Latin American Masses and Minorities: Their Images and Realities

Volume II

SALALM Secretariat
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin—Madison
LATIN AMERICAN MASSES AND MINORITIES: THEIR IMAGES AND REALITIES

Volume II

Papers of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
June 19 - 23, 1985

Dan C. Hazen
Editor

SALALM Secretariat
Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin--Madison
**CONTENTS**

*Volume 2*

Part Four. Research Libraries and the Structure of Latin Americanist Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Specialized Library Collections and the Study of Latin American</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masses and Minorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Preservación de la cultura cubana en la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Miami</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lesbia Orta Varona</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Notes on the Acquisition and Organization of Government Documents</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the Puerto Rican Collection of the University of Puerto Rico's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Río Piedras Campus Library System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carmen Mí Costa de Ramos</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Georgette M. Dorn</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. The Historical and Programmatic Dimensions of Mexican American</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Collections at Stanford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roberto G. Trujillo</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. &quot;Home of Lost Causes&quot;: Masses and Minorities in the Bodleian</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Robert A. McNeil</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. La colección peronista en la Universidad de Harvard</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Margarita Anderson Imbert</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Three Latin American Collections in the British Library,</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Printed Books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Margaret H. Johnson</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Caribbean Materials at the Research Institute for the Study of Man</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Judith Selakoff</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Libraries as Gatekeepers in Latin American Studies: Obstacles and Opportunities

41. Libraries as Gatekeepers: Some Introductory Remarks
   *Dan C. Hazen*

A. The Role and Limits of Cooperation

42. The Need for Cooperation and Rationality: Collection Development in the Single Institution
   *John R. Hébert*

43. Cooperation within the Academic Library: Response and Additional Reflections
   *Carl Deal*

44. An Old Book with a New Cover: Nonstandard Library Materials in the National Context
   *Laura Gutiérrez-Witt*

45. Old Attitudes and New Responses: Reflections on Cooperation
   *Cecelia L. Shores*

B. Processing Requirements and Online Technology

46. Minimal Level Cataloging of Latin American Materials: Some Considerations
   *Sharon A. Moynahan*

47. Minimal Level Cataloging: Documentation and Examples

48. Minimal Level Cataloging: The User
   *Mark L. Grover*

49. Third World Databases and the New Information Age
   *Barbara G. Valk*

50. Emerging Technologies, Bibliographic Networks, and Area Studies Programs
   *David Zubatsky*
Contents

Part Five. The Tools of Understanding: Bibliographies, Research Guides, and Finding Aids for Latin American Masses and Minorities

Introduction

51. Women in Latin America: A Pathfinder
   Mina Jane Grothey

52. Sources on the Theology of Liberation in Latin America: Journals, Newsletters, Periodicals, Research Institutes
   John Blazo

53. Protestantism in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Preliminary List of Mostly Post-1975 Materials
   Sonia M. Merubia

54. Puerto Rican Studies: Resources in the United States and Puerto Rico

55. Boricuas en el Norte: A Selected Bibliography on Puerto Ricans in the United States

56. Bibliographic Sources on Puerto Ricans in the United States

57. Puerto Rican Books in Translation

58. Publishers and Distributors of Puerto Rican Books

59. The Historical Archives of Puerto Rico
   María de los Angeles Castro

60. Select Bibliography of Latin American Publications Dealing with Homosexuality
   Robert Howes

61. A Homossexualidade no Brasil: Bibliografia
   Luiz Mott

62. Bibliography: Photography of Latin America
   Martha Davidson

63. Toward a Comprehensive Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography: Theoretical Foundations for Reference Sources and Research Materials
   Malena Kuss
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64. Selected Bibliographic Sources in Latin American Ethnomusicology</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Schechter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Schechter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. A Selected Bibliography on Latin American Urban Popular Music</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Schechter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Bibliography of Brazilian Chapbook Literature</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurence Hallewell and Cavan McCarthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the Authors</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Program</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Outline of Contents in Volume I

**Preface**

**Introduction**

**Part One. Finding the Truth: Philosophical and Conceptual Dilemmas in Latin Americanist Scholarship**

1. Media and the Creation of Image
   
2. Individuals and the Creation of Image: Exodus from Mariel

3. Academics and the Creation of Image: The Changing Structure of Research Questions, Methodologies, and Sources

**Part Two. Sample Inquiries into Latin American Masses and Minorities**

1. The Printed Word through Democracy and Repression: The Southern Cone

2. Women


4. Aspects of Social, Political, and Ideological Change

**Part Three. Images and Realities in Nontraditional Formats**

1. Nonprint Media and the Semiliterate Masses

2. The Literary Forms of the Minimally Schooled

3. New Approaches to the Literate Elite
Latin American Masses and Minorities: Their Images and Realities

Volume II
Part Four

Research Libraries and the Structure of Latin Americanist Research
Our focus now shifts from the metaphysics of academic inquiry, the tension between image and reality, and the problematics of diverse sorts of research materials, to the role of libraries and library collections in the study of Latin American masses and minorities. Our concerns are two. In the first place, and despite the flawed collections and resources mentioned so often by students and scholars, there have been and continue to be strong, specialized, and informed efforts to collect materials representative of the moments and the groups addressed in our conference. We thus consider how a number of specialized library collections have developed: the conditions necessary for creating such collections; their nature; and, albeit only implicitly, how we can continue to form them.

Our second concern centers on a different and more troubling aspect of the interplay between research libraries and Latin Americanist scholarship. Here we address our sometimes deliberate, sometimes inadvertent, but always inescapable role as gatekeepers. As we shall see, libraries do control much of the type and the flow of research materials available to students and scholars.

This control takes several forms. One manifestation involves bibliographic access to items already held. Another manifestation centers on the library profession's intensifying efforts to modernize. Too often these efforts would treat all materials, all disciplines, and all collections according to a model devised for fields characterized by technologically innovative forms and formats. Cooperation, to touch on another aspect, is the current panacea for limited acquisitions budgets. Yet cooperation has its limits, both within institutions and on a larger scale. We are likewise limited in our efforts, whether individual or collective, to acquire the nontraditional materials identified throughout this conference. The nature of all these limitations, as they affect both librarians and scholars, must be understood if we are to divine responses and devise solutions.
I. Specialized Library Collections and the Study of Latin American Masses and Minorities
La Biblioteca de la Universidad de Miami recibió y acogió en su seno a los bibliotecarios cubanos que empezaron a llegar a esta nueva comunidad de exiliados, desde la década de los setenta. Su director, Archie L. McNeal, comprendió y apoyó moral y financieramente el esfuerzo de adquirir material para servir a estos nuevos usuarios. Todo esto se efectuó a pesar de que la Universidad es privada y sólo tiende a servir las necesidades de la comunidad universitaria. Esta visión de futuro sigue siendo parte fundamental de la política del nuevo director, Frank Rodgers, quien también brinda su apoyo a nuestros esfuerzos de hacer de nuestra colección cubana, una de las más completas de la nación.

El desarrollo de esta colección no sólo abarca material publicado en Cuba o sobre Cuba antes de la revolución, sino que amplía este ámbito a lo que Cuba produce actualmente y todo aquello que ha surgido fuera de Cuba desde 1959 hasta el presente.

Para la mejor comprensión de esta política, es necesario un recuento histórico del desarrollo de las distintas etapas del exilio cubano.

Primera etapa: Antecedentes, 1959; estampida política y desorientación. Los cubanos de este período tenían como primeros objetivos trabajar y subsistir. Su estado psicológico giraba en torno a la convicción de una vuelta a la isla dentro de corto tiempo. Surge el mito de las 90 millas.

Pasados unos años, la realidad comenzó a perfilarse. Desde 1961, con la situación posterior a la Bahía de Cochinos, el cubano comenzó a trabajar en una nueva sociedad sin por ello olvidar la tierra que dejaba atrás. Este fue el momento en que surgió el interés por mantener vivas nuestras tradiciones y nuestras costumbres. Surge así lo que yo llamo "La Etapa de la Añoranza," y la era del gregarismo cubano. Había que mantenerse juntos bajo todas las presiones apremiantes, y mostrar a la nueva hospitalidad—sin espíritu sectarista—que el cubano tenía cultura y que ansiaba trasmitirla a los demás. La factoría comenzaba su molienda, hombres y mujeres trabajaban con miras al respeto de una vida mejor. Los profesionales miraban hacia su profesión, como meta a seguir. Los intelectuales comenzaron a escribir—entre el paréntesis del pan y la dureza por ganarlo—con esfuerzos incalculables.
El cubano y lo cubano comenzaron a perfilarse no sólo en Miami sino en otros lugares de acogida. Surgieron el refugio y la relocalización. El camino había comenzado y las raíces apuntaban al futuro. Tomada esta decisión, diez años más tarde—-década de los setenta--nace el problema de la confrontación cultural cubano-americana. Los jóvenes descendientes de los primeros exiliados rechazan su cultura original. Durante esta etapa los jóvenes trataron de integrarse en cuerpo y alma a la nueva cultura, descartando hasta su propio idioma. En la década de los ochenta resurge el interés hacia sus orígenes, y comienza la etapa de la curiosidad y la investigación: un viaje hacia la semilla.

La juventud actual participa y posee instrumentos de investigación e información tendientes a la búsqueda de su identidad. Aquellos niños de ayer, hoy adultos, no sólo se sienten orgullosos de sus raíces, sino que inculcan a sus hijos el amor y la valoración hacia su cultura y procedencia.

Esta preservación cultural no hubiera sido posible sin el esfuerzo de individuos e instituciones que surgieron y trabajaron infatigablemente hacia la creación de nuevas fuentes de información, que han servido de base para el desarrollo de una colección especial, que sirve hoy no sólo a la comunidad cubana, sino a investigadores en todo el mundo, y que documenta el proceso político, social, económico y cultural de la comunidad cubana en el exilio.

A continuación mencionaré algunas de las instituciones que hicieron posible esta realidad que hoy confrontamos:

Asociación Fraternal Latinoamericana. Fue pionera de las actividades culturales cubanas en Miami, bajo la dirección del poeta Mauricio Fernández. Reunió los pocos poetas, escritores y artistas en la primera Exposición de Arte, Poesía y Cultura del exilio. Aunque creada como institución de salud, apoyó el arte y la cultura cubana.

Cruzada Educativa Cubana. Fundada por el Dr. Vicente Cauce, la Dra. Mercedes García Tudurí y la Dra. María Gómez Carbonell. Creó el Día de la Cultura Cubana y el premio Juan J. Remos, que se otorga a cubanos destacados en todas las ramas de la cultura, incluyendo los valores jóvenes. Creadora también del premio José de la Luz y Caballero para los maestros cubanos más destacados. Creó la "Escuelita Cubana", orientada hacia la juventud para interesar y perpetuar las raíces de su cultura.

Cuban Women's Club. Fundado por Ana Rosa Núñez, Rosita Abella, Julieta O'Farrill, Rosa Gómez y muchas otras mujeres deseadas de continuar la labor del Lyceum Lawn Tennis Club de Cuba.

Asociación de Municipios Cubanos en el Exilio. Creada para mantener la cohesión política, social y cultural de la colonia cubana en Miami. La mayoría de los municipios preservan su herencia a través de sus publicaciones periódicas, sus reuniones,
y romerías que se celebran en la Ermita de la Caridad del Cobre, de acuerdo a la fecha del patrón de cada municipio.

Museo Cubano de Arte y Cultura. Fundado por Mignon Medrano, Martha de Castro, Rosita Abella, Ana Rosa Núñez y otros en 1973. Inicialmente era un museo sin paredes, activo en distintos locales de la ciudad. Al fin, en la década de los 80 cuenta con su propio local, cedido por la ciudad de Miami, aportando a la ciudad valiosos actos culturales y exposiciones artísticas retrospectivas y actuales de artistas cubanos.

Cuban American National Foundation. Radicada en Washington, realiza una gran labor en pro de la propagación de la situación actual política y social de los cubanos, tanto dentro como fuera de la Isla. Sus publicaciones, investigaciones, seminarios y conferencias son de una alta calidad.

Cámara de Comercio Latina. Fundada en la década de los setenta para agrupar hombres de negocios e instituciones bancarias, comerciales, etc. Ha publicado un sinnúmero de documentos sobre economía, negocios y estadísticas.

Bancos. Bajo este nombre se agrupan una serie de bancos que auxilian a la propagación de la cultura cubana, tanto por su participación en actos culturales, políticos, sociales y económicos, como por su aporte económico a tales fines.

La producción teatral también ha aportado desde los principios del exilio su grano de arena a la preservación de nuestra cultura. Entre los más destacados se encuentran:

Añorada Cuba. Dirigida por el padre Chabebe, agrupó a los artistas de todos los géneros. Fue la primera muestra de actividad teatral.

Teatro Las Máscaras. Dirigido por Salvador Ugarte y Alfonso Cremata. Esta compañía presentó obras clásicas y comedias, alcanzando grandes éxitos hasta nuestros días.

Gran Teatro Lírico Grateli. Dirigido por Martha Pérez, Pili de la Rosa y Demetrio Pérez, presenta tanto artistas nacionales como internacionales.

Fórum. Bajo la dirección de René Alejandro, de donde surgieron muchos valores actuales.

Sociedad Artística, Cultural de las Américas. Bajo la dirección de Manuel Ochoa con proyección a la música cubana, zarzuelas y teatro.


Teatro "La Danza". Presentó teatro clásico, cubano, latino-americano y experimental.

Teatro Bellas Artes. Presenta obras clásicas, españolas, cubanas, latinoamericanas y recitales musicales y poéticos, así como teatro guión.
Teatro Avante. Fundado por Mario Ernesto Sánchez, Alina Interián y Teresa María Rojas. Una obra de recordación fue Aire Frío de Virgilio Piñera, dramaturgo distinguido cubano.

Teatro Prometeo. Miami Dade New World Campus. Fundadora: Teresa María Rojas, dedicada a enseñar a valores jóvenes, haciendo mutis como actriz por varios años.

Koubek Center. Division of Continuing Education de la Universidad de Miami. Sirve a los actos teatrales, recitales, conferencias, etc., de la comunidad hispano-parlante. Actualmente, en su programa "Audiciones," pone gran énfasis en la cultura cubana.

Se ha hecho hincapié en la importancia de la producción teatral, ya que nuestra colección de afiches, programas, fotos y críticas, nutrió una exposición de teatro hispanoamericano en los Estados Unidos, que se está llevando a cabo en estos momentos en las ciudades más importantes de este país, donde existen grandes núcleos de hispano-parlantes.

Como consecuencia de estas instituciones y de sus actividades, así como del constante celo de los bibliotecarios cubanos de nuestra biblioteca en adquirir la producción intelectual de todo lo que se ha publicado y se publica, surgieron orientaciones e informaciones bibliográficas que han servido de base al investigador en distintas áreas de interés. Podemos poner como ejemplos los siguientes volúmenes:

La obra de Seymour Menton, La Narrativa de la Revolución Cubana, que fue uno de los primeros en recoger el aporte literario del exilio cubano.

Las obras de Richard R. Fagen, Cuba: The Political Content of Adult Education y Cubans in Exile, fueron unos de los primeros esfuerzos hacia el estudio de nuestro exilio.

La bibliografía de Thomas D. Boswell, Cuba and the Cubans, así como infinidad de artículos que ha publicado sobre el tema.


Juan Clark, que se dedica a la investigación social y económica de las distintas etapas del exilio cubano, y tiene publicados varios libros y artículos, entre ellos Cubans in the U.S. y Refugees & Escapees: The Cuban Exodus.

Irving L. Horowitz, investigador sociológico y político que ha escrito varios libros sobre Cuba como Cuba and the U.S.: A Reappraisal y The Cuban Lobby.

Carlos Ripoll ha escrito varios libros sobre historia y literatura cubana como La Generación del 23 en Cuba y Writers & Intellectuals in Today's Cuba. Sus artículos se han publicado en el New York Times, Partisan Review, etc. Ha escrito extensivamente sobre la obra y vida de José Martí.

Otro gran aporte para los investigadores es la colección de periódicos publicados por cubanos exiliados. Actualmente la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Miami cuenta con una colección que sobrepasa los 300 títulos. Muchos de estos periódicos son de variable frecuencia, debido a las condiciones económicas impuestas por el medio; otros se han mantenido desde los inicios del exilio y aún se siguen publicando. Iguales condiciones caracterizan a las revistas. No obstante, el material que ofrecen es de suma importancia en el conocimiento de la vida y de la orientación que, en distintos momentos, sigue el exiliado.

Es importante enfatizar la labor efectuada por nuestra biblioteca que, siendo de una institución privada, ha mantenido abiertas sus puertas a investigadores, tanto extranjeros como locales, interesados en la búsqueda de información útil para el estudio de la comunidad cubana del exilio. En la actualidad está brindando estos mismos servicios a la comunidad nicaragüense.

Hemos podido comprobar por cartas personales y reconocimientos en prólogos de obras y disertaciones ya publicadas, que en este campo, nuestra colección es una de las más importantes en la nación.
Introduction

As the title suggests, this short paper aims to present some of the special characteristics and problems pertaining to the government documents collection at the Puerto Rican Collection. I do not probe into the documents of the Spanish Administration of Puerto Rico (1493-1898), nor those of the early and middle years of the American Administration (1898-1952), because they are mostly the province of the Historical Archives of Puerto Rico. Government documents from 1952 on provide the focus for this paper.

In 1950, President Truman signed Public Law 600 of the 81st Congress. This law, adopted in the nature of a compact, enlarged Puerto Rico's powers and autonomy over its internal matters and authorized it to write its own constitution. In 1952, in a special referendum, a constitution for Puerto Rico was approved and a new status, "Estado Libre Asociado," translated into English as "Commonwealth," was established.* The government structure defined in this constitution remains in force; it is the documents issued by the units within this structure that concern us here. (See Appendix A.)

Acquisition

The Puerto Rican Collection was designated as a depository library for all public documents by Law number 5 of December 8, 1955, later amended on June 4, 1979. Article 15 states that: "Las oficinas gubernamentales remitirán a la Biblioteca General de Puerto Rico y a la Colección Puertorriqueña de la Universidad de Puerto Rico una copia o ejemplar de toda información, boletín, revista o libro que se publique y circule en el gobierno."

However, there is no provision for enforcing this law. We must rely on the cooperation and goodwill of the departments, agencies, public corporations, and their subordinate bureaus, offices, and the like to receive their publications.

The sole person encharged with public documents at the Puerto Rican Collection spends considerable time and effort writing and calling all the government units in an effort to

*Juan M. García Pasalacqua, Puerto Rican Constitutional Law (San Juan, PR: Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, 1974).
acquire as many documents as possible. Inclusion on several mailing lists has been helpful. Even then, though, not everything is received.

Several additional factors compound our acquisition problems:
1. The officials responsible for information at all levels of government are usually both ignorant of and little concerned with our depository status.
2. The government itself has relatively little interest in preserving public documents.
3. There is no centralization in the publication and distribution of public documents. Each department has its own printing press, and/or its own methods for distribution.
4. The Anuario Bibliográfico Puertorriqueño, our closest approximation to a national bibliography, has not been published since the issue corresponding to 1973-74. In the absence of other listings to verify titles for selection, we must rely on our requests being met in a comprehensive manner by the agencies we approach.
5. The lack of bibliographic information likewise impedes the acquisition of retrospective material. There is no way to identify back titles unless they represent titles in series, or are mentioned in another publication or bibliography.

Scope and Organization

Notwithstanding these special acquisition problems, we have the Island's most complete current government document collection. These documents for the most part represent the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The Island is subdivided into seventy-eight municipalities, but these only enjoy limited responsibilities because the Commonwealth government is highly centralized. (See Appendix B.)

The Commonwealth's documents range from periodicals and mimeographed reports and books, to pamphlets, annuals, loose-leaf editions, maps, posters, and the like. Until the early '70s, the official documents received full cataloging. These materials appear in our card catalog by author, title, and subject. Except for the documents in nonsuitable formats, they are shelved with the rest of the books.

