”

“CALA Reports” is a monthly publication. A reliable source of current information on Latin America to CALA members, it contains newsbriefs by region and country on recent events of economic, political, and social interest to Canadians and also provides continuing coverage of Latin American business developments and coming events. A list of the Information Centre’s new acquisitions is included every month.

“CALA Informa,” a quarterly newsletter produced in Spanish and dispatched to 700 addresses in Spanish America, provides to Latin Americans the highlights of Canadian political, economic, and business events, with special emphasis on Canadian technology and Canadian goods and services.

“CALA Update” is a new quarterly publication directed to addresses in the English-speaking Caribbean, as part of the growing involvement of CALA in the region. Compiled especially for the Caribbean, it primarily covers trade and investment activities of Canadians in the area.

The following publications have been compiled by Maria A. Escriu especially for the CALA members, and some are updated periodically:
Glossary of Institutions Concerned with Latin America, January 1978—.
Canadian Representatives in Latin America and Caribbean/Latin American, and Caribbean Representatives in Canada, May 1978—.

In draft form awaiting approval are:
Directory to Basic Information Sources in Latin America
Guide to Periodicals and Newspapers in CALA’s Information Centre
Transnational Corporations in Latin America (List of company directories by country)
Guide to Latin America Foreign Trade Statistics
Business Information Sources on Latin America
Available in Canada

Canadian Government

The federal government, especially the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Department of External Affairs, Department of National Defense, and Agriculture Canada, publish valuable marketing surveys, research reports, and background information that are good sources for the business executive. Statistical data are also available from Statistics Canada.

Material can also be obtained from the desk officers assigned to a particular country in Latin America or, as in the case of the Caribbean region, to a group of countries.

Latin American Division
Western Hemisphere Bureau
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ont. K1A OH5

Latin America and Caribbean Division
Department of External Affairs
L.B. Pearson Bldg.
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ont. K1A OG2

Operational Research and Analysis Establishment
Department of National Defense
Ottawa, Ont. K1A OK2

International Marketing Development
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Bldg.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A OC5

Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Bldg.
Holland and Scott Streets
Tunney’s Pasture
Ottawa, Ont. K1A OT6

Other Federal and Related Agencies

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the organization established by the Government of Canada to coordinate Canada’s pro-
gram of development assistance and international cooperation for the emerging nations of the world (Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, CIDA, 200 rue Principal, Hull, Quebec K1A OG4).

Under the auspices of CIDA in 1969 the Business and Industry Division was established to undertake a promotional program to encourage Canadian private investment in developing countries. This division of CIDA was formed to assist the industrial development of less-equipped countries in a manner consistent with their economic and social goals through the transfer of resources from the Canadian private sector. It periodically produces valuable material on Latin America.

The International Development Research Center (IDRC) was created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the needs of developing countries. The Centre’s activity is concentrated in five sectors: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; social sciences; and communications (Box 8500, 60 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H9).

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) is a Canadian Crown corporation that provides a wide range of insurance, guarantee and loans services to Canadian exporters and foreign buyers in order to facilitate and develop export trade (Box 655, 110 O’Connor Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5T9).

**Canadian Embassies in Latin America**

The Canadian embassy in each country is a key source of information. The commercial officer is responsible for quarterly reports on different aspects of the economic and commercial interests within the foreign country. For example, the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City publishes a series of valuable booklets on the economic situation and opportunities for Canadian businessmen.

**Provincial Governments**

The Ministries responsible for industry and commerce or tourism for each province sometimes prepare material for conferences or trade missions and publish reports on the trade relations between the province and the Latin American countries.

**Private Institutions**

**ACCOUNTING FIRMS**

Some accounting firms publish handy guides for doing business in Latin America on a country-by-country basis. Some are more complete than others
but all provide an excellent start for gathering information on a particular country. Coverage will usually include information on general laws, regulations, investment practices, and business climate with emphasis given generally to taxation and accounting aspects. They also publish quarterly bulletins useful to the Canadian businessman.

**Banking Institutions**

The major Canadian banks publish from time to time valuable surveys and special reports on the business and investment situation in foreign countries including Latin America. Some of this information is set forth in periodic newsletters and other publications distributed free of charge.

The following Canadian banks are very active in Latin America:

- **Bank of Montreal**
  129 St. James St. W.
  Montreal, P.Q. H2Y IL6

- **Bank of Nova Scotia**
  44 King Street West
  Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E2

- **Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce**
  Commerce Court West
  Toronto, Ont. M5L 1A2

- **Mercantile Bank of Canada**
  P.O. Box 520
  Montreal, P.Q. H3C 2T6

- **National Bank of Canada**
  215 St. James Street
  Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 1M6

- **Royal Bank of Canada**
  Royal Bank Plaza
  Toronto, Ont. M5J 2J5

- **Toronto-Dominion Bank**
  Toronto Dominion Centre
  Toronto, Ont. M5K 1A2

**Universities**

Latin American studies in Canada are still relatively young, and it has been virtually impossible for any one library to acquire holdings on as vast a region as Latin America; nor has each university had sufficient expertise to cover the entire region. In 1969, several major universities in the province of Ontario joined together to found the Ontario Cooperative Programme in Latin American and Caribbean Studies (OCPLACS). They organize seminars and workshop discussion groups on economic and business themes.

As mentioned before, the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (CALAS/ACELA) is the professional association for specialists in Latin American studies. Established in 1969, its goals have been to offer an annual forum for its members and to establish contact with scholars in Latin
America (Canadian Association of Latin American Studies, Tabaret Hall, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8N5).

The major Canadian universities include as part of their curriculum individual courses, graduate degree sequences, and intensive business programs on Latin America. Frequently they sponsor conferences and workshops that focus on that region and whose working papers could be of interest to the business executive.

Main Canadian universities that incorporate Latin American studies in their curriculum include:

University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alta T6G 2E1

University of Calgary
Calgary, Alta T2N 1N4

University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6

University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2

Carlton University
Colonial By Drive
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B8

University of Guelph
Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1

McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1

Queen’s University
Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6

University of Western Ontario
London, Ont. N6A 5B8

University of Windsor
Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4

York University
4700 Keele St.
Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3

Université Laval
Cité Universitaire
Québec, P.Q. G1K 7P4

McGill University
845 Sherbrooke St. West
Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2T5

Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128
Montreal, P.Q. H3C 3J7

Mention should be made of the Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC), established in 1978 under the Faculty of Arts of York University, and the first of its kind in Canada. CERLAC’s primary aim is to contribute to knowledge about economic development, political and social organization, and culture through the advanced study of Latin America and the Caribbean.
Other Canadian Sources of Information

Material is also prepared by private institutions for special conferences, seminars, roundtables, trade missions, and as part of their research. The following are Canadian private organizations where some documentation on Latin America can be found.

Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce  
Suite 307, 11 Adelaide St.  
Toronto, Ont. M5H 1L9

Canadian Chamber of Commerce International Division  
99 Bank Street  
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6B9

Canadian Executive Service Overseas  
1010 St. Catherine St. West  
Montreal, P.Q. H3B 1G2

Canadian Export Association  
Commerce House  
1080 Beaver Hall Hill  
Montreal, P.Q. H2Z 1T7

Canadian Importers Association  
One Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ont. M5E 1J9

Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
15 King’s College Circle  
Toronto, Ont. M5S 2V9

Canadian University Service Overseas  
151 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5

C.D. Howe Research Institute  
2064 Sun Life Bldg.  
Montreal, P.Q. H3B 2X7

The Latin American Working Group  
Box 2207, Station P  
Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2

North-South Institute  
185 Rideau Street  
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5X8

World Trade Centre  
60 Harbour Street  
Toronto, Ont. M5J 1B7
24. Latin American Business Archives in Great Britain

Charles A. Jones

The story of British business activity in Latin America is soon told. There was substantial trade, much of it illicit, in the colonial period, as the British exchanged slaves and manufactured goods for bullion. With independence came legitimization of trade and a false dawn which had entirely passed away by 1830, because of a lack of return cargoes from Latin America and high levels of political disruption. Modest trade continued, of course, with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru the principal participants, but no dramatic evolution took place before the last quarter of the century, so that this was by and large a period of consolidation, as the British merchant families who had settled in Latin America—rather on the model of the Goulds in Joseph Conrad’s fictional Republic of Costaguano—embedded themselves in traditional power structures by purchase of land, investment in mining, intermarriage with local elites, and the continued conduct of a network of international import-export houses.

By 1880, therefore, the only countries in Latin America whose imports from and exports to Britain summed to £3 million or more were Argentina, Brazil, and Chile (the so-called Southern Cone or ABC countries), Peru, and Spanish-ruled Cuba.1 Equally, the only four states in which total British nominal investment exceeded £20 million were Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico.2

What happened over the quarter-century up to 1913 was that the southern cone countries left the pack behind. Mexico and Cuba continued to attract considerable investment, reflected in trade, but trade with the Southern Cone, including Uruguay, grew roughly fourfold, investment ninefold.3

Above all, it was the relationship between Britain and Argentina that predominated. Nominal capital invested in Argentina reached a plateau of about £400 million by 1928, or roughly a third as much again as the British had sent to the second most popular destination in the sub-continent, Brazil.4

For the period after 1880, therefore, any collection of materials on British business activity ought to stress the southernmost republics to what might seem to the uninformed an excessive degree. This needs to be stressed all the more when addressing a North American audience since, historically, the path of the United States into trade and investment with its southern neighbors has tended to pass, step by step, south from the Rio Grande.

For similar reasons, a few words are in order regarding the nature of British investment in Latin America. Initially almost exclusively commercial,
it blossomed after 1870 to embrace substantial government lending, railways, and other physical infrastructure, and a broad range of financial and transport services. Two vulgar misunderstandings sometimes arise. The first is that because government lending was predominant, accounting for more British investment in Latin America than any other single category, the whole process may be dismissed as portfolio investment, and the British acted merely as rentiers. The second and related error is to feel that because there was little or no direct foreign investment (DFI) of the modern sort, where a parent company in the United States acquires or establishes a subsidiary overseas, there were consequently none of the problems of conflict with host governments which arise in relation to modern DFI.

There was, however, direct foreign investment on a substantial scale by British financiers in Latin America in the following sense: many companies were set up to operate railways, banks, and other businesses which, though not subsidiaries of British firms, were closely linked to city financial groups by overlapping directorships, minority investments, and the provision of management services. Furthermore, though these groups did not engage extensively in mining or manufacturing—the most fashionable and explosive varieties of post-1945 U.S. DFI—they no more escaped public controversy and notoriety than did, say, the U.S. utility giant, ITT, in Allende’s Chile.

During the early 1940s Britain was restrained from exporting many traditional lines to Latin America by the terms of lend-lease. Many investments were liquidated to help pay for the war, the British desire to unload aging assets often coinciding neatly with the rising tide of economic nationalism, as, for example, in the sale of British railways to Perón’s Argentina in 1947. By 1949 British investments in Argentina were reduced to a sixth of the pre-war level, in Chile to half, elsewhere substantially. With the shedding of investments went a good part of the export trade that they had fed—railway equipment, machinery and the like—and the British failed, in spite of valiant marketing efforts, to fill the gaps with more modern products such as automobiles. There was something of a boom in trade with Venezuela as oil production developed there. There have since been similar hiccups in the great recessional. But these have not turned the tide, and British entry into the EEC, with its implication for Argentina as a supplier of farm goods, was but a further nail in the well-seasoned coffin.

The great value of the British business experience in Latin America to social scientists today—and one of which they are not fully aware—lies in the comparison it facilitates with the more recent wave of United States investment in Latin America and elsewhere. Once the barrier of anachronism is overcome, once one stops looking for early manufacturing DFI and starts concentrating on provision of infrastructure in the southern republics, then the points of broad similarity in the politics of the two experiences emerge.
Latin American Business Archives

So where can the sources to fuel this area of scholarship be found? Archives are a simple matter. Peter Walne produced in 1973 an admirable guide to materials in Britain with a useful note by D.C.M. Platt on business archives in Latin America. Some changes have taken place since. The archives of the Bank of London and South America, central to any study of British business links with Latin America, now rest at University College, London, which has specialized in the collection of Anglo-Latin American business records. Some other relevant material has found its way into the archives of the Guildhall Library, also in London, which, like the library of the City of London, has an active business records acquisition policy aided in this costliest of sites by an increase in storage capacity not long ago. Some archives noted by Platt to have been in private hands in Latin America have been destroyed, notably the records of the River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency group. This misfortune stresses the point that no library with the funds to do so should be restrained from acquiring these sorts of records by the desire to flatter nationalistic sentiment in Latin America. Even where there is local concern, resources for physical care and cataloging are likely to be inadequate and the level of use lower in situ than in the United States or Europe.