In more recent years, the documents have gone through two successive organizational schemes. A system based on the U.S. Superintendent of Documents' classification system was employed for several years. It was dropped after six years because of the time it required. (There was, and there remains, a critical shortage of staff.) At the present time, each document is registered only under its issuing agency and the body highest within the administrative hierarchy under which that agency falls. For example: Puerto Rico, Junta de Planificación. Negociado de Análisis Económico y Social. Serie histórica de desempleo en Puerto Rico. Año 1978.
These cards are not filed in the card catalog, but are instead kept in a special sequence. There are obvious drawbacks to this system, including access by only a single descriptive entry, and the need to search an additional file while trying to gather information on documents and other sources. However, because of our personnel limitations, this is the only system that can be used if we want to have the official documents available to our readers as speedily as possible.

The person in charge of processing government documents has been slowly reregistering all documents, save those classified by Dewey, to unify access in accord with the current system.

Bibliographic Control

Some documents were, until 1973-74, listed in the seemingly defunct Anuario Bibliográfico Puertorriqueño. A few documents are usually listed in the Monthly Checklist of State Publications, which is compiled at the Library of Congress.

The Planning Board’s Office of Statistics Coordination initiated a new effort at bibliographic control in 1980. The person in charge of the project wrote a letter to all the government’s units, urging each to comply with the law by sending its publications to the Puerto Rican Collection. This request had scant results, and follow-ups have not fared any better. The Planning Board’s intention was to enter into a cooperative program with the Puerto Rican Collection, whereby we would receive the publications, and then prepare and send bibliographic information to the Board’s computer. In return, we would receive copies of their printouts. The ultimate value of these listings would, of course, depend upon the cooperation extended by the agencies.

Beginning in 1982, we sent copies of all our document catalog cards to the Planning Board, as well as quarterly accessions lists. The Planning Board has produced a listing of the documents classified by Dewey, but still has to process the rest of the titles. The project is now on hold, pending a review by the Board’s new head. Budgetary constraints mean that this project has little chance of success, since publications and their control have an extremely low priority with respect to anything else.

Access and Pattern of Use

Our document collection is available to both the university community and the general public. The library’s extended service hours, and our location on the largest campus of the University of Puerto Rico and in a densely populated area, are assets in that we are easily accessible to a large number of readers.

However, even though the documents represent a significant part of our resources, these materials are underused. They
remain unfamiliar to many of our users, who more often turn to books and periodicals. A small percentage of titles accounts for a high proportion of the documents used, which means that a wealth of information is not being tapped. It takes an interested reader, in combination with an alert librarian, to elicit that which is dormant. Documents whose access cards are filed in our card catalog, and statistical works such as those produced by the Planning Board, comprise the most frequently used titles. Legal materials, especially Decisiones de Puerto Rico and Leyes Anotadas de Puerto Rico, are also widely used by law school students.

Concluding Remarks

This brief account has discussed certain aspects of Puerto Rico's official publications: questions of acquisition, organization, bibliographic control, and use. Other topics also merit attention and should be kept in mind. These include the creation of a government information policy that would provide readily available channels for disseminating its communications to the public, a centralized production and distribution system for documents, a higher level of budgetary support, and the expanded availability of computerized databases.
Source: Office of the Governor, Bureau of the Budget

Note: Organism attached or related administratively by law to a department or agency but autonomous in its operation.
Appendix B

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF PUERTO RICO

Source: Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico Planning Board
Appendix C

SELECTED LISTS

Publications of Puerto Rican Government Agencies

The date in the open entry corresponds to the first available issue in the Colección Puertorriqueña.)


Departamento de Hacienda. Comparative Financial Condition of Commercial Banks in Puerto Rico 1956/57. San Juan, 1957--.


. Informe anual de estadísticas vitales: 1930. Río Piedras, 1931--.


Junta de Planificación. Informe económico al gobernador: 1950. Santurce, 1951--.


. Indicadores económico mensuales. Santurce, 1968--.

. Boletín social. Santurce, 1981--.

. Ingreso y producto, P.R., 1959/Income and Product. Santurce, 1960--.


Government Documents at The University of Puerto Rico

Oficina de Presupuesto y Gerencia. Presupuesto para el año fiscal 1945/46. San Juan, 1946--.

. Guía de funcionarios del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico. San Juan, 1959--.

. Manual de organización del gobierno de P.R. San Juan, 1955--. (The most comprehensive publication about the government and its organization.)


Periodicals Issued by Puerto Rican Government Units

El Aljibe. Autoridad de Acueductos y Alcantarillados.

Anales de investigación histórica. Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Boletín de seguro. Oficina del Superintendente de Seguros.

Cuentagotas. Oficina de Energía.

Diálogos. Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Educación. Departamento de Instrucción Pública.

Enlace. Departamento del Trabajo y Recursos Humanos.

Noticias estadísticas. Junta de Planificación.

Noticiero de la Asociación. Asociación de Empleados del E.L.A.

Nuevos horizontes. Oficina para el Desarrollo Integral del Impedido.

Personal. Oficina Central de Administración de Personal.

Plerus. Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Presupuesto y Gerencia. Oficina de Presupuesto y Gerencia.


P.R. Monthly Economic Indicators/Indicadores económicos mensuales. Banco Gubernamental de Fomento.

Qué pasa in Puerto Rico. Compañía de Turismo.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña. Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.

Revista del Trabajo. Departamento del Trabajo.
It was primarily concern over violations of human rights that led the first colonists to populate the area we know today as the United States. Concerns over basic rights also lent much of the impetus to the North American Revolution and the framing of the Constitution. In the twentieth century, human rights issues have contributed to United States involvement in international conflicts, to its efforts to establish organizations such as the League of Nations and the United Nations, and above all to its attempts to promote and encourage the enforcement of a wide spectrum of human rights.¹

Recognition of the need for the protection of human rights has grown since the early 1960s, in parallel with the proliferation of repressive and/or authoritarian regimes that have contributed to widespread violations. Some Latin American governments also developed ideological justifications to disregard constitutional guarantees and legal protections of rights.² At the same time, human rights issues have often become an explicitly stated component of United States foreign policy.

The number of publications concerning human rights in Latin America has increased markedly over the last two decades, while the concept of protected rights has undergone a noticeable redefinition and expansion. Since the middle and late 1960s the literature on human rights, traditionally oriented toward constitutional protections, philosophical writings, and legal procedures, has begun to change. The sharp increase in wholesale violations under repressive regimes has brought human rights to the fore, and the literature has begun to emphasize social and ethical issues, economic and social rights, and questions of equality.

A substantial number of basic publications on human rights were and still are generated by organizations such as the International Court of Justice, the International Commission of Jurists, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Amnesty International, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Congress (especially during the 1970s). Publications by international and national governmental agencies, and by non-governmental organizations, have been supplemented by a steady flow of materials that are testimonial or polemical, and popular rather than scholarly. Many deal with human rights violations in such major countries as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Most of this literature has tended to be of protest and opposition, embodying the expression of those "on the outside." Some
publications are produced within countries in which rights are being violated, for example, in Chile; others are published in exile, as with Cuba.

The genesis of a pamphlet collection entitled "Human Rights in Latin America," which has been assembled by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress, is the focus of this paper. Under the direction of then-chief Mary Ellis Kahler, the Hispanic Division began in 1977 to systematically set aside items on human rights. The materials thus collected were those that the Library would not normally catalog fully as separate titles. I, for instance, while attending a conference in Rio de Janeiro, was able to gather a number of items on human rights in Brazil published by organizations such as the Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil, the Catholic Church, and ad hoc human rights groups. These initial acquisitions marked the start of this pamphlet collection. The Library’s office in Rio became an excellent source for additional materials relating to human rights. Most items were sent on to the general collections of the Library, and only those not selected for cataloging remained in the pamphlet collection.

In the fall of 1977, Patricia Weiss Fagen, chairperson of the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), approached Mary Kahler to suggest that the Hispanic Division cooperate with LASA in compiling a bibliography specifically concerned with human rights in Latin America. The scholarly community felt that there was an extensive body of little-known literature on human rights, written by Latin Americans both in their own countries and in exile. The Hispanic Division and LASA agreed to cooperate in this venture.

Early in 1978, the Executive Council of LASA secured a grant from the Ford Foundation to gather materials and compile a bibliography on human rights in Latin America. The Hispanic Division and LASA agreed that this collection would include discussions of general and specific human rights, and would incorporate works on politics, philosophy, religion, economics, and law. Formats would include books and periodicals, as well as pamphlets. Most of the materials to be acquired during the project would be fully cataloged and added to the Library’s collections. Those not selected for cataloging would be added to a fledgling pamphlet grouping. A supplemental grant awarded by the Organization of American States (OAS) helped the project toward its completion in 1981.

Under the terms of the Ford grant, Patricia Fagen traveled to South America and Mexico in 1979. There she met with staff members of human rights organizations and brought back approximately 50 items, mainly pertaining to rights violations in Chile and Brazil. The Hispanic Division sent a circular letter to more than 200 human rights organizations in North America, Latin America, and Europe. About half these centers responded. The new materials were then organized by country or by subject.
When William Carter succeeded Mary Kahler as chief of the Hispanic Division in 1979, the Human Rights Project was well under way. Two persons were engaged in classifying and describing the materials. They also searched the Library's databases, catalogs, and book and periodical collections for additional materials for the bibliography. The staffers found a wealth of human-rights related materials in LC's Law Library, especially in legal journals and in publications issued by international organizations.

The Human Rights Pamphlet Collection, 1960-1980, contains approximately 700 items on topics ranging from jurisprudence and official reports to first-hand description of torture and murder. Many of the items were produced by either church organizations or by church-supported programs or centers, Catholic or Protestant, throughout the world. A total of 120 items in the pamphlet collection were published by these church-related agencies, such as the Vicaría de la Solidaridad of the Arzobispado de Santiago and the Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, both in Chile; the American Friends Service Committee, the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, the National Assembly of Women Religious, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S., the U.S. Catholic Conference, and others. We placed under the heading "Churches--Latin America" publications dealing with Latin America in general, with theoretical issues, or with more than one country. Church-related publications dealing with a specific country were placed under that country. Thus, the larger portion of publications by the Vicaría de la Solidaridad can be found under "Chile," rather than "Churches."

Newsletters and reports by solidarity groups concerning human rights, some of them short-lived, are of historical interest and often difficult to acquire: these groups usually disband when the repressive regime they opposed changes and human rights violations cease. Cases in point are such solidarity groups as the Committee in Solidarity with the Uruguayan People of Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Argentina of Port Credit Station, Ontario, Canada; and the Nicaraguan Support Fund of London. Thanks to its aggressive search for human rights materials, the Library was able to acquire all the back issues of Paz y Justicia, published in Buenos Aires. This publication was cataloged and added to the general collections.

The pamphlet collection contains 70 items under the heading "General--Latin America." Of special interest are the Notre Dame Symposium on International Human Rights and American Foreign Policy (1977), a pamphlet entitled Why Police States Love the Computer (1977), and publications on the relation between peace, equality, and human rights. There are an additional 17 listings for bibliographies on human rights in Latin America, including materials produced by Amnesty International, the U.S.
Department of State, the Index on Censorship, and the Estudio bibliográfico by the Vicaría de la Solidaridad (1978).

There are 287 titles listed under individual countries, with the largest numbers corresponding to Chile, Brazil, and Haiti. A good deal of the literature has a leftist cast, since many Latin American countries were governed by regimes of the political right during the period under consideration. Those countries with very strict control over publishing tend to be represented by fewer items than those that imposed less control, as seen in the abundance of materials on Chile and Brazil and the relative sparsity for Cuba and Uruguay. The reason for the numerous entries pertaining to Haiti, on the other hand, is that individual issues of the periodical Construction were each counted as a single item.

The materials on Argentina include reports by the Argentine Commission for Human Rights, publications on legal and constitutional matters, and reports on torture, cases of desaparecidos, and repression of trade unions. Many of the Brazilian items were published by the Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil. The entries under Bolivia center on publications dealing with the repression of campesinos and of members of indigenous groups. The materials on Chile include items on arrests, torture, and disappearances. The pamphlets on Colombia were produced in large part by the Asociación Colombiana pro Derechos Humanos, and were published within that country. Cuban entries include publications based on the testimony of former political prisoners and of prisoners who were religious dissidents. The items pertaining to El Salvador relate to disappearances, murder, and torture, as do those on Nicaragua. Most of the latter hail from the Somocista era, although a few recent acquisitions deal with the Sandinista regime, for instance in its treatment of the Miskito Indians. The Guatemalan materials deal with repression of rights, as well as labor union questions. The items on Paraguay largely represent the results of international inquiries. The materials concerning Uruguay are varied and extensive. In fact, the pamphlets on the Southern Cone area form the backbone of the "countries" cluster within the pamphlet collection.

Under the heading "Amnesty International," one finds largely Spanish-language reports, many providing country-by-country surveys on human rights violations. Some items present case reports of torture or murder, while others are the published findings of conferences. The Library keeps only English-language materials by Amnesty in its general collection.

Publications by the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights form a cluster of 36 items, mostly reports by working committees and the texts of resolutions on human rights. Here one also finds specific and comprehensive surveys on individual countries, such as those for Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Cuba. One of the most recent
acquisitions is the 7th edition of The Situation of Human Rights in Cuba (1983). These documents, often in Spanish, highlight the international concern to protect human rights and to document repression, as can be seen from the following titles: Examen comparado de los proyectos de convención sobre derechos humanos del Consejo Interamericano de Jurisconsultos (1966); and Terrorismo con fines políticos e ideológicos como fuente de violación de los derechos humanos (1970). A separate group of eight pamphlets produced by the OAS Inter-American Commission on Women demonstrates the commission's efforts to promote broader political participation of women. Some of them document discrimination on the basis of gender. One noteworthy item in this group is a bibliography, published in 1977, which lists works on Women in Latin America in the Columbus Memorial Library.

The United Nations documents in this collection tend to represent theoretical treatments of human rights, and to analyze the broad issue of protecting them. Several items deal with interpretations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, while a few contain more specific reports. The Library's general collections maintain fairly complete holdings of U.N. materials.

Thirty-four pamphlets were issued by the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), an organization sponsored by several churches in the United States, which monitors repression in the Americas and also analyzes the impact of human rights concerns on U.S. foreign policy. The pamphlet collection features several years of WOLA's newsletter, Update.

Another center of interest to those studying human rights is Human Rights Internet, a worldwide clearinghouse on rights violations established in 1976, which moved to Washington, DC in 1977. The center's Human Rights Reporter, published six times a year, provides systematic information about research, human rights publications, unpublished reports, and conference proceedings. The center has also published two editions of a Human Rights Directory: Latin America, Africa, Asia, the latest in 1981, which will be superseded by the publication of individual directories for each part of the world. The Latin American volume is scheduled to appear in 1986.

The LC Hispanic Division's Human Rights Pamphlet collection, of about 700 items, was copied on microfiche in 1984. This select collection consists only of those materials not cataloged individually by the Library, in addition to a few duplicates included for purposes of relevance. Those studying human rights developments in the 1960-1980 period should begin by consulting the bibliography that grew out of this joint undertaking of the Library of Congress and LASA, namely, Human Rights in Latin America: A Selective Annotated Bibliography, 1964-1980 (1983). This compilation encompasses 1,827 entries. In addition to the headings mentioned above in describing the pamphlets, the bibliography contains additional selections under the following
categories: U.S. Congressional Documents; U.S. Policy Relating to Human Rights in Latin America; Newsletters; and Bibliographies and Directories. An appendix listing organizations dealing with human rights issues enhances this reference tool.

The Hispanic Division, under the direction of Sara Castro-Klarén, continues to acquire materials on human rights. Items not selected for the general collections are retained in the pamphlet collection. Acquisitions during the last five years have included new materials, as well as retrospective items from the 1970s. The new materials tend to contain more information on labor groups; for instance, we now receive a newsletter entitled Informativo CLAT (Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores). There are also more items on discrimination against women, and other women's issues, as well as materials concerning infringements of indigenous people's rights, for example, in the Amazon region. Exiles from Latin American countries often alert the Hispanic Division staff to the formation of new human rights organizations and to new titles. The materials at hand suggest that materials continue to be produced in Chile. A few, for the most part dealing with the trials of the military, even come from Argentina. Nothing, however, seems to be published on Uruguay. Materials on post-Mariel Cuba and Guatemala form interesting new topics within the collection.

The human rights pamphlet collection, as it continues to develop, offers the researcher a selective subset of this literature of outsiders, a subset that in many libraries tends to "get lost." Many of these materials document worsening human rights conditions, as systematic official violations of civil and political rights become a means of social control. The violation or protection of human rights is more often than not at the heart of intellectual discourse in Latin America. For this reason alone, these ephemeral materials are indispensable. Greater access will contribute to scholarship and to an enhanced general awareness of the violations. This, in turn, may facilitate the creation, maintenance, or restoration of societies in which individual rights are fully respected.

NOTES


Collection Development at Stanford

The collection development effort at Stanford University really began with the development of academic programs for and about the Mexican American. Stanford Chicano students established the Chicano Reference Library in 1971. At the same time, the Stanford University Libraries were acquiring most materials published by major and university presses. Neither effort, however, proved adequate for developing a research-level collection. By 1980, with the establishment of the Stanford Center for Chicano Research (SCCR), a major new effort was essential. A formal collection evaluation was conducted of holdings within the Stanford University Libraries in August of 1981. The evaluation identified major areas of collection weaknesses, reviewed existing efforts to develop primary source material collections (i.e., the Mexican American Manuscript Collections at Stanford), and recommended a plan of action to develop a "research level" collection. One recommendation included the elimination of duplication between the University Libraries and the Chicano Reference Library.

In September, 1982, a curatorial office for Mexican American collections was established. The office was to develop the collection of secondary source material (books, serials, microform sets, retrospective and current items, selected audiovisual materials) to a level that was comparable with research collections at other universities. The most notable collection programs were at the University of California's Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Berkeley campuses, and at the University of Texas at Austin. The Stanford effort was also to encompass primary source collections, including both manuscripts and archives.

At Stanford, the student-run Chicano Reference Library closed. Parts of that collection which did not duplicate University Library holdings were incorporated within Stanford's social science and humanities research facility, the Cecil H. Green Library. Within a two and a half year period, short-term goals and objectives for the Mexican American collections program were reached. The collections of literature, history, reference, serials, general social sciences, and the humanities were greatly increased. Antiquarian and subject trade specialists provided those materials that Stanford had lacked. The collection grew by approximately 3,000 titles and approximately 650 retrospective serial titles, all acquired in addition to the ongoing acquisition of
federal and state government documents, and ERIC microfiche materials. The archival records of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund—one of the most important primary source collections on the contemporary social and political history of the Mexican American people—was a capstone to this period of consolidation and expansion. The collections were also augmented by an important videotape series on Mexican American literature, comprising interviews with prominent creative writers and literary critics. Other acquisitions included an extensive nine-hour PBS interview with artist and activist Pedro J. González, microform sets, machine-readable files, and microfilm of retrospective Chicano newspapers.

According to ALA's 1979 criteria for library collections, Stanford's collections were no more than "basic" at the time the Mexican American curatorial office was created. By 1985, the Stanford collections had become some of the most comprehensive in the entire country, and they match the institution's ongoing commitment to an academic program of intensive research and instruction. Stanford's Mexican American manuscript collections are the largest in the country in terms of linear footage, and they include papers from some of the most important social and political movements, and leaders, of the Mexican American community.

During the last decade, Stanford has acquired an outstanding group of manuscript collections pertaining to the Mexican American experience in its historical, legal, educational, political, and social aspects. With approximately 2,000 linear feet of material, Stanford's Mexican American manuscripts constitute the largest special collection currently available on this subject. These holdings, which are comprised of papers of individuals and records of organizations, reflect many differing viewpoints. A few examples are:

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), a national civil rights advocacy organization with extensive archives.

El Centro de Acción Social Autónomo (CASA), a Los Angeles-based Marxist-Leninist organization founded in 1968.

The papers of the late Dr. Ernesto Galarza, prominent educator and former research director of the National Agricultural Workers Union.

The papers of Bert Corona, long-time labor leader and political activist.

The papers of Manuel Ruiz, Jr., attorney and former commissioner on the United States Civil Rights Commission.