Where Walne’s guide is weak, and where any guide is almost bound to be weak, is in identifying pockets of records relating to sales networks or manufacturing subsidiaries in Latin America of British multinational conglomerates. The only recent author to have had the opportunity to do anything to remedy this was restrained by tightly drawn terms of reference and time constraints. The problem is that Latin America has generally been a marginal market for such firms and relevant material is very hard to extract from archives which are very often still in private hands and almost entirely lacking in logical arrangement. There are honorable exceptions, many of them active supporters of the British Business Archives Council in London (itself an obvious point of contact for anyone researching this field), but for the most part British firms seem to have felt, far past the time when this view passed away in the United States, that there was something almost disreputable and certainly unprofitable about keeping the kinds of systematic records which would act first as a foundation for long-term strategic planning and, second, a historical record.

Bibliography, much more so than archives, poses problems for the author of a paper as general in scope as this. There is no substitute for detailed knowledge and detailed discussion. Briefly, the best lines of approach for the period as a whole are two. Businessmen got into print first as the authors of what are ostensibly memoirs, travel books, or general works on the politics and economics of the republic. Such works sometimes include informed discussion of business questions, but the biographical data required to identify such works amid the sea of Victorian and later topographical literature is, to say the least, arcane. Businessmen also got into print in official reports. They were
consulted by consuls for their expert knowledge, were themselves consuls who submitted reports to the British government to be printed in the Parliamentary Papers, or they appeared as witnesses before Select Committees or Royal Commissions. The yield here can be rich for the persistent and ingenious scholar, but without entering into a discussion of individual works little more can be said here.

In conclusion, one is left with the feeling that the British business experience in Latin America over the past century and a half has been an episode of considerable importance in a fundamental and continuing confrontation between cosmopolitan and nationalist values. Considerable archival resources exist in Britain for the study of this episode and enough basic research has already been published on the basis of these archives for it to be possible for an adventurous microform publisher to consider before long, perhaps, compiling a package of archival materials from U.K. repositories for sale to universities with Master's programs in Latin American Studies or even Business Studies programs with a substantial input of business history. At the same time, material still exists in private hands that might well be tactfully retrieved to the advantage of the scholarly community.

NOTES

1. D. C. M. Platt, Latin America and British Trade, 1806–1914 (1972).
3. Platt, Latin America; Rippy, British Investments, p. 68.
4. Rippy, British Investments, p. 76.
25. U.S. Hispanic Data Bases: Contemporary Building Blocks for Future Information Systems
Richard Chabran

There exists a paucity of literature on U.S. Hispanics and bibliographic data bases. This is the result of several factors. Primary among them is that the individuals involved in the data segment of Hispanic bibliography have been busy developing data bases rather than writing about them. Still there exist a few documents, publications, and conference reports we can turn to in order to survey this area. While discussing these documents, I will comment on how they reflect activity in the area.

The first published work to discuss the issue of U.S. Hispanics and data bases was presented at the Seminario on Library and Information Services for the Spanish Speaking held in Tucson, Arizona, in April 1978. In her paper titled "The Hispanic Librarian and the Special Library: The Untraveled Road," Laurita Moore stated, "There is far too much to be done for our people in this area to continue using manual systems. We must develop our own systems to a high degree of sophistication; meanwhile, we can take advantage of the highly developed systems on hand at special libraries and use them to help speed the implementation of these programs."  

While Moore was referring to affirmative action efforts in this statement, the general thrust of her paper was that we can use data bases to assist us in improving the conditions of Hispanics in the United States. Thus, while Moore printed out the potential usefulness of computer-based reference services in special libraries, she failed to systematically analyze the structure, content, or physical access to these computer services. Chabran pointed out the need to investigate (1) which data bases have relevant information on Hispanics, (2) how these data bases are structured, (3) their cost and accessibility to the Hispanic community, and (4) how we can build alternative data bases.  

As Marta Cotera later pointed out, "In the past, in order to get a realistic portrayal of our people, we had to publish our own books and establish our own libraries. Now we must establish data banks and networks that are relevant to the Spanish speaking." An important result of this discussion was that the Seminario adopted resolutions that both existing data bases be examined and that a Hispanic data base be developed.  

As part of a larger training program for Chicano librarians concerning data bases, "Access to Chicano Serials: A Symposium" was held on July 27, 1979.
The symposium included a general survey of existing consortia and data bases and their utility for Chicanos; the need for and development of an indexing vocabulary for Chicano materials; and the work of the Chicano Periodical Indexing Project which will be discussed later in this paper.

In August 1978, the Conference to Evaluate the Hispanic Mental Health Bibliography/Data Base was held at UCLA. The discussion centered around the following topics: the scope of the data base; the indexing vocabulary and retrieval capabilities of the data base; and how to best market the bibliography. A major recommendation of the conference was a call for a national consortium for the development of a multidisciplinary Hispanic data base. This conference was followed up by the Hispanic Bibliography and Information and Storage Retrieval Meeting held in November 1979. The meeting addressed the following concerns:

1. The substantial and expanding growth of print and nonprint materials related to Hispanics;
2. The inadequacy of traditional bibliographic tools and information accessing retrieval systems for meeting the needs of Hispanic users;
3. The increasing number of Hispanic collections developed by various institutions, agencies, and groups;
4. The impact of technology (particularly computer-related technology) upon the storage and retrieval of information related to Hispanics.

The most significant outcome of this meeting was the formal initiation of the Hispanic Bibliography and Information and Retrieval Project later known as the Hispanic Information Management Project (HIM Project). The HIM Project was funded by the National Chicano Research Network and the Chicano Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley. During 1979 this project developed several reports concerning (1) Hispanic libraries and indexing projects, (2) thesaurus considerations for a national Hispanic data base, (3) a survey of existing data bases with information relevant to Hispanics, (4) a prospectus for the development of a national Hispanic data base, and (5) a guide to Hispanic bibliographic services in the United States. The Project staff also assisted in the development of the Chicano Thesaurus and a guide to searching ERIC for Mexican American material. Both will be discussed later.