The papers of Eduardo Quevedo, former president of the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA).

The papers of Dr. Edward Valenzuela, founder of IMAGE, a national Spanish-speaking organization concerned with government employees.
The papers of Father Victor P. Saldini, a social activist priest best known as an advocate of the Mexican American community and of the California farm laborers' cause, and a close associate of César Chávez, director of the United Farm Workers Union.

The papers of Anne Draper, who achieved prominence in the 1960s as a California leader of labor, feminist, and peace movements, active with the farm labor organizing of César Chávez and the United Farm Workers.

The papers of Father James L. Vizzard, a university professor, author, and legislative representative for the National Catholic Rural Life Conference (1955-1968) and for the United Farm Workers (1972-1977).

In addition to these collections, which are housed in the Department of Special Collections, the Stanford University Archives (which collects records and publications generated by the University) has amassed primary source materials documenting the history of Stanford's Mexican American community. Included are the following:

The records of the Assistant Provost and Advisor to the President for Chicano Affairs.

The records of the Stanford Center for Chicano Research.

The papers of the late Dr. Alfredo Castaneda, Professor of Education and Stanford's first Mexican American faculty member.

The records of the Chicano Fellows Program, Undergraduate Studies on Chicano Society and Culture.

The records and publications of the local chapter of MECHA, a national Chicano student organization.

To be sure, the Mexican American collections program at Stanford is "program driven": that is, the collection's direction and scope reflect the research and teaching at Stanford University. This response to the academic program is truer for manuscript and University Archives materials than for published secondary source material. The acquisition of secondary source materials is primarily driven by publishing activity, though the great bulk of Chicano published material is "fugitive," and difficult to acquire. The Stanford University Libraries has explicitly assumed responsibility for developing "research level" collections on the Mexican American. Stanford has also assumed explicit primary collection responsibility, within the Research Libraries Group (RLG), for Mexican American literature. Scholars can consequently expect that most, if not all, published material on the Mexican American will be acquired. Only children's literature is not collected.

The Libraries' collections are being developed in coordination with the Stanford Center for Chicano Research, an organized research unit of the University. The principal interests of the SCCR, which recently became a founding member of the Inter-
University Program for Chicano and Puerto Rican Research, include urban-focused research on the social, political, and economic conditions of Mexican Americans; educational research centering on processes and policies to foster learning and promote educational equity for Mexican Americans; communication studies analyzing community information networks, the production and distribution of mass communications, and the impact of these media on Mexican Americans; and demographic analysis.

The Mexican American collections, of course, support the curricular and research needs of students as well as those of the SCCR and of scholars more generally. Stanford has a program for undergraduate studies on Chicano society and culture, and Stanford recruits nationally for doctoral students in the social sciences and humanities with particular interests in Mexican American scholarship. In a sense, the collections at Stanford support this scholarship within a series of concentric spheres. Local constituents include the SCCR, faculty, research associates, doctoral level graduate students, other graduate students, and an undergraduate curriculum. The audience then widens to incorporate visiting faculty and researchers. Finally, we serve scholars who simply need access to Stanford's unique primary source materials.

Although the collections at Stanford have only recently been developed, their scope and significance attract scholars from throughout the country. In the past two years, for example, both Mexican and United States scholars have visited for the purpose of studying the Mexican experience in the United States, and particularly Mexican immigration across the border.

With the institutional commitment demonstrated above, it is clear that Stanford perceives the need for research and instruction on the Mexican American experience. Since 1980, program development at Stanford in both academic structures and the library system has been quite remarkable. The programs came about from tremendous efforts on the part of individuals within the Chicano academic community, and the Stanford community in general. The early efforts of Chicano students, in 1971, forced attention upon library collections and services. Activities to develop manuscript collections began with Luis Nogales, who was Assistant to the President for Chicano Affairs and, later, a member of the University Libraries Visiting Committee; and through the late Dr. Ernesto Galarza's donation of his personal papers.

These efforts were reinforced by Cecilia Burciaga, also an Assistant to the President, who arranged for the acquisition of El Espectador, a Chicano newspaper published by Ignacio Lopez, who was one of the Chicano community's earliest and most articulate spokesmen from 1933 to 1960. The more recent efforts of Albert M. Camarillo, Director of the SCCR and Associate Professor of History at Stanford University, have brought us the
CASA and Bert Corona papers. Stanford's largest collection is the MALDEF archive, an acquisition involving the combined efforts of the Assistant Provost and Advisor to the President for Chicano Affairs, Fernando de Necochea; Professor Camarillo; myself; and library staff members including Director of Libraries David C. Weber, Associate Director Paul H. Mosher, Special Collections Curator Michael T. Ryan, and Manuscripts Librarian Carol Rudisell.

The current collections program is the result of many years of discussions, negotiations, proposals, collection reviews and evaluations, and education on the part of both library staff and Chicano students and scholars. Stanford's collection of secondary source material will continue to be maintained, and the direction of manuscript collections development will address new research efforts and interests, encompassing every kind of material. Books, videos, machine-readable data files, microtexts, journals, newspapers, manuscripts, and archives are all currently represented. Stanford has particular interests in urban social and political history and in literature. These two mainstays are likely to remain important to the entire field of Mexican American studies.

Between the late 1960s and the 1980s, we've seen some major landmarks in the writing of Chicano history. Recent publications by major university presses demonstrate a trend, and illustrate the need for increased access to primary source material pertaining to the population of Mexican origin. Mexican American research collections can and do support the publication of new histories and the development of new curricula. The Stanford collections are particularly significant insofar as research and subsequent publications on many aspects of the Mexican American experience must rely on papers now held at the University.

The Nature of Mexican American Collection Development

Today we face a dilemma in describing the development of research collections pertinent to the Mexican experience in the United States. Research materials on the Mexican American date from at least 1621, and they continue to the present. Many earlier primary source materials have already been preserved and, in some measure, organized for scholarly access. Such achievements have occurred quite apart from current collection development efforts for Mexican American materials. For example, the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621 to 1821; the Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821 to 1846; and the Territorial Archives of New Mexico, 1846 to 1912, all contain background resources for contemporary Mexican American history. Organized and concerted collection development efforts for specifically "Mexican American" collections, however, only date from 1969, when the Chicano student movement forced major universities to address the curricular and scholarly needs of those interested in
the Mexican American experience. Mexican American history, in other words, is not a phenomenon that began with the collection development efforts of the Chicano studies programs of the late 1960s.

The early materials on microform comprise an important core for the research collections developed since 1969. Even with recent collection development programs, which have made a distinct difference to researchers and students, Mexican American collections—collections based on secondary materials published since 1969—do not by themselves constitute comprehensive or independent research resources. No single Mexican American collection can function as a comprehensive research resource, because too many materials are unique. Only the secondary source materials are prevalent. Primary source materials are also, in many cases, beyond the service scope of "Mexican American" library programs functioning independently of larger library systems. And, again, many primary source collections predate the Chicano movement of the 1960s and 1970s, and the Chicano library programs then engendered.

The Network of Collections

The collections of materials pertaining to the Mexican American, taken together, comprise a network of research library resources that is increasingly relied upon by advanced students and scholars. This is particularly apparent for the libraries mentioned earlier—the University of California's Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Berkeley campuses, the University of Texas at Austin, and—now—Stanford University. Scholarship on the Mexican American will increasingly rely on both Chicano Studies library programs (that link comprehensive collections of secondary source materials with microformat archival and retrospective serial collections) and Chicano collection development programs (within university library structures as well as through quasi-independent branch or departmental libraries that develop original manuscript collections).

Secondary Sources

Secondary materials comprise the bulk of most "Mexican American" collections. Most of this material, perhaps as much as 75 to 80 percent, has been published since 1968. Maintaining secondary source collections is now beginning to take less time, relative to efforts to develop manuscript collections. This holds all the more for library programs that have not been part of university library operations.

Access to Collections

Stanford University is, of course, a member of the Research Libraries Group Inc., and participates in the Research Libraries Information Network (known as RLIN). The Libraries' Mexican
Mexican American holdings are included in the RLIN bibliographic database, in the Archives and Manuscripts, Films, Serials, Recordings, and Books files. The Libraries' manuscript collections are open to researchers regardless of affiliation. Descriptive guides, as well as an author-title-subject card catalog, provide detailed information on the collections. Both the RLIN and the Socrates databases (the latter Stanford's computerized online catalog) provide access to manuscript collections. Given the recent vintage of Mexican American collection development at Stanford, virtually all these materials are on the computerized databases.

Future Development of the Collections

The Libraries are interested in expanding the scope of the Mexican American Manuscript Collections to document more fully the activities of the Mexican American population. The Libraries' primary interest is in unpublished materials—correspondence, diaries, speeches and writings, informal notes, interviews, reports, memoranda, research files, posters, photographs, films, videotapes, and sound recordings. Printed materials such as handbills, pamphlets, and small press publications are also collected. Personal papers are of inestimable value to scholars in that they provide significant insight into the activities of individuals and organizations who might otherwise be lost to history. Unanalyzed data of this kind are essential to the growth and development of such relatively young disciplines as Mexican American studies.

In sum, the collections at Stanford provide significant documentation on the contemporary and historical condition of people of Mexican origin within the United States. The role played by individuals, groups, and indeed, by the Chicano movement itself, cannot be underestimated. The initiative taken by the University has of late been particularly impressive. The collections have been formed and shaped in response to scholars' activities and interests vis-à-vis the Mexican American experience. The Stanford Mexican American collections indeed reflect the masses and minorities. Their images and realities are preserved now, as they will always be, in ink as well as sweat.
When Matthew Arnold wrote his famous encomium on Oxford in the 1860s, he would probably have been surprised to learn that the last part, at least, of his remarks was as true when applied to the Latin American materials in the Bodleian as it was to the University as a whole. In fact, taken in toto, this description does not seem to me likely to be true of (or indeed complimentary to) any university. Like all comparable institutions, universities and libraries cannot survive on nostalgia alone: even ivory towers must have at least their foundations in the real world. Thus, large proportions of our collections naturally reflect current orthodoxy of belief in and about Hispanic America. It is also undeniable that the Bodleian holdings, in common with most of those to be found in non-Hispanic Europe, lack the breadth of coverage of South America available in the best U.S. research libraries. As I have explained elsewhere, before about 1960 Oxford made no attempt at the systematic collection of Latin Americana. Much of the material that we did acquire came almost by chance, and was seen as being quite peripheral to the main concerns of the University. The Bodleian Library was, nonetheless, during the first three centuries of its existence, building up a significant Latin American collection by a process of serendipity. I should like to concentrate in this paper on three specific areas of the Library's holdings which nicely point up the truth of Matthew Arnold's dictum: "forsaken beliefs" as illustrated in the group of pre-Hispanic codices from Mexico; "impossible loyalties" shown during the Araucanian Wars in seventeenth-century Chile; and "unpopular names" featured in the war of pamphlets which characterized Mexico's struggle for independence in the 1820s.

To start, however, I should like to say a little about the beginnings of the Bodleian's Hispanic collections. At the time of Sir Thomas Bodley's reestablishment of the University Library in 1598, England was still engaged in a bitter military and ideological
struggle with Hapsburg Spain, Portugal, and the Indies. This struggle did not officially end until 1604, two years after the Library's opening. Partly as a result, the Bodleian's Hispanic collections got off to a spectacular start, with the library of a Portuguese bishop seized as a prize of war. In 1596 the Earl of Essex, returning from the sacking of Cadiz, landed at Faro in the Algarve and quartered himself in the Bishop's Palace. While he was there, he liberated the 252 volumes which comprised the bishop's library, and subsequently passed them on to his friend Bodley. This was, in fact, the earliest recorded donation of a complete collection of books to the new library.

The acquisition of these works obviously alerted Bodley to the importance of having a large selection of books from and about Spain and its empire, presumably on the principle of knowing one's enemy. Even after the peace treaty was signed, Spain and England remained separated by a deep religious divide, and the privateers continued their own war against Spanish trade with the Indies for many years. One of the earliest formal acquisition trips undertaken on behalf of the Bodleian was to Spain: in 1604 John Bill, a London bookseller, was travelling Europe in search of books, and went on to Seville on Bodley's behalf. He did not stay there long, however: "The peoples' usage towards all of our nation is so cruel and malicious," Bodley wrote later. He was nevertheless able to arrange for a considerable consignment of Spanish books to be sent to Oxford, including a first edition of the Quijote. This acquisition field-trip (to use more modern terminology) seems to have been a model of its kind—leaving aside Bill's poor reception from the locals—and we might do worse today than work on the same principle. Bodley reported proudly that Bill "hath gotten everywhere what the place would afford, for his commission was large, his leisure very good, and his payment sure at home." 2

It was during Bodley's lifetime that the Library received the nucleus of the collection which is probably still the most significant element in its Latin American holdings: the five Mexican codices. Codices are perhaps the most important way that the civilizations of pre-Columbian America can communicate with us today, assuming that we can understand what they are saying. The Bodleian's five were for a very long time—and may still be—the largest group in any library in the world. I do not propose here to enter on the thorny topic of detailed interpretation of the texts themselves. There is considerable divergence of opinion among codicologists and anthropologists as to the exact significance of most of them, and a new facsimile and interpretation of at least one of them is due to be published in the near future. 3

I think that it might be useful, however, to consider how each of them became part of the Bodleian Library between 1600 and 1640. The first to arrive was the Codex Bodley, which seems to have reached the Library some time between 1600 and 1603. It is
a deerskin screenfold, and is assumed to be a type of historical or genealogical record. I wish I could tell you where it came to Bodley from, but alas no record exists. Sir J. Eric Thompson, the distinguished expert on the Maya, has conjectured that it was part of the booty from the Earl of Essex's descent upon Cadiz and Faro, but such evidence as there is seems to tell against this hypothesis. The same doubt surrounds the Codex Laud, presented to the Library by Archbishop Laud (the Chancellor of the University) in 1636. All that we can say is that, from similarities with other extant codices, it probably came into the Archbishop's possession from a European collection. It has been suggested that it formed part of the first consignment of Mexican treasures sent by Cortés to the Emperor Charles V. John Dee, the Elizabethan occultist, might have brought it to England from Bohemia, where he visited the Emperor Maximilian II in 1564; the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Buckingham might have brought it from Madrid after their abortive negotiation for the hand of a Spanish princess in 1623. It is certainly the most obscure of the Bodleian codices, and from its elaborate portrayal of the Mexican gods is normally regarded as being ritualistic or divinatory.

The other three codices all came to the Bodleian under the will of John Selden, in 1659. For one of them, at least, we have a definite provenance: the story of the Codex Mendoza, probably the most celebrated of all Mexican codices, is well-known. Antonio de Mendoza, the first viceroy of Mexico, assembled the three-part manuscript from a copy of the annals of the lords of Tenochtitlan, a copy of the annual tribute paid by more than 400 communities to Montezuma, and a specially-commissioned account of the everyday life of the people he governed. The whole was annotated in Spanish by a sympathetic priest—who complained, incidentally, that his Indian informants took so long to agree on the interpretation of some of the glyphs that the codex nearly missed the ship that was to carry it to Spain. It never reached Spain, of course. In the words of Samuel Purchas (who later owned the codex), "This historie thus written, sent to Charles the fifth Emperour, was together with the shippe that carried it taken by French men of war, from whom Andrew Thevet the French King's geographer obtained the same." Passing through the hands of two other geographers, Richard Hakluyt and Purchas himself, the manuscript eventually came into the collection of the learned antiquary John Selden. Selden had also acquired two other codices, now known as the Codex Selden and the Selden Roll. The Codex is a screenfold genealogical history, sufficiently similar in style to the Codex Bodley to suggest some common provenance; the Roll is an incomplete strip of amatl paper which, it is thought, contains the pictorial account of a tribal migration. The Selden Roll seems to be the latest of the five Bodleian codices. Imaginative conjectures have, of course, been
made about its provenance, involving French pirates, Prince Charles' trip to the Spanish court, or English raiders on the Spanish Main. The fact is that we have no idea where Selden got it.

Before we leave the Selden Collection, it might be instructive to those libraries that rely heavily on gifts and legacies to note that it very nearly failed to come to the Bodleian at all. Selden died in 1654, and by a 1653 codicil in his will intended to bequeath all his Oriental and Greek manuscripts to the Bodleian (the codices were at the time classed with Egyptian hieroglyphics). Unfortunately, by a curious omission neither the name of the Library nor, indeed, of the University, was mentioned in the drafting. It was nearly five years before Selden's executors could be prevailed upon to allow the collection to come to the Bodleian, and in the meantime a large number of Selden's other manuscripts had been destroyed by a fire in London.

The second area of the Bodleian's holdings I should like to consider here is the Yriarte Collection, which we acquired at a sale in 1835. More specifically, I would like to address the manuscript it contains of Francisco Núñez de Pineda y Bascuñán. Pineda was a seventeenth-century Chilean military leader who spoke up boldly for the rights of the Araucanian Indians through the interminable series of Indian wars and uprisings that form the history of the province. The son of a high-ranking colonial commander, he was serving as a captain in the Spanish army against the Araucanians in 1629 when he was captured by the Indians. His six months as a prisoner (he later called it his 'Cautiverio feliz') completely changed his view of colonial life. He discovered that the Araucanians, notorious for their recalcitrance and savagery, were in fact an honourable people who only wished to be treated honourably by the Spaniards. (The parallel with the situation of some North American tribes in the nineteenth century is at times irresistible.) Pineda spent the rest of his life trying to change his compatriots' attitude and behaviour to the Indians—a lost cause, if ever there was one, in seventeenth-century Chile. He eventually prepared the Bodleian manuscript, an abridgement of a much longer text preserved in the Archivo Nacional in Santiago, as a plea to Spain's King Charles II for a reform of Chilean government.

As with the Mendoza Codex, the progress of the manuscript can be traced: prepared between 1675 and 1678, it was carried to Spain, it would seem, in 1680. In Madrid it dropped out of sight. It may have reached the court, but it seems never to have come before the Council of the Indies, for had it done so it would surely have come to rest in the Archivo General de Indias. In fact it only surfaced again in 1823, when the American dealer Obadiah Rich purchased the private library of Juan de Yriarte—the Bodleian's Yriarte Collection. Yriarte was a classical scholar who worked for much of his life in the Royal Library in Madrid,
and it is tempting to assume that the Pineda manuscript came from that library, which was formed originally from the personal collections of Philip IV and Charles II. Yriarte was certainly an avid reader and a collector of catholic tastes: the remainder of his library consists mainly of Spanish history and literature, and includes some interesting Calderón manuscripts. The importance of the Pineda manuscript was not in fact recognized until 1978, when it was fully identified. The text has now been published, and can take its place as at once one of the major sources for the history of colonial Chile and a fascinating literary work in its own right.

The third collection I want to mention here had not yet reached Oxford when Arnold wrote the words quoted earlier. This is the small but rich selection of Mexican pamphlets acquired by the Bodleian in 1870 for the sum of £80. As is well known, the 1820s were the halcyon days of pamphleteering in Mexico. Freedom of the press had been introduced in 1820, and the intellectual ferment among the small group of educated creoles and Spaniards led to the appearance of thousands upon thousands of broadsides and pamphlets, covering a vast range of topics. It was also a crowded period of history—for the educated middle class, that is to say; the lives of the mass of the people continued virtually unchanged. Agustín de Iturbide claimed independence for Mexico with his Plan of Ayala, political parties formed and reformed, Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor, Santa Anna proclaimed a republic. Throughout it all the perennial debates continued, between centralists and federalists, Spaniards and creoles, anticlericals and the Church. All these events and viewpoints are faithfully reflected in the pamphlets of the time, sometimes painstaking and accurate, sometimes sensational and scurrilous. Pamphlets and broadsides have in the past been an under-used resource for Mexican history. Nowadays historians are beginning to look beneath the propagandizing and name-calling to discover more of the political development of the nation and the talents of the pamphleteers themselves—men like Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi, Pablo de Villavicencio, and Rafael Dávila, all of whom are heavily represented in the Bodleian holdings.