Meanwhile on April 7, 1979, Elva Yáñez presented a paper on existing data bases and their utility for Chicano research at the Consejo Nacional de Estudios Chicanos at California State University, Los Angeles. This paper was expanded for a report on how the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center could make maximum use of existing data bases in the development of their mental health bibliography/data base. In 1979 a survey of existing data bases carried out for the HIM Project by Yáñez and Chabran titled "The Uses of Automated Data Bases in the Development of a National Hispanic Data Base" examined the following areas: (1) a brief history of data bases, (2) data base
searching and related services, (3) the relevance of these data bases for Hispanic studies, and (4) a general procedure for making these data bases accessible. The most important part of this report was a survey of thirty-three data bases using over nineteen keywords (which described the U.S. Hispanic population). ¹¹ The results of the survey allowed the authors to point out the data bases that are most relevant for Hispanic research and to indicate the preferred terms to describe Hispanics within a given data base.

On April 20–21, 1979, the Border State University Consortium for Latin America held a library conference to discuss the acquisition and organization of Mexican American library materials. The need for a data base was one of the major issues discussed. Three general options for the development of a data base were presented. They included: (1) the development of a tertiary generation data base, (2) coordination with other information retrieval projects concerning Mexican Americans, and (3) development of a highly selective data base on a particular type of Mexican American material. Several technical issues such as indexing vocabulary were raised but not discussed in detail. ¹² These discussions later generated a proposal which apparently ruled out cooperation with other information retrieval projects dealing with Mexican Americans.

In the summer of 1979 Chabran made presentations on the findings of the HIM Project at SALALM in Pasadena, California, and the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. In December of the same year the Chicano Thesaurus for Indexing Chicano Materials ¹³ was a topic of discussion at the California Library Association (CLA). Finally in 1979 Sarah Hendrickson and Crystal Orndoff published an article titled “Coverage of Bilingual Education in On-Line Data Bases.” ¹⁴ The search strategy consisted of six keywords and was conducted using the SDC Data Base Index.

In early 1980 in a published guide on how to use the ERIC system to identify and retrieve Mexican American materials, Quezada and Chabran determined which descriptors were most often linked with “Mexican Americans.” ¹⁵ As was pointed out in the Yáñez and Chabran survey ERIC is the most relevant data base for Mexican American materials available through a national information retrieval system. ¹⁶

The first major published article to specifically address U.S. Hispanics and bibliographic data bases did not appear until summer 1980. ¹⁷ Yáñez and Kazlauskas surveyed the growth, development, and problem areas of the Spanish-Speaking Mental Health Research Center Bibliographic Data Base. The authors state, “There appears to be only one tool (data base) currently available that provides bibliographic access to scholarly publications dealing with Hispanic Americans: the Spanish-Speaking Mental Health Research Center (SSMHRC)—maintains a small machine readable data base of biblio-
graphic information pertaining to the mental health of Hispanics in the United States.\textsuperscript{18} After a brief description of the system the authors point out problems of vocabulary control and retrieval capability. They go on to state, “The SSMHRC data base is thought to be a prototype of automated, ethnospecific bibliographic mechanisms to be developed in the future to meet the needs of researchers, students, and practitioners in a wide variety of fields.”\textsuperscript{19} By initiating a discussion of the problems and prospects of Hispanic data bases this article marks a turning point in U.S. Hispanic bibliography.

The article, however, has several undeveloped areas. The most serious is the brief discussion of other efforts to develop bibliographic data bases for Hispanics. Specifically, while projects such as the HIM Project and the Chicano Periodical Index Project were mentioned, they were not described in detail. Such a discussion would have shed light on efforts which more fully addressed areas such as vocabulary control. The Chicano Periodical Index Project, a collaborative effort between several Chicano libraries and librarians, is a noteworthy example.

In 1976 the Chicano Studies Library at the University of California, Berkeley undertook a pilot project to index ten Chicano periodicals. It quickly became apparent that a manual approach would be inadequate. As a result, a 3,000-item machine readable data base was generated using FAMULUS, a personalized documentation system. At this point the Chicano Studies Library made a commitment to the development of a comprehensive data base. It was foreseen that a prerequisite for such a data base would be the participation of several Chicano librarians. As a result the Chicano Periodical Index Project (CPIP) was formed in 1978. The two major goals of CPIP were to improve access to Chicano periodical literature and to develop a model for developing a future comprehensive Chicano periodical index and data base. The specific objectives of CPIP were to develop a vocabulary for indexing Chicano material to index eighteen Chicano periodicals retrospectively, and to publish and distribute the results.\textsuperscript{20}

Between 1978 and 1979, CPIP developed the Chicano Thesaurus for Indexing Chicano Materials.\textsuperscript{21} The online system used to develop this indexing vocabulary is described elsewhere.\textsuperscript{22}

Later CPIP developed an online information storage and retrieval system. The system is composed of the following author, title, thesaurus, and citation files. The first three files are used to generate the fourth. Besides fields such as title, author, descriptors, identifiers, etc., special fields such as language are part of the record format. Guidelines for descriptive and subject indexing were compiled. Indexers at remote sites completed worksheets using original source documents and transmitted these to the operational center which reviewed those forms and forwarded them to a computing center for data entry. Data entry was done on an online mode. Initially, batch outputs were edited off site. As the project was being completed, editing was carried out online.
CPIP wished to compare one part of the data base with others. In order to accomplish this, various debug programs were designed and run which allowed comparison/manipulation and editing of the entire data base rather than only individual citations. Some of the data base reports include description, frequency, identifier, citations, and debug reports.

The construction of the Chicano Periodical Data Base (CPD) has many important features. First, the structure of the data base allows for maximum online capabilities in data entry, data base maintenance, and retrieval. The vocabulary structure will allow for bilingual access without the need for dual entry in Spanish and English or maintenance of separate automated subject files. Returning to Yáñez and Kazlauskas, while it is true that CPIP was only in a developmental stage most of these capabilities had been conceptualized; this groundbreaking article would have presented a much better picture of the state of the art by discussing CPIP in more detail.

I have limited my discussion to those bibliographic data base developments which have U.S. Hispanics as their primary area of concern. I have not discussed the Spanish Language Data Base Program, since it is being discussed by Roberto Cabello. Let me synthesize the approaches being used by these U.S. Hispanic data base developers.