Collecting these pamphlets and assembling them into extensive archives seems to have been a popular pastime among antiquarians from around 1860, as reflected by the major collections of such materials in Mexico, the United States, and Europe. The Bodleian material was brought together by Henry Ward Poole, the younger brother of William Frederick Poole, pioneer of the nineteenth-century library movement in the United States. Henry was commissioned by the American Antiquarian Society to collect books and manuscripts in Puebla and Mexico City during the suppression of the convents and monasteries, in 1861, under the anti-clericalist legislation of Juárez. While in Mexico City, he also assembled for his own purposes a selection of pamphlets from the
independence period. This collection is thus one of the earliest of the major ones to be formed: Bancroft amassed his library from 1866 onwards, and Sutro did not start to form his until 1885. Poole continued his researches in Mexico until 1866, undaunted by a spell in prison under the French-backed regime of the Emperor Maximilian; and again from 1868 to 1870. Throughout this period he was selling much of the material he had found to Henry Stevens of Vermont, the leading specialist bookdealer of his time, and it was Stevens who brought the existence of the pamphlets to the attention of Bodley's Librarian, the Reverend H. O. Coxe. The collection as purchased consists of 41 volumes containing 1,446 separate pamphlets, in addition to several short runs of periodicals. The Bodleian was, in fact, slightly misled by its supplier: according to Stevens the number of separate works was between two and three thousand. They date from 1754 to 1841, though the vast majority of the pamphlets comes from the years 1820 to 1827. Regrettably, like the Pineda manuscript, they lay unrecognized and uncatalogued in the Bodleian bookstacks for nearly a century; happily, their rediscovery in the 1960s led to the preparation and publication of a detailed catalogue. Small when compared to the Sutro and Bancroft libraries, the Bodleian collection of Mexican pamphlets is relatively homogenous, and is now recognized to constitute one of the major sources for the early political history of Mexico.

Looking at these three areas of Bodleian Latin American lost causes, it is difficult to point a specific moral for other libraries currently active in the same field. One obvious conclusion is the importance of making sure that any expected bequests are properly set down in the will of the potential donor. For the rest, I think the best course is to go back once more to the words of Sir Thomas Bodley. The four essential gifts for a librarian, he said, are Learning, Leisure, Money and Friends. Learning and leisure enable us to identify the materials we need; money and friends help us to acquire them. For the money and the leisure, each of us has to look to our respective institutions. The learning and the friends we can find every year at SALALM.

NOTES

3. A new edition of the Codex Mendoza, with commentaries based on papers given at the 44th International Congress of Americanists (Manchester, 1982) is projected by the University of New Mexico Press. The best general introduction to the other
four codices is the Bodleian pamphlet Mexican pictorial manuscripts introduced by A. R. Pagden (Oxford, 1972).

4. The conjecture is reported by Alfonso Caso in Interpretation of the Codex Bodley (México, DF: 1960).

5. See C. A. Burland, Codex Laud (Graz, 1966).


El tema del Seminario que nos reúne este año es de veras importante: nada menos que la adquisición de materiales relativos al conflicto entre masas y minorías en Latinoamérica.

En la Argentina—que es el país que conozco mejor—ese conflicto se agudiza cuando a fines del siglo XIX llega una millonada de inmigrantes europeos. José Luis Romero, en Las ideas políticas en Argentina, estudió el impacto de ese aluvión inmigratorio en la sociedad argentina. Distingue entre una "era criolla" y una "era aluvial." La "era criolla" culmina en 1880, con instituciones liberales y progresistas; en la "era aluvial" esa estructura empieza a desintegrarse. Dice Romero:

El primer signo de esta era que se inicia (en 1880) es, en el campo político-social, un nuevo divorcio entre las masas y las élite. Las masas han cambiado su estructura y su fisonomía y, por reflejo, las élite han cambiado de significación y de actitud frente a ellas y frente a los problemas del país. Las consecuencias de este hecho fueron inmensas y perduran aún en el panorama argentino. La tradición liberal adquirió, cada vez más, un carácter aristocrático y conservador en respuesta a los sentimientos confusos—en parte retrógrados y en parte avanzados—de la nueva masa que se constituía debajo de la élite.

Obsérvese que Romero habla de "masas y élite" en el sentido de "masas y minorías." No necesito aclarar que esta significación de minorías difiere del uso del término "minorities" en los Estados Unidos. El término "minorías," sobre todo en Argentina, que es un país sin problemas raciales, se refiere a clases y grupos de personas que se consideran distinguidas. Son las élites de los "elegidos" entre la flor y nata de la sociedad; gente culta, con ideales responsables; élite política, intelectual, artística, etc.

Para Romero, la justa solución a la crisis argentina será la reconciliación de élite y masas. Sus palabras son de 1946, pero resultan más actuales ahora que entonces pues esa crisis se ha agravado con recientes tendencias populistas y "tercer mundistas".

Pues bien: del tema general que SALALM ha propuesto para este año—la adquisición de materiales relativos al conflicto entre masas y minorías—he escogido un aspecto muy particular: la
colección sobre el movimiento peronista en la Argentina, en la universidad de Harvard.

Este tema ofrece dos dimensiones: una cronológica y otra sociológica.

La dimensión cronológica de la bibliografía se refiere a hechos que se extienden desde la aparición de Perón en la vida política argentina hasta su desaparición. Esto es, desde el golpe militar del 4 de junio de 1943, que instauró un régimen fascista, con el coronel Perón al frente de la Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión, hasta el 10 de julio de 1974 que es cuando muere, en ejercicio, por tercera vez, de la presidencia de su país.

Por supuesto que estos hitos (mojones) que marcan los límites no son fijos. Se pueden correr para atrás y para adelante. Después de todo, un período no es más que un corte arbitrario en el contínuo fluir de sucesos. La serie histórica que hoy calificamos como "peronista" podría comenzar con el cuartelazo del 6 de setiembre de 1930 que, por primera vez desde la Constitución de 1853, derrocó un gobierno legítimo. En esa dictadura nacionalista, oligárquica y fascistoide del general Uriburu participó el capitán Perón, aunque muy oscuramente. A partir de 1930 la Argentina ha sido regida por dictaduras militares o por presidentes que nunca terminaron su mandato constitucional porque fueron depuestos por el Ejército.

Así como se puede ampliar el período peronista adelantando la fecha de 1943 a 1930, también podríamos prolongarlo dando cuenta de los acontecimientos que siguen a la muerte de Perón en 1974. Esto es, la gestión presidencial de su mujer "Isabelita", la revuelta militar de 1976 que la metió en la cárcel, la represión del peronismo y finalmente las elecciones libres de 1983, en las que las fuerzas peronistas son derrotadas por el Partido Radical, que lleva al doctor Raúl Alfonsín a la Presidencia.

Esta es, pues, la dimensión cronológica de la realidad política; más de medio siglo de violencias políticas que interrumpen el imperio de la Constitución.

En cuanto a la dimensión sociológica, es mucho más complicada porque el peronismo no constituye un partido sino un movimiento.

Es importante señalar este distingo. Un partido es una organización política con cierta ideología y con un programa de acción. El peronismo, en cambio, fue un movimiento que obedeció ciegamente las órdenes de un dictador de extraordinaria personalidad carismática. Y este movimiento, a diferencia de un partido, que es más o menos homogéneo, fue absolutamente heterogéneo.

Lo más visible fue la adhesión a Perón de la clase trabajadora, pero lo cierto es que en el movimiento peronista hubo de todo: fascistas y comunistas, militares y sacerdotes, intelectuales y analfabetos, conservadores y radicales, proletarios resentidos, burgueses corruptos y aun almas candorosas. El peronismo representa uno de los primeros ejemplos de populismo, incorporando a
las masas de pronto y sin revolución social. Por ser un movimiento mayoritario, el peronismo puso de manifiesto la falta de educación política de la nación entera. Sin embargo, Perón y sus peronistas no fueron más ineptos que sus opositores. Félix Luna, uno de los más serios historiadores del régimen peronista, ha señalado esta incapacidad política demostrada por los argentinos en las últimas décadas; "doble incapacidad",

la incapacidad para establecer un sistema estable de poder que permita gobernar a la mayoría y garantice a la minoría sus legítimos derechos e intereses. Y la incapacidad para financiar nuestro desarrollo con nuestros propios recursos y según nuestros propios objetivos. Perón gobernó interpretando, en líneas generales, las aspiraciones mayoritarias. Pero vulneró los derechos de la minoría y terminó montando una estructura de poder compulsiva que provocó la desesperación de sus opositores. Y desde la caída de Perón para acá, la mayoría ha sido marginada, usada, proscripción o dividida. El resultado está a la vista: el pueblo no se ha sentido articulado a ninguna de las soluciones políticas que se han sucedido desde entonces.³

La heterogeneidad del movimiento peronista hace que los libros que tratan de caracterizarlo sean también heterogéneos pues sus autores representan niveles de la realidad social. Los bibliotecarios que coleccionan estudios sobre Perón deben tener en cuenta esta diversidad de perspectivas. Daré unos pocos ejemplos:

Obras Generales

Materiales Oficiales


Libros de Perón

Doctrina peronista filosófica y social, 1947; La fuerza es el derecho de las bestias, Habana, 1956; artículos bajo el pseudónimo "Descartes"; Los Estados Unidos de América del Sur, 1982 (es en realidad una recopilación de viejos artículos).

Libros de Eva Perón

La razón de mi vida, Buenos Aires, 1951 (libro de lectura obligatoria en el ciclo secundario); Historia del Peronismo (curso dictado en la Escuela Superior Peronista), 1952; La palabra, el pensamiento y la acción de Eva Perón, 1950?.

---

³ La frase "doble incapacidad" se refiere a la incapacidad de los argentinos para establecer un sistema estable de poder que permita gobernar a la mayoría y garantice a la minoría sus legítimos derechos e intereses, y la incapacidad para financiar su desarrollo con sus propios recursos y según sus propios objetivos.
Propaganda Peronista


Para los anti-peronistas de derecha el peronismo es fruto de la ignorancia como lo es la superstición o el curanderismo. Para los anti-peronistas de izquierda liberal, Perón y los peronistas eran nazis totalitarios que querían imponer en la Argentina el régimen de Hitler y Mussolini. Para la izquierda anti-liberal y marxista, que del peronismo sólo desaprueba la persona del Jefe, ve en ese movimiento una forma eficaz de lucha contra el imperialismo.  

Propaganda Anti-Peronista

Los socialistas: Americo Ghioldi, Los trabajadores, el señor Perón y el Partido Socialista (1951) y De la tiranía a la democracia (1956); y Milciades Peña, El peronismo. Selección de documentos para la historia (1951). Estos documentos se publicaron en distintos números de la revista Fichas de investigación. La intención de Peña al seleccionar estos documentos fue de desmisticificar el peronismo. También Bernardo Rabinovitz, Sucedió en la Argentina (1945-56). Lo que no se dijo (1956).

Intentos de Evaluación Objetiva

El primero fue el de Ernesto Sábato: El otro rostro del peronismo. Carta abierta a Mario Amadeo (1956).Dice Sábato:

Se habla mucho de que debe reeducarse a la masa peronista. Es hora de que comprendamos la urgencia de reeducar también a la masa anti-peronista. ... todos somos culpables ... directa o indirectamente, ligera o notablemente, de la funesta historia: las clases pudientes, por haber preparado el advenimiento del tirano; la Iglesia por haberlo apoyado hasta sus últimos momentos, hasta sufrir en carne propia el insulto y la opresión que los demás habíamos venido sufriendo durante diez años; los cuerpos armados, por haber soportado la tiranía, por haberla apuntalado con la fuerza de sus regimientos y por haber cedido en buena
medida a la corrupción general; la prensa, por haberse sumado en su casi totalidad al coro ditirámbico, más propensa a defender su negocio que a defender la verdad y la salud de la república; los profesores, por haber sido cómplices pasivos en su inmensa mayoría; los maestros, por haber enseñado los sofismas destinados a deformar el alma de nuestros niños; los escritores e intelectuales, porque no supimos comprender a los desposeídos, en nombre de la Ilustración; los grupos nacionalistas, en fin, porque en nombre de Dios y la Soberanía Nacional olvidaron o despreciaron la Libertad, ayudando así al fortalecimiento espiritual del dictador y a su fortalecimiento físico mediante las siniestras fuerzas de la Alianza, con el resultado de que ni siquiera sirvieron a Dios ni a la Soberanía, pues ni Dios quiere esclavos ni una nación de lacayos puede llegar a ser soberana.5

Con frecuencia la pretendida imparcialidad de un investigador es cuestionada por un colega que juzga con otra tabla de valores. Por ejemplo: Félix Luna, en Perón y su tiempo (1984) para equilibrar la balanza se esforzó en mostrar los aspectos menos desagradables de la dictadura pero al hacerlo volvió a desequilibrar los platillos pues, como bien le observó otro investigador, Luis Mario Lozza (La Nación, 29-VII-1984) no denunció con bastante claridad la raíz fascista, cínica y cruel del reinado peronista.

**Interpretaciones desde el Extranjero**


(Dice el comentarista Milton Bracker, en el New York Times: "This is the most serious attempt so far to put the inflation-ridden, bomb-wrecked Argentina of Juan Domingo Perón into one book, to explain peronismo and relate it to the hemisphere policy of the United States . . . Mr. Blanksten's work is timely, impressive . . . disturbing, heavily documented, and of essential interest to the specialist on Latin America.")


El Peronismo Visto como un Episodio Menor en la Historia General de toda la América Española


"En Historia contemporánea de América Latina, Tulio Halperin Donghi reconstruye el curso de los acontecimientos que llevan desde el pasado de la América colonial del siglo XVII al conflictivo presente de unos países que se esfuerzan por romper el pacto neocolonial que les condena al estancamiento económico y la dependencia política. La inestabilidad gubernamental, la disgregación social, los enormes contrastes de riqueza y penuria, la explosión demográfica no acompañada por la creación paralela de puestos escolares y de trabajo no son sino consecuencias de la trágica suerte de un continente cuya independencia del dominio español y portugués fue pronto anulada en la práctica por la política expansionista de Inglaterra y Estados Unidos. La explicación de ese doloroso desarrollo culmina en una aguda descripción de la realidad latinoamericana en nuestros días—el peronismo, el desenlace de la revolución mexicana, la intervención estadounidense en Guatemala y la República Dominicana, la epidemia de golpes de estado, el castrismo y el movimiento guerrillero, etc.—cuyas claves sociales, económicas y políticas Tulio Halperin Donghi pone al descubierto." (Nota del editor)

Publicaciones Periódicas (Selección de Títulos)

- **Doctrina Peronista**
- **Mundo Peronista**
- **Perón el hombre del destino**
- **Re-encontrué peronista**

Lo que falta, o por lo menos yo no la conozco, es una buena bibliografía crítica sobre el peronismo. He encontrado dos, ambas mecanografiadas: Medina, Noemi, *Bibliografía sobre el Peronismo* (1972); y Ferre, Dominique, *Le Peronisme, Bibliographie* (Rennes: Centre d'etudes Hispaniques et Hispano-Americains. Sin fecha pero probablemente de fines del 70). La segunda contiene 734 títulos de libros y artículos y, de las dos, es la más útil. La de Medina es muy elemental.
Y ahora permítaseme hacer un poco de historia sobre los estudios latinoamericanos en Harvard.


Después del retiro del Prof. Haring, en 1953, no hubo en la Facultad de Artes y Ciencias ningún profesor permanente interesado en América Latina. Además, en años anteriores Harvard no manifestó interés en diversificar los estudios de otras disciplinas en el campo latinoamericano. La primera reacción al retiro del Prof. Haring fue buscar un reemplazante; pero después de siete años el Departamento de Historia informó que no había encontrado a nadie calificado para ocupar la cátedra vacante, aún cuando la búsqueda se había extendido al campo de los economistas.

Inmediatamente después de la revolución cubana, muchas universidades, fundaciones y el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, descubrieron que el conocimiento de los asuntos latinoamericanos en Estados Unidos era muy limitado. Se lanzaron nuevos programas de estudios por todas partes, y Harvard no fue una excepción. En 1962 la Ford Foundation estableció "a grant" de un millón de dólares para repartirlo entre seis universidades entre las que se contaba Harvard. La situación en Harvard mejoró muchísimo, y hacia mediados del 60 había cuatro profesores permanentes: un economista, un sociólogo, un historiador y un profesor de literatura.

No escapó a las autoridades de la Facultad de Artes y Ciencias la importancia de la biblioteca y la necesidad de desarrollar y mantener al día la colección latinoamericana como requisito primordial para el éxito de los nuevos programas de estudios. En 1965 se nombró a la primera persona encargada de la adquisición de materiales latinoamericanos. Tradicionalmente, el bibliotecario es en Harvard responsable de la colección a su cargo. Maneja sus propios fondos y goza de completa libertad para adquirir todo material que se ajuste al "Collection Development Policy". Los consejos y sugerencias de los profesores son, naturalmente, apreciados y tomados en cuenta, pero en última instancia la responsabilidad de la colección recae exclusivamente en el bibliotecario. Yo fui la primera Latin American bibliographer o Book Selector como se les llama, y conté no solamente con suficientes fondos sino también con el total apoyo de mis jefes. Y, con este nombramiento, ya empieza otra ponencia--por hacer--sobre la consolidación de una colección latinoamericana rica.
y diversa, dentro de la cual se ubican recursos importantes correspondientes a la época peronista en la Argentina.

NOTAS

2. Ibid., p. 167.
Although The British Library's collection of Latin American material is unrivaled in the British Isles, it has no separate Latin American library. Rather, this material is dispersed throughout its holdings in all its departments. For the purposes of this presentation, I have selected three particular groups of publications related to the theme of this meeting. All are held by the Library's Department of Printed Books, and I have used their description to give a brief overview of the Department's attitude to the acquisition of Latin Americana during the course of its history.

The foundation of the Department of Printed Books lay in the acquisition by purchase or donation of large private libraries, both general and specialised. These included the Cotton, Royal, King's, and Grenville collections and brought, almost by accident, many individual treasures to the Library. The Grenville bequest alone added items such as the extremely rare Rome 1493 edition of Leandro de Cosco's translation of Columbus' letter on the discovery of the New York; the first edition of Hernán Cortés' second Carta de Relación (Seville: J. Cromberger); the 1516 Alcalá edition of Pedro Mártir de Anglería's De orbe novo ... Decades; the 1534 Seville edition of La Conquista del Perú, the earliest Spanish account of Pizarro's conquest of Peru; and Pero Magalhães de Gandavo's Historia da Provincia Santa Cruz a qui vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, published in Lisbon in 1576. However, it was not until later that a positive selection policy was established, and that holdings of Latin American interest grew in strength.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, London was the home of many of the leaders of the independence movement, including San Martín, Bolívar, Miranda, Irisarri, Rivadavia, and Andrés Bello. The latter, who was a regular visitor to the British Museum Reading Room, said of his adopted country "en ninguna parte del globo son tan activas como en la Gran Bretaña las causas que vivifican y fecundan el espíritu humano; en ninguna parte es más audaz la investigación, más libre el vuelo del ingenio, más profundas las especulaciones científicas, más animosas las tentativas de las artes." From his contacts in Miranda's house, and with friends such as James Mill and Jeremy Bentham, came the inspiration for his and other émigré publications in London—for example, the Biblioteca Americana, the Censor Americano, the Repertorio Americano. The aim of these
was "la educación de la América Española," and the collection provides a rich source for studying this group's ideals. Its members in turn inspired Rudolph Ackermann, a London publisher, to issue almost one hundred works in Spanish, intended primarily for the newly independent peoples of Latin America. They ranged from encyclopaedias, news journals, and travel books to educational text-books and the first translations of the works of Sir Walter Scott. Although they at first claimed to be non-political, by 1825 an Ackermann publication was referring to Latin America as "having vegetated for centuries in the most oppressive tutelage under the damnation of the blindest government in Europe."

The British had to be educated, too. Examples of the material issued to this end include Manuel Palacio Fajardo's Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America (London, 1817), and James Mill's articles in The Edinburgh Review.

The importance of the émigrés' publications, evidenced by their sympathisers' support, was summarised by Blanco White. To them, he said, "the Spanish-speaking public of America will owe, in large part, the achievements for which political liberty paves the way."

The Department of Printed Books, of course, acquired these materials by way of copyright deposit rather than by positive selection. Sadly, however, there are gaps in the holdings, for at that time legal deposit was not yet strictly enforced.

This was one of the shortcomings to which Antonio Panizzi referred in his report of 1845--On the Collection of Printed Books at the British Museum, Its Increase and Arrangement. In this report he mentions specifically the gaps in the Museum's holdings of Latin Americana, which he describes as being "far inferior to the libraries of other countries of Europe which have much less connexion than Great Britain has with South America"--and this in spite of some important recent purchases, among them a large collection of Latin American items acquired at the sale of the library of Monsieur Chaumette des Fosses, former French consul at Lima.

Panizzi took steps to enforce legal deposit and to negotiate an adequate purchase grant from Parliament. His construction of a new reading room and bookstacks meant that the library had space as well as funds for increased foreign acquisitions and, from the mid-nineteenth century, it enjoyed a period of expansion in its collecting. It was able, for example, to benefit from the attentions of the bookseller Henry Stevens, who noted that Panizzi realised "the necessity of collecting the literature of new countries while there was a reasonable probability of securing it with tolerable completeness." Between 1857 and 1862, the American collections doubled in size. Moreover, when the library of José María Andrade was offered for sale in Leipzig in January, 1869, the Museum was able to buy extensively. It thus acquired
the foundation of an excellent collection of Mexican revolutionary pamphlets which forms the second group of publications which I should like to mention.

Andrade, a bookseller and collector, had built up his library over the course of forty years, intending that it should form the core of the Biblioteca Imperial de México. On Maximilian's downfall, however, the library was shipped to Europe and dispersed at the Leipzig sale.

The British Library's collection spans the years 1810 to 1860, being especially strong in the publications of 1820, and includes works issued by Iturbide, Santa Anna, and Lizardi. Unfortunately these items are not all kept together, although there is a record of the shelfmarks at which groups of them have been placed. Moreover, works in the Lizardi collection, originally entered in the General Catalogue simply as "A collection of pamphlets," have recently been brought together and individually catalogued.

More material was added to the Mexican pamphlet collection at the sale of the library of Maximilian's chaplain, Agustín Fischer, and at the 1880 sale of the library of José Fernando Ramírez (when Henry Stevens again acted as the Museum's agent). Further individual items have been added over the years, to form a most impressive collection documenting the Mexican struggle for independence.

Other important collections of Latin Americana were also acquired during the second half of the nineteenth century. They include a group of Guatemalan items dating from 1796 to 1851, purchased from Asher in 1870 for £4-4s; of early Peruvian and Colombian legal material; and a collection of Peruvian handbills advertising bullfights from 1760 to 1787, purchased from Henry Stevens in 1871 for six guineas.

The third special collection which I should like to describe, the Domínguez collection, was acquired in the twentieth century. The Museum had recovered from the difficulties of acquisition brought about by two world wars and their aftermath, and the Department of Printed Books was approaching its incorporation into The British Library. Its Language Sections as they now exist had not yet been formally established. Hispanic interests had nonetheless been protected, first by Sir Henry Thomas during his keepership of the Department; then by Harold Whitehead, who from 1947 until 1983 was specifically responsible for the acquisition of Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American publications.

The Domínguez pamphlets were offered for sale at a London auction in the early 1960s, and the Department was thus able to acquire more than five hundred items documenting the struggle for and early days of Latin American independence. The collection is particularly strong in the publications of the River Plate countries. The items purchased were placed together and
individually catalogued. Examples include a broadsheet bulletin issued by the gaucho leader Facundo Quiroga announcing his victory of 4th November 1831 at La Ciudadela de Tucumán against the "unitarios" led by General Lamadrid; two petitions addressed by Colonel Manuel Dorrego to the Buenos Aires Junta de Representantes, protesting his exile to Mendoza because of his sympathies with the Uruguayan insurgents; the Manifiesto del Congreso a los pueblos of 1st August 1816, appealing to the Argentinian people for unity and order, and ending with a decree proclaiming "fin a la revolución, principio al orden," together with many examples of the early output of the Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos.

The majority of the collection had been built up by the Argentinian Luis López Domínguez, author of the famous poem El Ombú. (Other items were added by his compatriot Lorenzo López.) Born in 1810, Domínguez was forced to take refuge in Montevideo in his youth because of his political views. There he became a journalist, and he founded the newspaper El Orden upon returning to Buenos Aires. He went on to serve as a deputy; as Minister for Economic Affairs for both the Province of Buenos Aires and the national government; and as Argentina's representative in the United States, Spain, and Great Britain.

These, then, have been but brief mentions of just three areas of special strength in the Library's holdings of Latin American material produced by or for masses or minorities. Over the years, the Library has been fortunate in acquiring this material, in many cases long after the events which prompted its publication. Indeed, we are still able to find individual items to build up our strengths.

As far as current works are concerned, we are no longer prepared to chance too much to future luck, but attempt to gather material as it is issued. In 1985, as in the early to mid-nineteenth century, émigré political groups are active publishers in Great Britain. Efforts must be made now as then to collect their publications, as they often prove to be less than active where legal deposit is concerned. For material issued in Latin America, success is dependent largely on the efforts of academics on field trips, research students studying in Latin America, journalists covering news stories, enlightened booksellers—indeed, on any friends of the Library who will take the trouble to make representative collections of this ephemeral material and bring it back to us. Among collections recently acquired in this way are the publications of minority rights groups of several countries, and handbills gathered during the 1982 Brazilian and 1983 Argentinian election campaigns.

It is to be hoped that, by these continuing efforts, we can maintain the strength and traditions of the collections established by our predecessors.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING


Lambros Comitas's *Caribbeana, 1900-1965*, a large topical bibliography on the non-Hispanic Caribbean covering materials published between 1900 and 1965, appeared in 1966. Since then, the output of published and unpublished resources, from both inside and outside the Caribbean area, has increased by more than 200 percent. The original *Caribbeana* consisted of only one very large volume. The *Complete Caribbeana, 1900-1975*, which added but ten years to the coverage, includes three very fat volumes with a small separate volume of indexes. Were the work now updated, to cover only the years 1976-1985, there would be at least two additional volumes.

Such tremendous growth in the literature suggests the importance of a library like that of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, in New York City, which encompasses documentation on all aspects of life in both the non-Hispanic Caribbean and its overseas communities. Since its founding, in 1955, the Research Institute has been a major focal point for studies of the non-Hispanic Caribbean. The library has developed along the same lines, and now includes approximately 23,000 books and bound periodicals, as well as a considerable body of vertical file materials.

Since we are concerned with a geographic area outside the United States, it is critical for me, the Research Institute's librarian, to remain constantly aware of what's being published. The task is comparatively easy for North American imprints, for which I use the American librarian's standard tools. Monitoring Caribbean output, however, can prove far more complicated.

Even this has become easier with the rise of specialized library services dealing almost exclusively with the region's publications. I make extensive use of two: Caribbean Books, of Parkersburg, Iowa; and Caribbean Imprint Library Services of West Falmouth, Massachusetts. And, of course, there are sources within the Caribbean to which one can also apply, including both the publishers themselves and such bookdealers as Alan Moss in Barbados.

Even with all these sources, however, too many things slip by: when you do find out about titles (some of which do not...

Author's Note. The address of the Research Institute for the Study of Man is 162 East 78th Street, New York, NY 10021.
really exist!), you still have to try to get them. A number of Latin American and Caribbean research institutes here in the United States, including those at New York University, Columbia University, and the University of Florida at Gainesville, also publish important materials.

Many journals are published in the Caribbean, and some of these are invaluable for serious research. The better-known titles include Social and Economic Studies, Caribbean Quarterly, The Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs, and Caribbean Studies. There are also some journals published in the United States that are devoted exclusively to Caribbean and/or Latin American subjects. These include Caribbean Review, The Journal of Caribbean Studies, and, in a more "popular" vein, Everybody's Magazine. However, many of the journals that come out of the Caribbean region are often published very late indeed, and some fairly frequently appear out of sequence. This produces a great deal of confusion. Letter-writing to obtain issues that may have been missed (even though you cannot always be sure), or to clarify the publication status of a particular journal, may do no good at all: there is frequently no response, even to a second or third communication. Even in 1985, it is not at all safe to assume that a journal is no longer being published just because the last issues received date from 1980 or 1981. When preparing journals for the bindery, this can be a serious and frustrating problem.

Having once obtained these specialized journals, however, the Research Institute works hard to make them both more valuable and more accessible to our users by preparing a periodical card index, with full author and subject cataloging. This is incorporated within our card catalog, which is yet one more item that is growing at an alarming rate.

Another problem area is of particular importance for our collection. The larger islands, such as Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Barbados, provide much of their statistical material either free of charge or at a very low cost. However, most of the smaller islands cannot afford such generosity. We must therefore look to some of our other sources, referred to earlier, to acquire these items. The prices can be very high, which is a major problem for a library--like ours--with a relatively small budget.

Yet another important source of information on the non-Hispanic Caribbean is the by-now practically limitless number of dissertations on life and culture in the Caribbean, and on Caribbean immigrant communities as well. Dissertations purchased from University Microfilms are quite expensive. Nevertheless, they are an invaluable resource, and we acquire as many as we possibly can. Information on such materials has most recently been compiled in UMI's relatively new catalog of dissertations concerning the Caribbean region.
There are also, of course, nonstatistical government publications to acquire from both the United States and the Caribbean, sometimes easily and sometimes not. Last, but by no means least, are materials that go into our vertical files: pamphlets, reprints, unpublished conference papers, and the like. These also involve a considerable effort to acquire and make accessible.

Before closing, I would like to add that we do, I think, a really first-rate job: our library at the Research Institute for the Study of Man is one of the foremost collections on the non-Hispanic Caribbean anywhere in the world.
II. Libraries as Gatekeepers in Latin American Studies: Obstacles and Opportunities
Latin Americanist scholars and librarians face both opportunities and obstacles as we address the insights shared in these papers. Many of the presentations have suggested that we need new sorts of research tools, and new priorities for library acquisitions. Some such materials--regional imprints or women's writings, for instance--are natural complements to existing collections. Others, like chapbooks or fotonovelas, may entail more substantial challenges. And some--photographs, films, or music, for example--remain alien to many of us. However problematic some of these resources may appear, all are needed. And so we must consider how, and whether, we can collect them.

One way to make sense of our needs is to ponder the impact of such acquisitions upon major library operations, particularly collection development and processing. In so doing, we must address the peculiar requirements posed by the fairly specialized materials that we have considered. We must likewise confront the broader relationship between Latin American (and other area studies) materials and more general trends in academic librarianship.

Contemporary research librarianship emphasizes a number of generic approaches to users' aspirations and needs. Some are obviously palliatives, others appear as panaceas. All, as we shall see, carry different impacts for different disciplines and research problems. The academic library context is dominated by efforts to stabilize acquisitions costs and rates, to implement cooperative plans based in essentially traditional delineations of materials and responsibilities, to develop new approaches to processing and bibliographic access, and to adapt and deploy the massively expensive technology of automation for both bibliographic and substantive information.

Though seldom addressed in an overt way, the changing nature of public service in the academic library is equally or perhaps more significant. In the past, the public service ("reference") function tended to center on specialists who would interpret a local collection to its users. As our information resources and needs have grown more complex, the public service function has expanded in both scope and the personnel it encompasses. Today, virtually all librarians are involved in the primordial task of mediating between the entire extension of discipline-defined knowledge--a range that includes local collections, but also goes far beyond them--and users both local and remote.
But the broad issue of reconceptualizing our public service function must, for the moment, give way before more fully articulated agendas and possibilities. Cooperation and carefully planned collection development have become generally accepted responses to the straitened acquisitions budgets of the 1980s. Yet the rhetoric has often been facile, and activity has centered more on the instruments and instrumentalities of cooperation than on tangible progress. Within the multidisciplinary context of Latin American Studies, two dimensions of cooperation demand particular scrutiny. The first involves cooperation and coordination within a single institution. As we have seen, Latin Americanist scholarship does not recognize artificial distinctions between types of materials, their provenance, or their format. Yet such distinctions underlie both the organizational structures and the assignments of selection responsibility within most research libraries.

Our libraries often lack full internal coherence regarding their own collection policies and priorities. To cite but one hypothetical example, music materials are in many institutions handled by music libraries. These music libraries, however, tend to be located near and primarily accountable to the music department. In most such departments, both performers and musicologists emphasize Western art music. The scattered Latin Americanist constituency for regional music resources is not immediately apparent. Lack of coordination and conflicting demands upon limited budgets too often mean that Latin American music resources are collected only as an afterthought.

Internal coordination is also a key for ensuring congruent priorities for processing and collection development. It is by now an accepted truth that paraprofessional copy cataloging should stress efficiency, through the rapid adaptation of online bibliographic records. Processing units often insist that they should likewise establish priorities for original cataloging. Such priorities may or may not conform to either bibliographers' intentions or user needs. Once again, intra-institutional cooperation comes into question.

Cooperation between institutions is, today, widely regarded as the panacea for limited acquisitions budgets and possibilities. The issues of interinstitutional cooperation, perhaps because such sharing requires conscious analysis and decision making, may be more obvious than those of intra-institutional coordination. Nonetheless, interlibrary cooperation remains fraught with both practical difficulties and conceptual inconsistencies.

Latin Americanist librarians have responded to the current mandate for cooperation with a newly ramified SALALM committee structure and a host of fledgling plans and commitments. Perhaps inevitably at this early stage, efforts have tended to be partial in coverage and simplistic in design. Our very limited ability to ensure the timely processing of "priority" materials,
which reflects the organizational fragmentation common to most research libraries, exemplifies the gaps in existing efforts. The delineation of cooperative collecting responsibilities in terms of countries likewise suggests a rather crude level of analysis and action.

Instruments like the SALALM/RLG/ARL Conspectus for Latin American Library Collections should enable us to refine our cooperative efforts and emphases. Yet even the Conspectus will afford only partial and indirect evaluation of such "nonstandard" materials as sound recordings, ephemera, posters, motion pictures, and photographs and slides. Cooperative programs like those of the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) and the Center for Research Libraries have not yet developed a consensus on whether and how to pursue "nonstandard" materials, given the special difficulties that these pose for acquisition, processing, bibliographic control, preservation, and storage. We seem reasonably close to effective cooperation in developing our collections of scholarly monographs—in which there has always been a substantial degree of overlap between institutions. We have not really addressed the perhaps more crucial resources, and formats, highlighted during this conference.

A third issue concerns the somewhat paradoxical relationship between the kind of resources needed to support Latin American Studies, particularly those nontraditional sorts that we have considered during this conference, and the new electronic technologies. The latter, in one form or another, are garnering ever-increasing shares of most library budgets. On one level, the current distortion toward library automation may be partly redressed when, after another decade or two, most major repositories can finally boast integrated systems with fully converted retrospective bibliographic files.

Nonetheless, Latin Americanists and other area studies specialists may appear retrograde and reactionary by emphasizing "outmoded" types of information, even as our institutions lurch into the electronic age. How can we defend and expand our efforts in an era when both area studies and the media we emphasize are so frequently perceived as behind the times? Alternatively, can we ourselves seize the new technologies for our own ends?

Two aspects of this broad issue merit particular attention. The emergence of online databases within research libraries has made various sorts of information immediately available. These resources have thus far clustered most heavily around abstracting and indexing services in the sciences and some professional disciplines. The nature of Latin Americanist scholarship, inquiry, and publication, in conjunction with the market-based economics of automation, have thus far limited the extension of online resources to our field. More generally, the research library community has not yet articulated a consistent response to
online information. Nonetheless, these services do appear to compete with book budgets for limited materials funds. To what extent will such developments affect Latin American Studies? What role can Latin Americanist librarians play in shaping the field's electronic future?

A second aspect centers on bibliographic information, which is for the most part both produced and consumed within the library community. Immense resources are now being poured into automated systems of bibliographic control. Thus far, none of these systems has been able in practice to exploit fully the capabilities implicit in the MARC format—even though the creation of records conforming to MARC is itself very expensive. The resources being devoted to bibliographic systems and library automation are quite clearly drawing against funds that might have otherwise been available for collection development. The common argument has been that online bibliographic access will enable institutions to receive wanted materials through interlibrary loan, particularly as formal cooperative collecting plans are put into place.

Automation has not yet met these promises. Furthermore, considerations of cost and productivity have frequently relegated Latin American and other foreign-language imprints to the end of processing queues. The promise of online bibliographic access has been used to reduce our individual and collective purchasing power, while contemporary processing constraints have produced mushrooming backlogs and have compromised possibilities for effective cooperation. We thus become less and less able to monitor our current acquisitions, or to share the specific bibliographic information on which cooperative collection development might be based, or even to engage in rational arrangements for interlibrary loan.

Many current proposals to simplify, speed, and cheapen cataloging entail an inherent ethnocentrism. "Minimal level cataloging," for instance, not only revolves around strictly local efforts to reduce backlogs, but targets foreign imprints for any cutbacks. Its general implementation may well ratchet Latin American and other foreign language materials another notch down on the scale of research library priorities.

The papers in this section are all concerned with the research library's role in controlling the flow of information available to researchers. The decisions, policies, and dogmas here discussed have all invoked considerations of economic prudence, administrative convenience, technological currency, and an indiscriminately phrased "better service to users." As the papers indicate, though, one effect has been a consistent reduction in our capability to serve students and scholars of Latin America. Perhaps the fundamental lessons are that disciplines, the materials they use, and the questions they ask, are different; and that current library doctrine is frequently inimical
to the needs and emphases of Latin Americanist scholarship. In fields such as ours, library technocracies are in danger of subverting the scholarly process. Despite them, and as our conference papers demonstrate, Latin Americanists demand increased research resources, in an increased array of forms and formats.
The need in the Library of Congress for cooperation in developing comprehensive Latin American collections of diverse materials, encompassing both the book form and special formats, has been ever more fully met in recent years. Official procedures, seminars, and informal meetings have all played a part in this essential process.

The Library of Congress is an institution with no academic departments to appease, but whose most important user is the Congress of the United States. Congressional concerns for information on Latin America vary as different issues come to the fore. Recent events in Latin America—Grenada in 1983, the Falklands/Malvinas in 1982, the continuing eruptions in Central America—have thrust the Congress of the United States into decision making on issues that had not been considered before. The Library's collections must meet the need for materials on wide-ranging topics and in varied formats, and must anticipate potential use as well as active consultation.

The Library of Congress, like other large research libraries, has several approaches for collecting materials on Latin America. The institution treats research materials in terms of their format as well as their regional content. That is, materials are collected for geographical coverage, by country, within broad collecting guidelines which cover all disciplines, and also by format. Clinical medicine and experimental/field test agriculture constitute the only exceptions, and the Library has cooperative collecting agreements with both the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library. Furthermore, periodic meetings are held with the collection development specialists in each of those libraries to keep them up to date on current practice. Efforts are made in those meetings to fill obvious current lacunae.

The geographic coverage of Latin American materials is entrusted to the Library's Hispanic and Hispanic Law Divisions. Recommending officers in both divisions deal exclusively with the
development of the Library's Latin American collection. But those two divisions are not alone in this responsibility, since the Library also collects materials in terms of format. Separate special collections--maps and atlases, manuscripts, rare books, prints, photographs, music, recordings, motion pictures, broadcasts, newspapers, microforms--possess rich sources for the study of Latin America. These special collections provide essential complementary materials.

The Library's Hispanic specialists, then, provide critical guidance to researchers seeking to employ fully the Library's Latin American resources. Most of the special collections rely on internal finding aids, or extremely knowledgeable reference specialists, to guide the researcher to pertinent data. One can already detect one source of internal cooperation within the Library, that is, among the specialists who service the Library's collections. In fact, for several years, a group of specialists formed a reference roundtable with periodic meetings to exchange problems and ideas on reference encounters.