**Approaches for the Development of U.S. Hispanic Data Bases**

Although several comparisons can be made of various approaches to the development of U.S. Hispanic data bases, three are key. The first approach centers around content. Representative of this type are the Chicano Periodical Data Base and the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center Data Base. The next approach is linguistic, which is represented by the Spanish Language Data Base. These are not strict distinctions because, while CPIP and SSMHRC are content oriented, their thesauri make use of Spanish language concepts and contain articles in Spanish; the Spanish Language Data Base has some material on U.S. Hispanics. The question arises: Why are these approaches important? They are important because they have allowed their participants to develop certain areas of expertise more fully than others. Thus some present building blocks are stronger than others.

**Future U.S. Hispanic Information Systems**

As we look to the future, we can already see how some of these building blocks will develop. First, there is discussion, and in some cases planned cooperation, between some of the Hispanic bibliographic automated efforts discussed in this paper.
The Chicano Periodical Data Base will be expanded to include Chicano periodical articles in non-Chicano journals, and to comprehensively input Mexican immigration material to the data bases. Discussions of whether this system will function on the data base for the developing Hispanic Information Management Consortium are underway.

In summary, while the literature does not reflect U.S. Hispanic data base development activity, many of the building blocks for future U.S. Hispanic information systems are being established.

NOTES


7. The following unpublished reports were produced by the HIM Project at the National Chicano Research Network: "Thesaurus Considerations for a National Hispanic Data Base," March 1979; "Hispanic Bibliographic Projects: A Survey," June 1979; "The Uses of Automated Bibliographic Data Bases in an Hispanic Data Base," July 1979. Hispanic Bibliographic Services in the United States was also published by the National Chicano Research Network.


18. Ibid., p. 355.
19. Ibid., p. 359.
This position paper discusses the issues involved in the development of bilingual access to Spanish and bilingual materials held by libraries serving a Spanish-speaking clientele, with special reference to California, and provides a progress report on the endeavors of the California Spanish Language Data Base to address this problem.

Libraries are primarily public agencies whose function is accomplished by communication with users. There are two main conduits of communication with users: the public catalog and the reference desk. The catalog, unlike the reference interaction, assumes a one-way communication flow from the library to the user. The public catalog is the main index to the library’s collections. It is a finding tool which enables the user to ascertain what titles the library has by a given author and on a given subject. The catalog is the information transmitter, channel, and receiver which the library uses to encode messages describing a document, defining its subject and location. The process of cataloging and indexing (encoding) takes place after the document has been selected and acquired. Thus the library’s main function is to organize and encode the data. The user’s main objective is to find and retrieve the document, by decoding the messages. It must be borne in mind that the user communicates with an artifact, the catalog, using an artificial and restricted communication system (filing rules, name and subject authority files) chosen by the library.

Libraries, in order to improve services to their users, should be able to acknowledge the symbolic and the structural nature of messages with reference to the variant social contexts within which the messages are produced and used. It is not unusual to see, for instance, libraries with a collection of Spanish materials attempting to serve a Spanish-speaking linguistic group with a strictly English language catalog.

Libraries have been heavily criticized for frequently ignoring the language variations in the population and for their reluctance to abandon a strict English language indexing system for Spanish language materials. As a result, the catalog that reflects the dominant culture and language is more often than not of very little use to the Spanish-speaking user. Cross-cultural communication
requires that participants share a coherent frame of reference which in turn presupposes tolerance and goodwill.

In an effort to establish that shared frame of reference, and with full recognition of the need to develop Spanish language access to library materials in Spanish, the California Spanish Language Data Base began as a project in 1977. It originated as a joint request by the East Bay Cooperative and Oakland Public Library (now combined into BALIS—The Bay Area Library and Information System) for LSCA funding to develop a union catalog of their Spanish language books, with Spanish language subject access. The California State Library recommended that the project be done in cooperation with Los Angeles County Public Library, which had been planning a similar project, be made available online, add other California libraries interested in providing access to their Spanish language titles and be incorporated into a larger project being developed, known as the California Ethnic Services Task Force.

Planning began in August 1977. Subsequently, changes in personnel in the project, difficulties in recruitment, and, ultimately, the effects of Proposition 13 caused serious delays. Alameda County Library, which had accepted responsibility for the original project, and upon whose data base the project was being built, was closed for a month, and reopened on a substantially reduced basis. Los Angeles County Public Library experienced a severe budget reduction, and consequently had to reduce its participation in the project. These difficulties as well as a series of technical problems extended the time of the original project from two to three years.

The current program of the California Spanish Language Data Base is the result of the recommendations of an Advisory Committee appointed by the State Librarian when the first catalog was nearing completion. The committee was charged with recommending the means of transition from the pilot work to an extended, ongoing, statewide program, including funding, governance, and external relations. Committee members included Rafaela Castro for the Ethnic Services Task Force, Barbara Boyd, Alameda County Librarian, Elizabeth Martinez Smith, Orange County Librarian, Elizabeth Higbie, Los Angeles Public Library, Pat Lawrence, Napa City-County Library, and Phyllis Clare, San Jose Public Library. Sue Baerg Epstein of the Los Angeles County Public Library chaired the Committee, on a consultant basis. Project staff and consultants from the State Library also worked with the Committee.

The Advisory Committee expanded the emphasis from the original concept of a Spanish Language Catalog to that of a Spanish Language Bibliographic Data Base which would provide the focus for a range of functions designed to improve access to Spanish language materials. Some assumptions about this data base became directions for future planning: (1) Full access to bibliographic information was needed, including, at least, main and added author entries, title, and subjects. (2) Subject access must be bilingual. Spanish
subject headings were needed for the Spanish speaker, and English headings were needed for librarians and other professionals who wished to help locate materials for their Spanish-speaking clientele. (3) The project should be expanded to meet the needs of public libraries within and possibly beyond California. (4) Spanish language should be the focus for this program and the emphasis should be on materials for California libraries, although the tools for creating the database, and the database itself, could be used by non-California libraries. (5) Basic long-range funding would be a combination of legislative funding, private foundation grants, and user fees. (6) The structure should accommodate centralized acquisitions, processing, and cataloging. Shared cataloging with authority control was desirable.

The governance structure, with its associated questions of fiscal and financial constraints, was as serious a concern to the Committee as the known technical problems of the project. The criteria for governance focused on a structure capable of growth and evolution, yet able to maintain its own identity with the objectives of the program as its sole purpose.