Because the Library of Congress splits between collections defined by geography and those defined by format, a whole series of Acquisition Policy Statements have been developed through the Library's Collections Development Office. These documents provide guidance to recommending and collecting officials and cover all manner of materials, from official publications of non-United States entities at the state and city level to children's literature. These Acquisition Policy Statements are carefully reflected in the guidelines provided to the bookdealers with whom the Library contracts, and are likewise reflected in the types of materials acquired through exchange from the thousands of institutions worldwide who produce publications and other research materials related to the study of Latin America.

Acquisition Policy Statements are normally developed in consultation with Latin American specialists and other area studies representatives (Asian, African, Middle Eastern), to ensure that they truly reflect our interests in collection development. To cite one example, the Acquisition Policy Statement on agriculture was under discussion several years ago. Latin Americanist input on critical items related to land tenure, agrarian reform, the history of agriculture, and other pertinent topics was actively sought. The Hispanic Division's advice helped ensure that the Library continued to acquire items deemed important in understanding Latin American culture. Area studies responses to proposed changes in acquisition policy statements are usually coordinated through the Director for Area Studies, under whose aegis lies the Hispanic Division. These coordinated responses are usually quite broad ranging, and they endeavor to encompass the concerns of all the Library's foreign language and Third World collections.

Within the sphere of Latin American collection development, the Library possesses a number of acquisition sections in the
Processing Department to provide direct, close, and coordinated communication with its Latin American specialists. These sections include the Hispanic Acquisitions Program of the Exchange and Gift Division, which implements recommendations by physically acquiring materials through both purchase from blanket order dealers and exchange. This section handles the acquisition of all materials from Latin America less than five years old. Items of more venerable vintage are purchased through the Order Division's Special Order Section.

Finally, the Collections Development Office has sponsored a series of subregional seminars to discuss current acquisition situations and problems. All of Latin America, save Brazil, has thus far been reviewed. These formal discussions, while convened by the Collections Development Office, have for the most part been chaired by the Hispanic Division and considered our show. They have included representatives from the Hispanic Acquisitions Program, Hispanic Law Division, Order Division, various cataloging divisions, Serial and Government Publications Division, Motion Pictures, prints and photographs, science, and geography and maps. The difficulties of acquiring specific materials—underground publications of a political or social nature, for example—are discussed, and a strategy is advanced for acquiring and then housing the materials. Participation from the cataloging divisions helps to alert them of the types of special materials that may be acquired. One such meeting provoked an experiment to acquire Brazilian television programming. This is a pilot project, where we seek to acquire enough materials to assist us in reaching a policy on the types and quality of such materials to be acquired from throughout the Hispanic world.

Now I wish to digress. The call for papers for this session emphasized information on the internal, recognizable guidelines and formalities that encourage cooperation in developing our Latin American collection. The call further indicated that comments limited to the need for informal discussions or connections were too frequently given and too seldom substantiated. The terms of the call notwithstanding, I consider that collecting and agreement on collecting do occur through informal exchanges among divisions of the Library. In the final analysis, these informal agreements promote the development of stronger Latin American collections.

The Library does, for the most part, possess adequate resources for the acquisition of current research materials, and it has policy statements that provide for most types of resources. For current acquisitions, the more significant problem lies in identifying sources for such elusive materials as, for example, fugitive literature. Once acquired, the political pamphlet, the literary journal, or the variety of existing periodical literature will normally be saved for research use some place in the Library, whether as a hard copy work accessible through the
catalog, or in a microform state, or in the Hispanic Division's reference collections.

The items that do cause acquisition problems are best described as expensive retrospective materials: rare books, manuscript collections, long runs of newspapers, and the like. The acquisition of these types of materials, should we initiate a request, requires coordination with the appropriate special format division: the Hispanic Division is in this case not acquiring a rare book collection for its own holdings but rather for the Library's collections. Such requests require strong justifications. Each Library division involved in retrospective acquisition recommendations must operate within a strict annual budget. Midyear budget corrections often release unused supplementary funds. Finally, if the item is very expensive, the request has to be routed through the highest level of the Library. But the Library has accommodated requests if the items sought are in keeping with established strengths and concerns.

What has helped in recent months has been the dollar's extremely strong position on the world market. Requests involving the Hispanic Division also may incorporate resource- or budget-sharing. For that matter, the acquisition of commercially produced retrospective microform collections, covering several regions of the world, frequently entails joint proposals. Many such collections have been considered during recent years.

I have thus far provided a brief overview of how materials are currently acquired at the Library of Congress. The discussion was particularly necessary insofar as our approaches to collecting may vary markedly from those of other research libraries. But now I must stand back to address the larger issue, whether research libraries can support the study of Latin America's masses and minorities through the information technology explosion.

This topic is quite suggestive, since it takes for granted that masses and minorities are poorly represented in the traditional research materials collected by research libraries. I would agree with this assumption: personal experience has highlighted the difficulties of finding historical materials, produced by the masses and minorities, in our research libraries. Consider, for example, the vast gaps of materials related to the study of early twentieth-century Argentine, Uruguayan, and Brazilian labor and political movements, especially anarchism, anarcho-syndicalism, and general labor organizations. The important newspapers, journals, and pamphlets of these groups are practically nonexistent in the United States, with the possible exception of a representative collection acquired by the University of California, Los Angeles several years ago. Serious research on topics related to early labor and political formations in the La Plata region would require travel to the Netherlands or Italy. And yet, were not research libraries collecting materials in the early
years of this century? Why were these important items not acquired when they first appeared on the streets? These omissions evidently occurred because collecting policies did not allow acquisition of such ephemeral materials, or because bookdealers were unavailable to provide such politically sensitive materials to foreign libraries.

Perhaps the history of the development of our collections has not changed. It is still difficult to acquire similar materials, and even more difficult to make them available to the researcher due to inadequate bibliographic control. As I have indicated, the Library of Congress has identified similar fugitive literature as important. It has not, however, developed a totally successful system to ensure that such material is recovered from the field, or properly handled once it arrives. Furthermore, materials of this type are received haphazardly—perhaps in fair reflection of their distribution channels. This complex problem, from the standpoint of the individual institution, is solvable only through full internal cooperation. Accommodation, and a shared appreciation of the importance of these materials, must be reached by all segments of the Library's collection development system—recommending official, acquisition specialists, selection officer, and cataloging divisions.

Future safekeeping of these types of materials may well require microfilming and group cataloging, simply to ensure research access. The memory of the reference specialist helps little when that specialist moves on to another position. We still depend greatly on information available only in the memories of specialists. Improved automated technologies should allow us to safely share such information. As items known to have been acquired are brought under control, frustration should diminish. We can hope that the research library is moving toward simple identification for such fugitive materials.

But it would be mistaken to believe that only materials on the masses or minorities are eluding our grasp. Some materials readily available for purchase are not acquired owing to large price tags or disagreement within the institution over their quality as objects or as documents. Recent, nonprofessional photographs of posters and billboards in contemporary Nicaragua were not acquired because the quality of the photographs did not meet collecting standards. But consider the dilemma: is it better to acquire the unique item regardless of quality? How do we address the preservation problems inherent in such a purchase? Such acquisitions clearly pose many problems whose solutions require cooperation.

I am not certain that we now possess more than seat-of-the-pants guidelines for collection development on the institutional level. When one weighs my comments concerning historical documents of similar ilk, the obvious question is whether we have really progressed. Or are we just discussing the same issues
again? How do we provide research materials that do not conform to book standards, much less those that do conform? How do we ensure continuous, uninterrupted coverage of Latin America's periodical literature? These are the pressing issues today and the complex issues of the future, despite the advances in microfilming and automation. And these issues are further exacerbated by increased publishing from and on the Latin American world. One can suggest greater selectivity in acquisition, but at the expense of what materials?

Collecting, identifying, and providing access to Latin American materials in any research library will depend entirely on that institution's commitment. Money for purchase and for cataloging is in too short supply for us to assume that all research materials will be acquired and identified. The demand for information on wide-ranging topics has increased markedly, especially since the comparative study of governments, organizations, peoples, and interest groups has become a major research topic for the late twentieth century. But no one possesses a budget sufficient to meet all these demands. Many of us seek to build on our strengths, further increasing the chasm of underresearched areas.

No single institution can today claim absolute comprehensiveness. For that matter, it would be extremely difficult to provide comprehensive coverage for even one Latin American country. The current quest for interinstitutional cooperation, through utilization of the SALALM/RLG Conspectus, marks a positive effort first to describe the varied fields of our cultural area, and then to identify strengths and weaknesses in our collections. But no single institution can provide comprehensive coverage, no matter how often we say it can be done. Depending on their specific mandates, many individual institutions will make every effort to acquire and to provide access for a fully representative sample of the literature, sufficient for concentrated research. Even when we are able to enlist the full support of those charged with all of the varied formats within our institutions, our budgets will not permit truly comprehensive acquisitions or cataloging. The current project to prepare a national bibliography for Nicaragua has uncovered 20,000 titles for the period 1800 to 1978 alone, not including manuscripts, photographs, music, prints, maps, newspapers, and runs of official publications. If one broadens the potential scope to include radio and television broadcasts, movies, and computer-generated data, the body of material from Latin America becomes almost limitless.

I did not wish to leave the discussion on such a pessimistic note. It was intended, rather, to inject a sense of reality into the practice of assessing the comprehensiveness of collecting and the value of collections.
The preceding paper serves two objectives. First, it presents an overview of how materials in Latin America are acquired by the Library of Congress in the multiple and complex formats in which they appear, and provides us with information on how the Library of Congress's approach to collection development may compare with those of other research libraries. Second, the paper looks at the larger issue of whether or not research libraries can support the study of Latin America's masses and minorities through the information technology explosion. If my comments focus on academic research libraries, that is because this is the environment I know best.

The Library of Congress first serves the needs of Congress. Academic libraries serve the teaching and research needs of university faculties and students. Other libraries have a more diverse or a more specialized clientele. But all types of libraries have an interest in the materials and the topics discussed during this conference.

Academic libraries are driven by and are responsible for specific academic disciplines and for meeting the needs of academic units like colleges, departments, and interdisciplinary programs. No academic library can match the Library of Congress in the resources that can be brought to bear on its Latin American collections, and academic institutions have too often approached internal cooperation in a manner significantly less sophisticated or organized. I know of only one academic library that, like the Library of Congress, brings all the area studies together into a single departmental unit which is administered by an area studies specialist. Thus, most of us here do not enjoy the opportunity to work closely with colleagues in other world areas. In some ways we are more conscious of competing with other area studies programs than of possibilities for cooperating with them. I think the Library of Congress's model of a director for area studies is one that should be more widely emulated by large academic libraries supporting several strong and well-funded area studies programs. This personal view, however, probably would not be shared by most academic research library directors.

My impression from this paper is that the Library of Congress houses a closer knit and larger extended professional family than is found in many if not most of our research libraries. To provide one supporting example, the libraries at
Harvard University are controlled by college deans rather than by a central library administration. The latter could unite library department heads within a cozy administrative structure, and focus librarians' loyalties on the broad mission of the library itself, rather than on the academic departments or units served. I also think it is true that the larger the number of departmental libraries in an academic library system, the stronger and more focused the departmental and disciplinary loyalties of librarians. Conversely, a smaller number of departmental libraries encourages communication and cooperation.

Whether or not I convince you that cooperation among units in the Library of Congress is easier to accomplish than in other research libraries, I do want to focus on one area where research libraries and the Library of Congress are or should be similarly focused. That area is the setting of collection goals in areaspecific Latin American acquisition policy statements, instruments that I prefer to call collection development statements. These statements reflect the geographic parameters, formats, and language inclusions or exclusions for the library's subject collections, and provide a conspectus or map of library strengths and goals. Such statements enable us to track shared responsibilities for an area or subject, and thereby facilitate the identification of areas where cooperation may or should take place, of subjects in which this is desirable or should be required, and of languages and formats in which materials will or should be made available. Current work on a new, librarywide policy statement at my own institution, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has done more than anything else to bring the area studies librarians and departmental librarians into closer contact. Participation by each librarian has clarified responsibilities for some areas needing greater attention, and shifted other collecting assignments to new and more appropriate fund managers.

In fact, as more and more libraries become committed to ARL's North American Collections Inventory Project (NCIP), now in its third stage of development and implementation, more people here may become involved in preparing those policy statements that must be consistent with the information on their collections which they will be entering and describing in the RLG/ARL Latin American Conspectus. The ARL conspectus will describe each institution's holdings, and our policy statements will describe their collecting goals and mission.

We can now proceed to the larger and perhaps more important issue in this paper: "Can research libraries support the study of Latin America's masses and minorities through the information explosion?" Here I find myself less comfortable, and greatly concerned. We, as Latin American specialists, are reminded of serious gaps in our collections not only in the standard formats of books and journals but also in the expanding
areas of research formats like films and Machine Readable Data Files.

In dealing with this material, I am afraid we are faced with the same nagging and age-old problems. Responsibility to local research and to instructional needs comes first, and precious little funding is available to accommodate these newly identified topics and materials. The many different formats within which much of this material appears, the difficulty of obtaining much of the material we need even if staff and funding were available, and the preservation implications of acquiring materials with a short or predictable life span must surely convince us that cooperation is the only way for institutions to proceed. How many of our libraries are able to form vertical files on evangelical and pentecostal religious movements in Latin America? How many will assemble collections of photographs, field interviews, and recordings? How much of the Nicaraguan national bibliography for 1800-1978, cited by John Hébert, will we aspire to make available to our local scholars?

Cooperation has been extremely difficult and expensive to achieve. It has, too often, been short-lived as well. It will be no less costly in the future. But if the Association of Research Libraries' North American Collections Inventory Project is subscribed to in a forceful manner by ARL libraries, our expanded grasp of our collective holdings will certainly make cooperation, and collection development and management decisions, more possible. The more that can be done cooperatively, the greater the resources that we can concentrate on our primary institutional collecting concerns.

I hope that SALALM will adopt a resolution requesting ARL to elevate the Latin American Conspectus on its list of priorities for input into the North American Collections Inventory Project. With or without ARL's willingness to assign Latin America a higher priority, we should still undertake to utilize the conspectus for our own collection development statements. These statements will help make us aware of special strengths that exist in our own institutions as well as at the regional and national levels. The conspectus has the potential to provide data that will encourage cooperative collection development and resource sharing at all levels of need and compatibility, that is, through agreements between departmental library units, and also between individual institutions, regional groups, and national consortia.

If there is a light at the end of the tunnel, it will focus on cooperation. I believe that light, which at the moment may be more imagery than reality, may be ignited by new cooperative opportunities that can emerge from our work with the RLG/ARL Latin American Conspectus. That instrument can illuminate better our individual collection strengths and weaknesses, and guide libraries in better meeting local needs and establishing cooperative goals.
In reviewing the literature on the theme of cooperation, I was struck by the repeated recurrence of many of the same ideas. Like new parents, librarians of each succeeding generation have again discovered the thrills of giving birth. The newborn has varied slightly each generation, but all have been sufficiently similar to be classed in the same species. The same holds true within our organization.

The cornerstone of Latin American bibliographical collecting endeavors was laid at Chinsegut Hill in 1956, and that cornerstone was cooperation, the sharing of information among the thirty-two participants at the first Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. Yet that historic meeting was described by the organizers as "the latest link in the chain of cooperative efforts to resolve mutual acquisitions problems." And, in fact, the introduction to the published Final Report of the 1956 meeting enumerated at least seventeen conferences or projects underway designed to pool resources or knowledge, or both, in order to acquire Latin American materials.¹

The first Seminar, in addition to establishing a dialog among Latin American library specialists, put in motion two important cooperative acquisitions programs: the extension of the Farmington Plan to Latin America and the establishment of LACAP, the Latin American Co-operative Acquisitions Program. A working paper on the "Experience of Farmington Plan in the Latin American Field," by Edwin E. Williams, was an integral part of the Chinsegut Hill program. Drafted in 1942 but put into operation only in 1947, the Farmington Plan was to ensure that "at least one copy of each new foreign book and pamphlet that might reasonably be expected to interest a research worker in the United States . . . be acquired by an American library, promptly listed in the Union Catalogue at the Library of Congress, and made available by inter-library loan or photographic reproduction." Williams concluded that, except for Mexico and the Caribbean, the Farmington Plan did not effectively cover Latin America.²

In 1958, the third Seminar finally drafted a resolution--to be conveyed to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL)--about extending Farmington Plan coverage to Latin America.³ The following year, participants at the fourth Seminar received a reply and an invitation from ARL to join its newly established Latin American program.⁴
The Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP) also had its genesis at the first SALALM meeting. That year's Resolution Three recommended "that interested libraries explore the possibilities and feasibility of maintaining on a cooperative basis one or more full time acquisition agents in Latin America." The consequent organization, development, and eventual decline of LACAP are fully documented and well known to us. It is recognized that LACAP represented a solution suitable to the problems confronting institutions requiring Latin American materials during the 1950s and 1960s.

The tradition of cooperation and of cooperative ventures was established early in SALALM. Early cooperation consisted, as we have seen, of the exchange of ideas and information about sources of materials and, later, of joint sponsorship of traveling agents or representatives. As a group and individually we continue to seek satisfactory solutions to current acquisition problems by comparing our successes as well as our failures.

But cooperative acquisition ventures have not been the only instances of cooperation among our institutions. Currently, many SALALM members, both personal and institutional, are involved in resource-sharing through the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP), based at the Center for Research Libraries (CRL). Formally launched in 1976, LAMP was the result of several years of study, research, planning, and lobbying by a number of SALALM members. The dues paid by LAMP members are used to "film or acquire film of unique, scarce, rare and/or bulky and voluminous research materials pertaining to Latin America and to make them available to subscribers to the project." Other forms of cooperation as well are known and used by our institutions: bibliographic databases, interlibrary loan, union lists, regional consortia, preservation microfilming, and so forth.

The commitment of libraries as well as library professionals to cooperation is unquestioned. The broader availability of materials, increased cost effectiveness, and the avoidance of duplicative effort are recognized advantages of cooperative projects. Nonetheless, a recent study by ARL's Office of Management Studies concluded that few cooperative acquisitions programs--with the exception of the Farmington Plan and the Center for Research Libraries--have had "continuing, substantive impact." Factors hindering cooperation, according to this study, have included user expectations of immediate access to materials, inefficient or slow interinstitutional delivery systems, the lack of a standard methodology for describing and comparing collections, and the lack of structures and procedures for cooperative acquisition decisions. The study pointed out, however, that developments in bibliographic networks, advances in tele-communications, improved document delivery systems, and better tools for describing and assessing collections are factors that will
have substantial impacts on cooperative programs in the near future.

How then can we harness this momentum toward greater cooperation among libraries to ensure that nonstandard materials related to Latin America are identified, acquired, processed, and preserved? Again, let us consider our past. In 1956, Session III of the first SALALM was devoted to "Non-Book Materials," and included a working paper on "Mapping Services in Latin America." The published summary report also noted concern among participants over the difficulty in locating "microfilm of special manuscripts and archival materials of Latin America now in the United States" and "information about private manuscript collections and their availability for microfilming," as well as "the problems involved in acquiring other nonbook materials, such as motion picture films, records, performance music, and art material."

Whereas access to manuscript collections and microfilm of archival collections has been considerably enhanced by the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC), the National Register of Microform Masters, and SALALM's own Microfilming Projects Newsletter, the acquisition of other nonbook materials remains problematic. As late as 1982, Carl Deal and William Carter lamented "the chronic neglect of fugitive and/or poorly formatted materials that, in spite of their often excellent research content, can all too easily be dismissed as ephemera."

Despite these pessimistic comments, we can all admit some success in identifying and gathering certain ephemeral materials: broadsides and posters, Brazilian street literature, sheet music, and maps all come to mind. But who is cataloging these materials? We view both popular and documentary films on our campuses and at conferences, but who is collecting and preserving them? Photographs and slides of monuments and art works are equally neglected: we tend to expect art department slide collections to acquire them, but do they? Collections of audio and video recordings, despite the existence of various programs and agencies, are not actively pursued by libraries collecting other Latin American materials.