The current structure and program of the California Spanish Language Data Base reflects the concerns and planning of the Advisory Committee, and builds on the work begun in the catalog project that was a part of the California Ethnic Services Task Force. Since its inception, the Data Base’s primary concern and unique feature has been to provide Spanish as well as English language subject access. When the original catalog project began, there was no universally recognized authoritative and current published listing of subject terms in Spanish. The closest to it was the Lista de encabezamientos de materia para bibliotecas, compiled and edited by Carmen Rovira and Jorge Aguayo and issued by the Pan American Union (now the Organization of American States) in 1967. Since 1967, there had been two supplements, the final one in 1970. Carmen Rovira completed her dissertation on the Lista in 1971. Her dissertation is a useful description of the discipline required in compiling any systematic thesaurus of terms. More significant, however, is the description of the problems encountered in assembling terms commonly acceptable to the population of the various Spanish-speaking countries with variant usage. It is also significant that the United States, although an official member of the Organization of American States, was excluded from her search for Spanish terms. Carmen Rovira apparently neither included nor considered the language variants of the United States, despite the fact that at that time the Hispanic population of the United States was larger than the population of several member countries of the O.A.S. Attempting to link the Spanish terms to corresponding English terms presented an additional challenge, especially where concepts had no exact match. Diccionario de la lengua española of the Real Academia Española was used as the primary source for terminology and spelling, but when a different term was universally used in Latin America, that
term was preferred instead. Variant usage in Latin American countries was resolved by using the term from Spain. The main problem was the absence of a standard, common terminology in the newer technological fields. That problem has, obviously, been magnified by the technological developments of the past decade and the number of sociological concepts emerging and becoming part of the vernacular.

In 1978 the Biblioteca Nacional de México also updated its own *Lista de encabezamientos de materia*, prepared by Gloria Escamilla with the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). This *Lista* represented the headings used for the library’s own collection; the Library of Congress subject headings served as a guide for their headings. Neither the Mexican list nor that compiled by Carmen Rovira are in machine readable form. The development of a machine readable subject authority file, with a linkage of Spanish-English terms, will be the most useful support for libraries serving the Spanish speaking.

In order to attain the desired goal of bilingual access, and develop a data base that could be used for shared cataloging, interlibrary loan, reference, and collection development, it was necessary to integrate the holdings of participating libraries into a single online data base, and to establish automated bilingual subject authority control. When the project began, it encountered not only the problem of no published authoritative Spanish subject heading list, but also those that did exist had only rudimentary or no English access. In addition, the following challenges existed:

1. None of the existing Spanish lists were in machine readable format.
2. The MARC format did not provide a way of linking Spanish to English headings.
3. No existing utility in the United States provided automated authority control.
4. Project participants had a variety of catalog production systems.

March 1978 marked the transition from the planning phase to implementation. Implementation began when the East Bay Cooperative catalog vendor, Auto-Graphics, extracted all Spanish language records from the EBC Adult catalog machine readable data base and from the Alameda County/Contra Costa Children’s catalog data base. Auto-Graphics then produced a computer printout in subject sequence of the 6,606 titles, which was sent to Los Angeles County Public Library, where a cataloger added Spanish equivalents to the English subject terms, using the English index to the *Lista de encabezamientos de materia para bibliotecas*. Los Angeles County Library also established a special committee of librarians representing a variety of Hispanic backgrounds, who recommended Spanish equivalents for terms not found in the *Lista*. Late in April 1978, Auto-Graphics extracted an additional 477 titles from a supplement to the original data base. The subject terms from these new titles were run
against the dual listing resulting from the work in Los Angeles. A significant number of these terms were new to the data base and therefore resulted in an equal and significant number of "no (Spanish) equivalent" responses from the computer. The terms were reviewed and given Spanish equivalents at a later phase in the project.

In spring 1978, Data Base staff compared the Spanish titles from the Oakland Public Library to the EBC Spanish titles, successfully matched about 1,500 titles, and added the Oakland holding code and call number to the matched titles. During the next year, the staff added the remaining approximately 5,000 Oakland titles to the data base using RLIN. As the technical and professional requirements of the catalog grew, a full time Project Coordinator, Vivian Pisano, was hired to perform necessary professional work, oversee the data input clerks, and coordinate the work with the vendors.

Extensive editing of the data was required, not only because of gaps and errors in the data itself but also because the data format was more grossly defined than the standard MARC format required by RLIN. Therefore, the editing tasks were separated into the two categories: indexed elements, e.g., main, added, and subject entries, and nonindexed areas, e.g., the descriptive text. Staff identified and corrected the errors on the nonindexed areas. These corrections required recoding data with standard MARC II format, enriching and upgrading brief bibliographic information by using Alameda County's card file and Libros en venta, and correcting various other errors. The edited data was sent to CLASS (California Library Authority for Systems and Services) to input the corrections online. The indexed areas, including main and added entries and the bilingual subject headings, required not only the type of editing tasks noted above but also considerable content revision for both English and Spanish and development of new Spanish terms. Although no recataloging was performed, there was extensive upgrading to current LC practices. The corrections on the indexed areas were OCR keyed and sent to Auto-Graphics to be scanned into the data base.

As a part of the editing process, staff established two manual authority files: the name file, containing those main and added entry names that required cross references, and the subject authority file, containing all Spanish subjects created outside of Rovira's Lista de encabezamientos de materia. Maintenance continues on both files.

As the project continued, and the need for more new Spanish subject headings developed, a second Resource Group was formed. Representatives from a variety of Hispanic backgrounds were enlisted, from the California Ethnic Services Task Force, and from both Northern and Southern California. Members of the Resource Group reviewed candidate terms proposed by the project coordinator, verifying the terms or suggesting alternatives, and proposing cross-references. The Resource Group provided the flexibility that the
printed authority sources lacked. The second edition of the *Lista* of the Biblioteca Nacional de México (1978) was a significant addition as a source of potential terms, but the linkage problem remained as a responsibility of the Project Coordinator. The Resource Group identified the particular California Hispanic usage required by the potential clientele. The aim of the group and the catalog as a whole has been to address the local need, yet maintain a standard approach to the language that would make the catalog and bilingual subject list useful to communities beyond California. Local needs can be met through an expanded cross-reference structure, and it is this component that the staff particularly expects to expand. All applicable cross-references from the Rovira *Lista* have been identified and keyed for the existing data base, but more local input is anticipated.