Why? Because in trying to meet the needs of our local faculty and students, we are all collecting the same types of materials and usually the same titles. This situation has been pointed out time and again by scholars, librarians, and administrators, at SALALM and elsewhere. The result is a group of collections with superficial coverage of a number of countries or areas, with little depth in any of them. Support for the continuation of a Farmington Plan-type approach, with country specialties, has recently been reaffirmed by SALALM member institutions. But how many of us are committed to collecting more than books, serials, and government documents? What about
other types of materials, such as posters, broadsides, films, photographs, audio and video recordings, slides, juvenile and street literature, sheet music, not to mention archival collections or microfilms of archives? The reality, unfortunately, is that there are few budgets that can support so comprehensive a collecting effort, even for one country.

Obviously, alternatives must be found if future generations are to find documentation about the "masses and minorities" on which this meeting has focused. Have we neglected to work with special libraries or collections such as those specializing in music, manuscripts, or films in the acquisition of Latin Americana? The most common reason given by special librarians for the paucity of Latin American materials in their collections is their lack of information on sources. A faculty member at my institution recently asked me to identify a librarian knowledgeable about Latin American theater archives who might participate on a panel for a Society of Theater History meeting. As Latin American bibliographic specialists, we are uniquely qualified to assist special libraries within our institutions and elsewhere, if we are not collecting these materials ourselves, to find Latin American sources of such nonstandard materials as playbills, posters, and other theater memorabilia. Special libraries often have the technical expertise and the equipment to catalog, preserve, and make accessible nonstandard materials in varying formats.

Another alternative is that LAMP could provide a model structure to preserve and share certain types of nonstandard materials, most obviously those which are paper-based and which could be microfilmed. But who would identify and collect these items if not the member libraries themselves? Original materials must first be acquired before LAMP, as it is presently constituted, can microfilm and service them.

But is it too farfetched to think about a centralized motion picture film archive (as opposed to microfilms), where pristine copies of popular as well as documentary films from and about Latin America could be made available for researchers' screenings? The same center could serve as a repository for unused film footage, scripts, sound recordings, and other items associated with the making of the films or videos. If expensive items such as films were acquired by a consortium of libraries, then individual institutions could consider, if not country-specific assignments related to ephemera, subject-specific assignments: theater memorabilia, or political propaganda, or feminist literature, or something else. Special funding from federal or private foundations could be sought to identify and process these collections of ephemera, particularly if the resulting materials were to be shared with other institutions through microfilm or similar means. In 1981, a federal grant to the University of Texas funded the identification of Latin American public and private corporations to be contacted for their annual reports, financial
statements, and other business publications. The intensive letter-writing campaign yielded innumerable publications for the cost of identification, letter writing, and postage.

I am not suggesting that a LAMP clone be organized for the purposes of collecting films or any other type of material. However, we do need to think in group terms when considering the acquisition of costly materials such as films. But LAMP is evolving, and may be poised on the threshold of a new phase. It has survived its period of adolescence and successfully reached maturity. Its funding is assured through membership dues; the selection of materials to film or acquire is by majority decision; relationships with repositories holding materials to be filmed have generally been cordial and mutually satisfying. Currently LAMP is funding the preparation of a proposal to seek major support for a large microfilming project to which several institutions will contribute holdings. The organization is flexible and organic.

It is therefore not inconceivable that LAMP itself could embark on new ventures, if the membership so desires. But no one organization can be all things to all men/women, as we are all aware. Cooperation is not an easy undertaking, and it can be expensive. Bringing together institutions and organizations as well as individuals is a difficult task, but we are fortunate in having precedents to follow. If the study of "masses and minorities" in all of their facets is to be possible to future scholars, LAMP or a similar cooperative resource-sharing consortium will be essential in identifying, acquiring, processing, and preserving their documentation, whatever the format.

NOTES

2. Edwin E. Williams, "Experience of Farmington Plan in the Latin American Field," in ibid., working paper IIF.


13. SALALM Microfilming Projects Newsletter, in its Final Report and Papers, 1960--.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt pointed out in the preceding paper what we have all heard many times before: despite years of purported effort to collaborate and cooperate, our institutions are all still individually collecting the same materials--books, serials, and government documents, with an emphasis on those that are "scholarly" in tone and content. Barbara Valk, in a later paper (see pp. 514-518, below), notes the reluctance of the U.S. commercial sector to take on responsibility for creating or marketing Latin American databases: "Sure, it's worthwhile stuff, but you have a limited audience, and we have to look at the bottom line. Sorry, there's no money in it." David Zubatsky, also in a later paper (pp. 519-523), acknowledges that Third World countries' materials are still a low priority for the bibliographic utilities.

This is only the second time I have attended SALALM in its entirety, but already I have in my head some recurring refrains, refrains heard more often in corridors than in the formal meetings:

They don't really have a level four collection. . . . Who's gonna see that they really collect what they say they will? . . . What if five or ten years from now, nobody on their campus cares? . . . ILL takes too long--my researchers can't wait . . . my faculty members just HATE using microforms. . . . I know I agreed to work on that, but . . . . Maybe LC (or Texas, or Princeton) can afford to do that, but we can't. . . . What they're doing isn't of any interest to my institution.

Notice the us versus them attitude. In one way or another, these are all "poor me" or "me first" responses--very human, quite understandable, but basically counterproductive if cooperation is truly our goal.

Even when we have our positive-attitude and cooperative hats on, we talk about acquiring, providing bibliographic access to, and preserving materials here, in the United States. We talk to each other (the already committed), bemoaning our problems and congratulating ourselves on our purported successes. We speak of the need to expand our activities to the third-tier journals and to the nontraditional formats. All we need is more money.
But are we seeing it straight? Are we facing up to the harsh realities, or are we continuing to bury our heads in sand, afraid to acknowledge that what we are doing may be all we can reasonably expect to do? Will we admit that some of the materials our researchers clamor for may result in more outpourings of empty academic verbiage, serving no purpose but to secure or improve the rank and status of the so-called scholar? Can we face the fact that area studies (indeed, the humanities in general) are no longer in vogue in the United States, and that special funding from federal or private foundations may not be forthcoming to answer our needs? Do we see that even our cooperative accomplishments, such as the National Register of Microform Masters and SALALM's Microfilming Projects Newsletter, are and possibly will always be woefully incomplete as long as their content depends—as in our democracy, it should—on voluntary reporting? RLG's success in dividing up subject responsibility is a worthy cooperative model, but how many institutions can participate? Even those that meet the criteria for membership must and do question the cost-benefit ratio from year to year.

 Returning for a moment to Laura Gutiérrez-Witt's concern for nontraditional materials, could LAMP extend itself into this area or serve as a model for a separate group that would do so? The latter, surely, if a number of libraries or their parent institutions can be persuaded to pony up still more dollars in support of Latin American materials. You know the answer to this better than I, but what I have been hearing suggests such a group would be small, indeed. And I feel I must disagree with Gutiérrez-Witt's statement that LAMP's funding is secure: any group dependent on annual membership dues for its revenue can scarcely be so considered. Moreover, there is a fundamental question still unanswered: are nontraditional materials (maps, broadsides, sheet music, and such) one of our priorities at this time? Can we afford to move into this area and still do the traditional thoroughly and well?

Is all this anything beyond mere moaning? Should we accept certain defeat and abandon our efforts? Or adopt the attitude that little more than we are doing can be done? I think not. I do think, however, that progress may depend not only on money but also on personal and political activism, on extending our generosity and friendship, and on sharing our knowledge and skills.

Here are some questions to ponder anew; you have all heard them many times before. Is SALALM, or any other group, reaching all those who might contribute to our efforts to increase access to Latin American library materials? Are we as visible as we need to be, as we can be? Can we offset the declining interest in area studies by presenting our work and our materials in more discipline-specific terms (geography, history, political
science), and by more actively involving the teaching faculties at our own and neighboring institutions? Would we be wise to urge that the Library of Congress be formally transformed into our national library, that it be charged with developing mechanisms to guarantee rapid access to Latin American materials in its collections? Would we trust LC or any other institution to do the job as we feel it should be done?

But involvement and cooperation need not and should not stop at our borders. The SALALM meeting in Berlin next year (indeed, all SALALM meetings held outside the United States) provides an opportunity to extend our cooperative efforts and to infect others with our zeal and our belief that both traditional and so-called ephemeral materials are potentially of value to research. We need to let the world know that we value acquisition and preservation of Latin American library materials wherever it may happen—that our goal is assistance to scholarship, not simply enhancement of U.S. libraries' volume counts.

As coordinator for all four of CRL's area studies microform projects, my greatest pleasure and satisfaction has come not when a project has acquired or preserved some particular item but when that project has made friends for itself in another country, when it has formed a bond with a foreign institution, when it has established a new source for future acquisition of research library material. In many cases, this has been accomplished through seemingly small deeds and gestures which ultimately benefit the project as well as the host institution or country. The best example currently comes from the Southeast Asia Microform Project (SEAM). With SEAM funding, a U.S. scholar is now working at the Indonesian National Library in Jakarta, selecting and having converted to microfilm serial runs of particular importance to North American researchers. Yes, SEAM is providing the raw film, which is available in Jakarta only at grossly inflated prices. But that kind of provision is common. As those of you connected with LAMP know, the Brazilian Relatórios project came to fruition only through LAMP's willingness to supply film, equipment, and even film cement. What SEAM is providing that is special is bibliographic and technical expertise: SEAM's representative is working with the Jakarta library staff, teaching them how to prepare runs for filming, how to create and insert filming targets, and how to use their equipment so the resultant product will be properly ordered, stable, and fully legible. Even if SEAM's collection interests were totally fulfilled with this one project (which is highly unlikely), the goodwill and credibility gained would benefit SEAM in other Southeast Asian ventures, both for traditional and nontraditional materials. Scholars from other parts of the world would likewise be able to ask for that library's films with confidence that they are well ordered and easily read.
This is no small accomplishment but, as you can see, it rests less on dollars and more on a willingness to offer time, assistance, and knowledge. May I urge all of you, and ask you to urge those students and faculty who travel to (or even write to) other areas of the country, other areas of the world, to be generous with your time and your expertise? The rewards to scholarship are incalculable and long-lasting.
Cataloging is one of the most expensive and labor-intensive library tasks. It has therefore often, and rightly, been the target of economizing schemes. The notable success of online shared cataloging encourages library administrators to look once again at the cataloging process to see whether there may be another way to save precious library funds. Modern technology offers the possibility of increased access to information without the stylized headings, the redundancy, and the cross references typical of the manual card catalog. At the same time, this technology demands complete accuracy and consistency since errors and "browsing" take on new meanings in the online environment. The phrases "minimal level cataloging" and "less than full level cataloging" raise eyebrows, tempers, or hopes, depending on the perspective of the librarian. Could less cataloging be the answer?

Almost everyone agrees that "something" must be done about the increasing backlogs of uncataloged materials in academic libraries. The nation's current conservative climate precludes any miracle cure from the Library of Congress or other governmental sources. While there is agreement on the need, the specifics of a cure and the materials to which such a cure might be applied remain sources of contention in many libraries.

How Did We Get into This Situation in the First Place?

In the 1960s, administrators and catalogers hailed the advent of technology and shared cataloging networks as solutions to the slow and expensive task of cataloging. Here was an opportunity to eliminate or reassign staff. College, junior college, and public libraries reaped the greatest benefits. The availability of copy for up to 95 percent of the titles they acquired meant that scarce personnel could be used elsewhere.

While research libraries experienced some of these benefits, they found that the networks lacked copy for large portions of
their acquisitions. These items would thus require expensive original cataloging. As acquisitions budgets rose sharply during the boom years, and academic libraries' collections became more sophisticated and comprehensive, the work load for original cataloging units increased. I doubt that any cataloging unit experienced a parallel growth in personnel.

As resources became scarcer, many libraries concentrated their efforts on collection development: many materials, especially foreign imprints, would be available only once. Rising backlogs accompanied the shrinking processing funds. The impact of AACR2 on catalog departments is well documented in the literature. Backlogs continued to grow as catalog departments both adapted to the new rules and assumed such new tasks as maintaining circulation databases and online catalogs.

A full MARC record, the standard bibliographic unit, suitably tagged and authenticated, is expensive. It is only natural to look for a shorter and more efficient version. However, the online environment requires that any move away from a full MARC record be very carefully considered. While the consequences of a false step vary from network to network, they could cause considerable and in some cases irreparable damage to a database.

What Is a Minimal Level Record?

Before deciding whether to use "less than full level" cataloging, it is necessary to define the term. Unfortunately, there is no absolute standard that can be applied to all cataloging and to all cataloging networks. While there are minimal requirements for the inclusion of any cataloging record on individual networks, and while AACR2 outlines several levels, there is no national definition of a minimal level record. As long as basic network or database requirements are met, libraries may include as much or as little information as they wish. Since most of the institutions considering this procedure are research libraries, their users' needs are often considerable.

Among the items most often considered for exclusion in minimal level records are various elements in the fixed fields. Although of little use when card production was the only consideration, many of these codes are valuable in the online environment. Some provide the means for subdividing the databases, for limiting online search responses, or for providing access by such features as the language of a work—features that may not be evident from the record's text.

Several elements of cataloging description and classification are also frequently considered dispensable. Name added entries, series tracings, notes, and illustration and size notations lead the list. The possibilities of free-text and key-word searching are cited in proposals to eliminate subject headings, or at least multiple subject headings, and standardized series statements. In some cases, call numbers have also been targeted.
The next question to consider is which records these streamlined procedures will affect. Should they only apply to original cataloging, and to the attendant authority control? These two operations are the most expensive tasks in the catalog department. But what about the cataloging copy obtained from a network's online database? If a research library conducts extensive checking and verification for its own copy, perhaps member-input copy should be subject to the same standards. When online copy is good and complete, should a particular library "waste" access points by reducing it to a minimal-level standard? What, if any, distinction should be made between cataloging for input into a national database and copy revised for inhouse use?

All these questions have to be considered both before and after we address the issue of which library materials will be given minimal, less than full, or base level cataloging.

Latin American Library Materials

Of primary concern to SALALM members is the effect that minimal level cataloging might have if applied to Latin American library materials. These materials are at risk. Foreign language materials are often at the top of the list for brief records. While Spanish is not usually considered an exotic foreign language, materials in Spanish and Portuguese often challenge even the experienced cataloger, and in most cases take extra time to process. Personnel with good language skills in Spanish and especially Portuguese are hard to find. And many academic libraries find that their backlogs of Spanish and Portuguese language materials are so large that only herculean efforts will reduce them to manageable proportions.

The decision to implement less than full level standards for cataloging is based on many factors, chief among them costs and the impact on users. While all the possibilities and ramifications cannot be determined in advance, the following points are among the most important to consider. As my own list suggests, it is important to keep the future in mind whenever a cataloging policy decision is made.

The loss of searching capabilities can affect the national community as well as the local user. While networks may accept several levels of cataloging standards, research libraries have traditionally provided the national community with complete, high-quality cataloging. Diminished standards will mean extra work for libraries who must upgrade the copy they use. This extra effort, repeated many times, defeats the purpose of shared cataloging networks. Furthermore, loss of added entries, subject headings, and other fields will mean fewer access points. While it might seem obvious that any work could be found by searching under the title and author, we should not forget the many materials--especially Latin American documents--whose titles are
not immediately apparent, and whose authors could be any or all of several names on the piece. Locating existing copy can be difficult.

The local user is especially affected by the potential loss of subject headings. Words in titles do not always reflect subject content, and vocabularies change from year to year. Consider the terms "trailers," "trailer homes," "mobile homes," "modular homes," and "manufactured housing." The researcher who is working in Spanish, spoken in more than a dozen countries, likewise faces the challenge of idiomatic variety. Only a skilled linguist could successfully use keyword searching to full advantage. Subject headings using a controlled vocabulary are often essential to group materials on the same subject.

While some disciplines are adequately covered on a timely basis in commercial bibliographies and databases, this is not true for Latin American materials. The bibliographies that do exist are usually selective and delayed. Research on a current topic must be conducted with a database or an in-house catalog, and there are not yet any widely used databases that cover Latin American materials.

Cost considerations should be weighed carefully, since immediate savings sometimes result in future cleanup projects. How often is money available to systematically recatalog or upgrade records? A final consideration is purely speculative: whether either textual or coded cataloging information that now appears useless and expensive might be helpful or even critical for efficient online searching at some point in the future.

Clearly, many issues are involved in the decision to change cataloging standards. Minimal, or less than full, standards may not always be bad—just as complete, full level cataloging may be overkill for some online databases. High standards, and the corresponding expectations, can perpetuate large backlogs of uncataloged and hence unavailable material, and thus be a disservice to users. Latin American specialists and bibliographers are well advised to become acquainted with cataloging standards and to participate in their libraries' decision-making processes. Only those familiar with the particularities of Latin American bibliography can ensure easy and complete access to these materials.
Minimal Level Bibliographic Records

Definitions

"Minimal level" is a generic term used to define machine-readable bibliographic records that contain a basic set of data elements, the least number necessary to identify a work, and codes that allow a computer to identify those elements. Two things minimal level records are not are:

1. Acquisitions or in-process records. While such records are often minimal, they are impermanent. Minimal level records are permanently cataloged records.

2. Nonstandard records. Such records meet no commonly accepted standard. An example would be cataloging done by a specialized library which uses its own subject thesaurus rather than one of the standard lists, such as the Library of Congress Subject Headlines.

Individual institutions and bibliographic utilities have developed subcategories of minimal level records:

1. AACR2 LEVEL 1
   Rule 1.0.D1 defines a minimal level bibliographic description. Library of Congress full records are at second or third level (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2d ed. [1978], p. 15).

2. NLBR MINIMAL LEVEL
   After national consultation and consensus, National Level Bibliographic Record documents for the various formats were published to define two levels of machine-readable cataloging records that would be acceptable for a nationwide database. These levels are full and minimal (National Level Bibliographic Record: Books [Films, etc.] [1980--]).

3. OCLC K LEVEL
   OCLC has long had two levels of acceptable records, K level and I level. K level was designed for the small libraries in OCLC which neither need nor want extremely detailed catalog cards. The standard is now being considered for revision as some of the big libraries see possibilities for saving time and resources by cataloging with less detail (OCLC Bibliographic Input Standards, 2d ed. [1982]).

Editor's Note. Adapted from a report prepared for Academic Assembly Meeting, Cornell University Libraries, September 11, 1984.
4. **RLG BASE LEVEL**

The RLG base level standards are the NLBR standards adapted to the RLIN system. Guidelines for books and scores/sound recordings have been issued; those for serials are now being developed. The Cataloging Category (CC) code for base level records is X55X (RLG Base-level Standard for Books [Scores, etc.] [1983--]).

5. **LC MINIMAL LEVEL (MLC)**


Data Elements Required in an RLG Base-Level Books Record

**Fixed Field Data**

- Bibliographic type and level code (e.g., am = printed monograph)
- Descriptive cataloging form code (e.g., a = AACR2)
- Date type code (e.g., s = single date)
- Date[s] of publication
- Country of publication code
- Language code
- Cataloging source code (e.g., d = other than LC)

**Variable Field Data**

- Library of Congress card number, when available
- International Standard Bibliographic Number, when available
- Cataloging agency/Transcribing agency/Modifying agency codes
- Name or uniform title main entry, when required by cataloging rules

**Title**

- Title proper
- Other title information, excluding parallel titles
- Statement of responsibility

**Edition statement**

- Publication, distribution area
  - First place of publication
  - First publisher
  - Date[s]

**Physical description**

- Extent of item (usually paging)

**Series Statement**

- No notes, subjects, name, other titles or series added entries are included.