The preliminary (first) edition of the Spanish Catalog (*El catálogo español—autores y títulos—materias*) was published by Alameda County Library in November 1980. The titles in the catalog represent Spanish books purchased by the participating libraries through the first quarter of 1978. There are a little over 7,000 titles in the catalog, most of which are owned by Alameda County. About 2,000 of the titles are also owned by Oakland. A small portion of the titles are also owned by Contra Costa and/or Alameda City. The unique feature of the catalog is subject access in Spanish. An English language index is also provided for the non—Spanish speaking librarians. In addition to the author/title and subject index of the catalog, there is a bilingual subject heading list, *Lista bilingüe de encabezamientos de materias*, that is of particular use to catalogers. There are also an additional 6,000 titles of Oakland and EBC libraries that have been added to RLIN. These titles will be included in a second edition of the catalog. As the first edition is really an experimental project in many ways, the California Spanish Language Data Base will develop a formal evaluation process to test the concept and procedures used in its development.

The Data Base is continuing to develop its automated authority file to provide bilingual subject linkage. This facility means that libraries wishing to add Spanish subject headings now have the potential to acquire subject enhancement at a relatively low cost, and with a minimum of manual activity. As of this writing, several institutions have expressed the desire to develop catalogs for their own Spanish collections, in coordination with the California Spanish Language Data Base.

The Data Base is also expanding its efforts in the direction of nonbibliographic information, to address the needs of general information and referral services. This latter step is the natural evolution of such a program and coincides with the need to make information of all kinds available to the public in as direct a manner as possible. The possibility of direct access to information, unhindered by linguistic or cultural barriers, is the goal of the program, and the essence of the library profession.
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27. Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials Published in Africa

Mark L. Grover

Traditional economic theory holds that since the developing Third World countries of Africa and Latin America are essentially producers of raw materials, they are more likely to be competitors and not traders on the world market. For the past 120 years this theory has essentially held true and little economic activity has existed between these two areas of the world. Even recent attempts at collaboration agreements such as OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) or CIPEC (Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries) have been seriously hampered by the competitive nature of raw material producers.

However, expanding industrialization occurring especially in Brazil and an increased Latin American need for certain natural resources found in Africa have made economic collaboration advantageous and mutually rewarding for both areas. These activities have included direct trade relationships, increasing Latin American investments in Africa, technical and financial assistance to African countries, and renewed attempts to coordinate pricing of raw materials produced in both areas. Brazil has been very active in moving to create and expand economic ties; it is not, however, the only Latin American country which has begun to realize the potential for economic cooperation with the continent of Africa.

This upsurge in economic activities has significantly accelerated the creation of political, social, and cultural ties between the two areas. Brazilian universities, for example, are increasing their study of Africa by creating new programs of academic research as well as providing opportunities for the exchange of scholars. Books written by African authors are being published in Latin America and editions of important studies about the Black experience in the Americas are being published by African presses. Cultural and political missions are being exchanged and African students are beginning to go to Latin America, especially Brazil, for their graduate education.1

These increased ties with Africa will naturally have an impact on the study of Third World economic and trade relations. Latin Americanists will be required to use new library sources in order to provide the necessary information and data for research. Since trade between Latin America and Africa has in the past been essentially ignored, much of the needed information is not found in traditional Latin American statistical or data sources nor in standard interna-
tional publications. It will become necessary for Latin American economists to begin using sources published in Africa in order to adequately study the development of economic ties with Africa. As a result, Latin American librarians will have to become familiar with African sources of information, as well as the African book trade.

The African Book Trade

The African book trade and publishing industry have been molded and shaped by the experiences of colonial rule as well as the recent struggles for national independence. Under colonial rule few commercial presses were established in Africa and thus almost all major publications had to be printed outside of the continent. Since independence the number of presses has increased to more than seventy; however, the non-African publishers of the former colonial rulers continue to occupy an extremely important place in the African book trade. At the present time the number of academic publications written by Africans on African topics being published outside of Africa is greater than those published by indigenous presses.  

The high percentage of scholarly books published outside of Africa has resulted in the creation of an unfortunate dependency by the African intellectual on Western foreign publishers. The intellectual continues to seek out a foreign publisher because of the availability of a wider market and higher royalties than can be obtained in Africa. This results in the production of books which are written for the European and American community instead of an African audience since foreign publishers choose manuscripts on the basis of their universal appeal and not the African or Third World market. Thus the perceived interests of the foreign readers determine the type of manuscripts which will be written and published by the majority of African intellectuals.

The control of publishing by large foreign multinational corporations has had a twofold effect. At tempting to eliminate foreign control, some new independent governments have become increasingly involved in the publishing business and the distribution of printed materials. In these countries where the state has successfully established publishing houses, the influence of foreign publishers has decreased significantly. Unfortunately, this government involvement limits the expansion of private indigenous presses in much the same way as the multinationals do. Lacking capital, market strength, and technological expertise, the local indigenous presses have, for the most part, not been able to successfully compete with either foreign multinational or government presses for the bulk of the African book trade.

However, the fact that foreign presses still dominate the African book market has been beneficial for the acquisition of research materials. It has meant that libraries with small Africana collections have been able to obtain the
majority of the leading academic publications about Africa with only limited involvement in the local book market. Since most of these books are published by American or European based presses, major Western bookdealers can obtain the desired items with few problems. It is for the acquisition of the smaller percentage of indigenous publications that more extensive knowledge of the African book trade becomes necessary.

Selection

The experienced and seasoned Latin Americanist will be familiar with many of the problems involved in the selection and acquisition of African materials, since the current African book trade is very similar to the Latin American book trade of twenty years ago. Characteristics such as the lack of comprehensive bibliographic sources, the absence of international bookdealers, and the problems of obtaining the ordered item all combine to frustrate the librarian in the acquisition of library materials from Africa.

As for the selection of materials from Africa, four publications provide adequate coverage of materials published both in Africa and about Africa. The most comprehensive subject list is the *International African Bibliography* published by Mansell in London. This publication is a quarterly listing of books and periodical articles published about Africa anywhere in the world but with a strong emphasis on European materials. The American equivalent is the *Current Bibliography on African Affairs*, published by the African Bibliographic Center in Washington, D.C. It includes both periodical articles and books and has a more comprehensive listing of items published in the United States. These two items list publications from Africa if the subject is appropriate; they both tend to be weak, however, in the area of government documents.

The third source is the biannual publication *African Books in Print*. It attempts to provide a comprehensive index of African-published materials currently in print. It is arranged by subject, author, and title and includes items published in English, French, and a selection of African indigenous languages. It lists most of the items available from the larger presses, but its coverage of smaller presses is limited. It is supplemented by the monthly periodical *African Book Publishing Record*.

The most comprehensive listing of current materials on Africa is the *Joint Acquisitions List of Africana* (JALA). This is a bimonthly main entry listing of newly published or reprinted monographs, documents, and serial titles published in or about Africa acquired by any one of twenty-one major U.S. African research collections. Because of its comprehensive nature, this publication has become one of the more important acquisition tools for librarians not only in the United States but also in Africa and Europe as well. Unfortunately, the lack of a subject index limits its value as a selection tool for our purposes.
Acquisitions

The success in acquiring African materials varies with the type of material and place of publication. The acquisition of items published by European and American presses or by their subsidiaries in Africa presents few problems since these companies are oriented to an international market. This also holds true for South Africa since its book market developed relatively early and is also oriented to the international market. However, several problems of varying degrees exist with the acquisition of library materials from the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The least effective method of acquisition for most items is through direct contact with the publisher. There are very few large indigenous publishing companies and their orientation is more to the internal market than to the outside. They tend to print small runs and are generally only able to gain limited profits on the sale; thus, the cost and trouble involved in sending books abroad are often not financially advantageous to the small African publisher. American and European librarians and scholars have for years expressed frustration over what is seen as “notoriously unbusinesslike” conduct of African publishers, such as not answering requests or even refusing to sell to libraries.

Working with a local bookdealer is a better method of acquisition, although the quality of service again varies. The number of dealers in Europe who specialize in African imprints is small, so contact should be made with a reputable dealer in the country. There are a number of lists available; two recent lists published by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association are particularly useful. Other names of dealers can be obtained by contacting any research library with a large Africana collection.

The most significant and active American book company which works with African imprints is the African Imprint Library Service (AILS) of Falmouth, Massachusetts. Primarily a blanket order service, AILS has been able to successfully provide a large number of books to research libraries because they work through their own agents in the country rather than local publishers or bookdealers. As of March 1981 the company had active agents in thirty-eight countries and limited book purchasing in five others. For the most part, librarians have been pleased with the service because AILS has been able to provide large quantities of current research materials for libraries, much of which would be difficult to obtain through other means. They are also willing to accept single orders from libraries not receiving blanket order books. The most significant drawback to the service is the high prices (100 to 400 percent markup) which often do not seem to correlate with the type of item received. However, since AILS has essentially no competition and is able to provide the desired materials, it continues to furnish an invaluable service to large research libraries interested in Africa.
The acquisition of materials from two areas of Africa of interest to Latin America should be noted. When Portuguese Africa was under colonial rule the acquisition of books from those areas did not pose any significant problems. Unfortunately, the turmoil of wars and frequent political changes during the past ten years has taken its toll on the book trade and publishing industry in Luso-Africa. Bibliographic publications supported by the Portuguese have all been discontinued, and presently it is very difficult to determine what is being published. The export of books from Angola and Guinea Bissau to the west has virtually ceased. The only Portuguese-speaking country that allows for any significant type of international commerce of books is Mozambique. Even the AILS has been unable to establish reliable local agents for the export of books.

South Africa offers the most conducive setting on the continent for the selection and acquisition of books. As a result of a much longer history of indigenous publishers, a larger reading public, and a more international outlook, the organization of the book trade is similar to that found in Europe. There are a number of bibliographic items which can be used as selection tools, and the responses from publishers, bookstores, and dealers are generally good. An excellent blanket order service exists through a company called Bookwise (formerly Struik), which not only provides materials for South Africa but also for Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

Special mention should be made about the acquisition of government publications, often the most valuable materials for the economist but also the most difficult to identify and obtain from Africa. The lack of retrospective and current bibliographies, the frequency of political changes, and the often unique methods of distribution make the selection and acquisition of government documents from Africa difficult and force the librarian to implement creative methods in order to obtain the desired materials. Exchange agreements with publishing agencies are essential and photocopying often remains the only alternative for the librarian to obtain many of these publications.

Conclusion

The present economic and trade relationship between Africa and the whole of Latin America is still small and seemingly insignificant in comparison to other areas of the world. However, the present successful activities of the Brazilians in establishing viable and profitable economic relations with Africa should serve as an indicator of the nature of future relations. Librarians with the responsibility of providing Latin American scholars with research materials should begin to become familiar with sources of African materials in order to serve the clientele which will study those relationships.
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3. For a description of publishing dependency in Anglophone Africa see Keith Smith, "Who Controls Publishing in Anglophone Middle Africa?" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 421(September 1975), 140-150.


5. For complete bibliographic citations see the bibliography.


9. Address: 75 King Street, Falmouth, MA 02540.


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Annual SALALM Bibliographies
Bibliography of Bibliographies
1981 Supplement
Haydée Piedracueva
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It is a pleasure to submit the Annual Report on Latin American and Caribbean Bibliographic Activities, 1981, under its new title: Bibliography of Bibliographies: 1981 Supplement. This paper is the result of the contribution and collaboration of the following members of SALALM Committee on Bibliography:

John R. Hébert, Chairman (Library of Congress)
Paula A. Covington (Vanderbilt University)
Mary Gormly (California State University, Los Angeles)
Celia Leyte-Vidal (Duke University)
Lionel Loroña (New York Public Library)
Sara de Mundo Lo (University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign)
Barbara G. 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 as monographs or as articles in periodicals during 1979–80. There are also a few 1981 imprints. For serials publications such as Anuarios bibliográficos we have included the latest issue that came to our attention.

The entries are arranged alphabetically under broad subject areas. There is a section on Works in Progress. Author and subject indexes provide added points of access. Starting with this year, the Subject index includes the names of individual biographees.

Bibliographies appended to books or chapters in books, or to periodical articles, have been excluded. Annotations are also excluded.

These annual supplements are the basis for the compilation of the Supplements to Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies. The Second Supplement is now in the final stages of preparation for the press.

We do hope that this bibliography will be useful for reference and acquisition purposes. The editor wishes to express her gratitude to the Committee on Bibliography (of which she is a member) and to all SALALM members who have collaborated in this work.
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