The list above gives the basic data set. In certain cases a few other data elements are required. For example, a record for microfilm also includes a General Material Designator, additional fixed field codes and a microform note.
### Minimal Level Records: LC BOOKSM and NLBR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARC Data Element</th>
<th>LC BOOKSM Minimal Level Record</th>
<th>NLBR Books Min. Lev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDR</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/5 Record Status</td>
<td>M (n=new generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/6 Record Type</td>
<td>M (a=lang. mat. generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/7 Bib. Level</td>
<td>M (m=mono. generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/17 Encoding Level</td>
<td>M (7=prelim. cata. generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/18 Desc. Cat. Form.</td>
<td>M (a=AACR2 generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001 Control Number</td>
<td>M (generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005 Date/Time of Latest Transaction</td>
<td>(LC does not use)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/0 Microform</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/1-12</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/0-5 Date Entered on File</td>
<td>M (generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/6 Type of Publication Date</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/7-10 Date 1</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/11-14 Date 2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/15-17 Country of Publ.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/22 Intellectual Level</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/35-37 Language Code</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/39 Cataloging Source</td>
<td>M (b=LC generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/18-21 Illustration Codes</td>
<td>0 (generated from 300)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/23 Form of Reproduction</td>
<td>M (b=Not a repro. generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/24-27 Nature of Contents</td>
<td>0 (b=Not specified gen.)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/28 Gov. Publication Code</td>
<td>0 (b=Not a gov. publ. gen.)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/29 Conf. Indicator</td>
<td>0 (0=Not a conf. generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/30 Festschrift Ind.</td>
<td>0 (0=Not a Fest. generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/31 Index Ind.</td>
<td>0 (0=No index generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/32 Main Entry in Body Ind.</td>
<td>0 (0=Not in body generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/33 Fiction Indicator</td>
<td>0 (0=Not fiction generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/34 Biography Code</td>
<td>0 (b=Not biography gen.)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/38 Mod. Record Code</td>
<td>0 (b=Not modified generated)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010 LC Control Number</td>
<td>(LC does not use)</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020 ISBN</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a ISBN</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c Terms of availability</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$z Cancelled/Invalid ISBN</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>034 Cartographic Coded Data</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>039 Level of Control</td>
<td>M (generated)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040 Cataloging Source</td>
<td>(LC does not use for Minimal Level)</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Data Element</td>
<td>LC BOOKSM Minimal Level Record</td>
<td>NLBR Books Min. Lev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050 LC Call Number</td>
<td>M (shelf sequence order)</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1XX Main Entry</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (Main Entry--Personal Name)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 (Main Entry--Corporate Name)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 (Main Entry--Conference or Meeting)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 (Main Entry--Uniform Title Heading)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 Title Statement</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Title proper</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b Remainder of title</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c Statement of responsibility</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n Number of part/section</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p Name of part/section (of a work)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h Media qualifier</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Edition Statement</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Edition statement</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b Remainder of edition statement</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255 Cartographic Textual Data</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260 Imprint Statement (AACR2)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Place of publi., distribution., etc.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b Name of publisher, distrib., etc.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c Date of publi., distrib., etc.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e Place of manufacture</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f Manufacturer</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g Date of manufacture</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Physical Description (AACR2)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Extent of item</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b Other physical details</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c Dimensions</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e Accompanying material</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440 Series Statement--Title (Traced)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Title</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n Number of part/section</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p Name of part/section of a work</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x International Standard Serial No.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v Volume or number</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490 Series Untraced or Traced Differently</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a Title untraced or traced dif.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x International Standard Serial No.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v Volume or number</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Minimal Level Cataloging: Documentation and Examples

**MARC Data Element**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC BOOKSM</th>
<th>Minimal Level Record</th>
<th>NLBR Books</th>
<th>Min. Lev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500/Earlier editions notes /Translation notes</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533 Reproduction Note</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 Added Entry--Personal Name</td>
<td>MA (if no main entry)</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710 Added Entry--Corporate Name</td>
<td>MA (if no main entry)</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711 Added Entry--Conf. Name</td>
<td>MA (if no main entry)</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730 Added Entry--Unif. Title Heading</td>
<td>MA (if no main entry)</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773 Host Item Entry</td>
<td>(LC does not use)</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 Series Added Entry--Traced Diff.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810 Series Added Entry--Traced Diff.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811 Series Added Entry--Traded Diff.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830 Series Added Entry--Traced Diff.</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 Holdings</td>
<td>(LC does not use)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LDR, 007, 008**

M = Mandatory (field must always be present; value other than fill must be used)

MA = Mandatory if Applicable (field must be present if appropriate)

O = Optional (value may either be fill or one of the defined values)

**Other Fields**

M = Mandatory (field or subfield must always be present)

MA = Mandatory if Applicable (field or subfield must be present if appropriate for the item being cataloged)

R = Required if Available (field or subfield must be present if data appears on the item being cataloged)

OD = Optional Data (field or subfield is optional for inclusion in the record)
Cataloging Example No. 1: Minimal Level Copy

Benevides, Maria Victoria de Mesquita.
O governo João Quadros / Maria Victoria de Mesquita Benevides. -- São Paulo-Brasil : Brasiliense, 1981.
87 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Tudo e história ; 30)

Series:
LCCN: 82142907
L.C. CALL NO: MLCS 82/3457
ID: DCLC82142907-B
CC: 9650
DCF: a

Cataloging Example No. 1: Full Cataloging Copy

Benevides, Maria Victoria de Mesquita.
O governo João Quadros / Maria Victoria de Mesquita Benevides. -- São Paulo-Brasil : Brasiliense, 1981.
87 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Tudo e história ; 30)

ID: NYCX82-B36224
CC: 9118
DCF: a

Cataloging Example No. 2: Minimal Level Copy

Benevides, Maria Victoria de Mesquita.
O governo João Quadros / Maria Victoria de Mesquita Benevides. -- São Paulo-Brasil : Brasiliense, 1981.
87 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Tudo e história ; 30)
Cataloging Example No. 2: LC Minimal Level Copy

99 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Cole_c"ao Tudo _e hist_oria ; 10)

Series.
LCCN: 82142925
L.C. CALL NO: MLCS 82/3454
ID: DCLC82142925-B

Cataloging Example No. 2: Full Cataloging Copy

99 p. : ill., maps ; 16 cm. -- (Tudo _e hist_oria ; 10)

Series.
ID: UTBG82-B542

MAN
C.1 (CAT 01/11/82)
Circ: 6107632.

Brazil*xHistory**1822-1889.
Cataloging Example No. 3: LC Minimal Level Copy

**ROD** Books PAR DCLC82143047-B Search NYCX-OCA

*Cluster 47 of 57*

B Santos, Joel Rufino dos. *História política do futebol brasileiro / Joel Rufino dos Santos. -- São Paulo: Brasilíense, 1981.* 93 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Coleção Tudo ... *história ; 20)

*Series:*
**L.C. CALL NO:** MLCS 82/5005  **ID:** DCLC82143047-B  **CC:** 9650  **DCF:** a

---

Cataloging Example No. 3: Full Cataloging Copy

**ROD** Books PAR NYCX82-B38275 Search NYCX-OCA

*Cluster 47 of 57*

B Santos, Joel Rufino dos. *História política do futebol brasileiro / Joel Rufino dos Santos. -- São Paulo: Brasilíense, 1981.* 93 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Coleção Tudo ... *história ; 20)

*Series: Tudo em ... história (1981) ; 20.*
**L.C. CALL NO:** MLCS 82/5005  **ID:** NYCX82-B38275  **CC:** 9110  **DCF:** a

---

**B**

Santos, Joel Rufino dos. *História política do futebol brasileiro / Joel Rufino dos Santos. -- São Paulo: Brasilíense, 1981.* 93 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Coleção Tudo ... *história ; 20)

*Series: Tudo em ... história (1981) ; 20.*
**L.C. CALL NO:** MLCS 82/5005  **ID:** NYCX82-B38275  **CC:** 9110  **DCF:** a

**UID** B2-B38275-1  **UTYP** DB  **LSI**  **CPST** CAT 05/22/85  **UST** F

---

**B**

Santos, Joel Rufino dos. *História política do futebol brasileiro / Joel Rufino dos Santos. -- São Paulo: Brasilíense, 1981.* 93 p. : ill. ; 16 cm. -- (Coleção Tudo ... *história ; 20)

*Series: Tudo em ... história (1981) ; 20.*
**L.C. CALL NO:** MLCS 82/5005  **ID:** NYCX82-B38275  **CC:** 9110  **DCF:** a

**UID** B2-B38275-1  **UTYP** DB  **LSI**  **CPST** CAT 05/22/85  **UST** F
Catalog departments have the distinction of being both the most misunderstood and the most mistrusted area of the library. Very few patrons, or for that matter librarians, have an understanding or appreciation of the cataloging process. Cataloging terminology is difficult to understand, and the use of a seemingly unlimited number of acronyms frightens most from trying to comprehend what catalogers do. All of these factors contribute to the myth that important books lie hidden in the catalog department, completely unavailable to noncataloging personnel for months and years. Most of the problems of the library somehow, eventually, will be blamed on catalogers.

Yet there is no area in the library that over the past twenty years has been more responsive to the discoveries and innovations of automation. Unfortunately, the catalogers' ventures into areas where other librarians feared to tread have resulted in another problem for which cataloging departments are again being criticized: the inability to deliver on the many promises of automation. One such unrealized expectation is that automation and the creation of national library networks would simultaneously eliminate cataloging backlogs and decrease the number of personnel required for cataloging. These perceptions, held mostly by those outside of cataloging, have led to frustration and conflict as the library continues to experience not only backlogs but also the need for additional personnel to maintain traditional levels of cataloging excellence.

The areas most significantly affected by continued backlogs have been foreign language materials from Third World countries. Research needs for these materials are perceived as limited, so that they can be backlogged without causing serious problems. Some books from Latin America have been backlogged for years while they await full cataloging by some other library in the network. However, even though the value of these items may be limited for the individual library, they are extremely important on a national level. Books published by major university presses in the United States are available in all research libraries and are easily obtainable. Third World publications purchased by only a few libraries are of immense importance for researchers across the nation. Because of the lack of publicity, oftentimes the only way researchers become aware of these items is through the cataloging information available in the national bibliographic networks. This is a need and responsibility seldom recognized by library administrators.
Minimum level or "less than full cataloging" is being suggested as a time-saving alternative that would eliminate cataloging backlogs and make these items immediately available in the national networks. This is not a new concept, since archives and manuscript libraries have a tradition of doing less than full cataloging for a certain percentage of their collections. It is but a matter of time before all national networking organizations adopt some type of minimum level cataloging standards.

As organizations establish the rules and regulations for minimum level cataloging, it is important that they remember the purpose of these changes: to improve library service to the patron. The adjustments must be done in such a way as to not significantly decrease this level of service. Notice the following comment by Joseph R. Matthews: "Of all the components of the online catalog--hardware, software, data bases--arguably, the most important and least understood is the user. . . . Hardware can be upgraded, software rewritten and databases improved, but the user cannot be redesigned to match the 'needs of the system' . . . . System behavior must conform to and complement user behavior" (Matthews et al., 1983:84). The needs of the patrons must continually be considered as changes are made in the catalog.

An examination of catalog use studies conducted over the past twenty years leaves several questions still open. Most of the studies were limited in scope, and their results tentative. We still lack a comprehensive and definitive study of catalog use that provides a clear understanding about how the patron utilizes the catalog. However, by combining the results of the several studies, we can develop a feeling for catalog use (Beckman, 1982).

Studies on the use of the paper card catalog date back several decades, and we can glean some relevant user attributes as we review the results (Atherton, 1980; Lancaster, 1977). Patrons came to the catalog more often with titles or key words than with the names of authors. Author searching required about five times as long as title searches. Most users did not persist in their use of the catalog if the desired item was not obtained after the first or second attempt. Few patrons knew the accepted subject headings, but they were able to find the desired item by beginning with nonstandard subject headings. Subject headings were not specific enough, nor did they include the right information for the user to know if the book would give them what they wanted. These studies also showed that, for the patron, 84 percent of all card catalog use centered on five elements: author, title, call number, date of publication, and subject heading. With contents notes included, the percentage of satisfaction increased to 90 percent. Most of these studies pointed out the need for redundancy and multiple-access routes to the cataloged items (Atherton, 1980:107).
Recent studies of the use of online catalogs are more relevant for understanding catalog usage in the future. Although the number of such studies is small, they still provide important information on how automation has changed catalog use. Use of the online system is much higher, and these catalogs are regarded much more favorably than card files. In the words of Joseph Matthews: "As with overall attitudes toward the online catalog, user's preferences for the online or the card catalog are rather strongly related to the search satisfaction and retrieval results, but even those who had unsuccessful or unsatisfactory searches seem to prefer the online catalog" (Matthews, 1983:152).

Researchers found that a much higher percentage of patrons used the online system for subject related searches than occurred with the card catalog. Increased success and less frustration with the system encouraged usage. Most came to the catalog with incomplete or inaccurate information, and consequently needed multiple access points to obtain the desired information. Given a preference, most users employed the key word and term searching retrieval capabilities of the computer system rather than standard subject headings or a controlled vocabulary. However, combining a key word with the standard subject headings was an important search strategy. A key word or term search could lead to a relevant item that identified subject headings, which could then be employed to search for related materials. A significant percentage of all searches used multiple access points (ibid., pp. 91, 147).

Only 28 percent of all online users found exactly what they sought. This low success rate is partly because most of the libraries studied had split collections, in which a significant percentage of materials were not online. However, 85 percent of the users found some relevant materials that partly satisfied their needs. Over half discovered useful items they had not anticipated. In the words of Matthews: "The number of pleasant 'surprises' now found by users of the online catalog is indeed encouraging. And, the more frequently the online catalog is used, the more likely the user will find other things of interest" (ibid., p. 150).

The reasons for search failures are obvious, but important to a discussion of minimum level cataloging. The online system could fail for one of three reasons: (1) The desired item was in the catalog but not found owing either to a searching error by the user or a mistake in the catalog; (2) the book was not in the library owing to a failure in collection development; (3) the item was in the library, but not online, because it was either in process or in a collection not incorporated within the system (ibid., pp. 149-150).
Latin American User

A second area to examine centers on the attributes of patrons seeking Latin American materials published in Spanish or Portuguese. Very few published studies have examined the use of foreign language materials. We know, however, that undergraduates will generally use English-language materials whenever possible. Graduate students also use English-language items for curriculum-related library use, although the use of foreign language materials increases substantially in research projects such as theses and dissertations. Faculty in general also rely on English language publications for curriculum needs, but use foreign language materials for research (Grover, 1985).

The library's success in meeting faculty and student research needs varies by discipline and by subject. However, all disciplines have informal systems to disseminate information and research results. Those systems allow the researcher to obtain information, books, and help from colleagues much more quickly than the library can provide. Libraries often are used to reaffirm or substantiate information already obtained, or tap information not available through the informal system (Price, 1967).

The informal system is active for most disciplines in Latin American Studies in the United States. However, there is a surprising lack of contact between scholars in Latin America and their counterparts in the United States. Distance, language, and professional pride all contribute to the lack of communication. Since the informal communications system between Latin America and the United States is generally not effective, the library often becomes the North American scholar's primary source of information about research occurring in Latin America. Taking into account the time lag between research and publication, an additional two or three years for processing and cataloging drastically decreases the value of Latin American publications to library patrons (Grover, 1984).

Minimum Level Cataloging

Consequently, it is important that library materials from Latin America be made available as soon as possible. Ideally, all items would receive full cataloging, with as many access points and as much descriptive information as possible. However, since this is not likely to occur, the task is to limit the amount of information processed for each individual item in a way that substantially reduces cataloging time without significantly affecting user service.

I would like to suggest that the amount of information on the cataloging record is not the most significant obstacle in getting library materials onto the shelf and into the hands of the user. Less than full cataloging may now seem a viable solution, but it
will in fact do little to eliminate the real problem involved in making library materials available to the researcher. Unless changes are made in areas other than cataloging, significant backlogs will persist.

The problem of cataloging lies in the failure of administrators in major research libraries to accept and maintain a commitment to the goals of national library consortia and organizations. This is evident in the way cooperative cataloging groups have developed within OCLC and RLG. Library directors and administrators, rather than using these networks to significantly improve cataloging, have reduced cataloging staffs or changed the direction of their activities. Some libraries actually stopped cataloging new Latin American books altogether. Instead of each major research library in the country contributing its fair share, the cataloging of Latin American materials has been left to the few whose size and commitment require them to carry on. This type of arrangement works only if the library doing the cataloging is willing and able to consistently maintain a high level of production. When problems arise, and the responsible library is unable to maintain its cataloging pace, the entire country suffers (Grover, 1984).

As a stopgap measure, some libraries have instituted their own programs of minimum level cataloging, in which basic bibliographic information about new books is placed into in-house computer systems. This allows local users access to the books until another library in the national network completes full cataloging. This is an unfortunate reversion to preautomation days, in which libraries cataloged items with little regard for the national community. Why spend the money for a national network if libraries are unwilling to fully support it?

The United States is unique in the world because it does not have a national library in the same sense that other countries have one very strong central library. We have several libraries with large collections that are unique and not duplicated in Washington. Together they form our national library; they are brought together through organizations such as OCLC and RLG. The libraries within these organizations must therefore act as part of the national library to ensure that, somewhere within the system, all relevant and important items are being collected and cataloged. It is unacceptable that close to a third of all newly published Latin American books in libraries in the United States have not been cataloged, anywhere, a full two years after their acquisition (ibid.).

For various reasons, most English language books get cataloged somewhere shortly after their publication. The assignment of cataloging responsibility for these items would seem neither necessary nor productive. For non-English materials, however, research libraries must accept specific cataloging responsibilities so that these materials do become available. Should libraries
accept priority cataloging responsibilities, there would be no need for less than full cataloging. Instead of each individual library duplicating minimum level cataloging, the item would be cataloged once or twice and become available to the rest of the country, as national-level cooperation originally promised.

My fear is that the acceptance of minimal level cataloging as a legitimate practice will lead us along the same path followed with automation à la OCLC or RLIN. Rather than allowing catalog departments to process more material, processing units will again be seen as candidates for budget and personnel cuts. The ultimate result of minimum level cataloging will not be a significant reduction of backlogs, or any increased availability of newly purchased materials to the user. Rather, we can only expect further degradation in the quality of cataloging. Whether we like it or not, backlogs protect what we have. Their absence makes us vulnerable to cutbacks.

Conclusion

History, however, has taught us that consistent national level cooperation, and the acceptance by individual libraries of full national responsibility, will probably never happen. We need to accept the reality of what is going to happen. Right now, that reality is one of less than full cataloging. Most users could live with minimum level cataloging as long as systems incorporate capabilities for key word or term searching. Without these attributes, the disruption of service will simply be too great.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Within the last ten to fifteen years, computer technology has revolutionized the production of basic bibliographic reference sources much as it has altered nearly every aspect of our daily lives, from the way we cook our food to the way we pay our bills. Pioneered by the sciences in the 1960s, the trend toward automation of bibliographic resources expanded rapidly to the social sciences and the humanities in the 1970s. Today, nearly all commercially published indexes and abstracting services, as well as many ongoing bibliographies, are produced by computer.

The overwhelming growth in the use of automation to generate bibliographic reference works has been made possible, of course, by major technological advances which have at once lowered costs, expanded text editing and database management capabilities, and made computers far easier to use. Inexpensive microcomputers and a plethora of commercially available software now bring the advantages of computerized production within the reach of more researchers than ever before. The obvious efficiencies and concomitant reduction in staffing needs achieved by the computer's abilities to sort and format complex data, to replicate citations as often as necessary, to generate indexes and create authority files, to store information indefinitely in machine-readable form, and to produce formatted tapes for photocomposed output (to itemize but a few of the advantages), clearly make this mode of production the most logical and economical choice for preparing any bibliographic publication.

Latin Americanist sources are no exception. In addition to HAPI, automated indexes and bibliographies related to our field include the Chicano Periodical Index; the California Spanish Language Database, now known as the Hispanic Information Exchange or HISPANEX; the PAIS Foreign Language Index; and G. K. Hall's Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies, produced by the University of Texas at Austin. The Handbook of Latin American Studies, while not yet fully computerized, is well along the road, having been selected several years ago to serve as the pilot for automating all the bibliographies prepared by the Library of Congress.

The question at hand, therefore, is not really whether automation is appropriate or economically feasible for the production of subject specific Latin American bibliographic tools. Clearly it is. Rather, we might more fruitfully examine the broader economic issue of whether the market for specialized research
materials in the field of Latin American studies is sufficiently large or influential to support the cost of publishing even the most efficiently produced of the information sources we need. I would argue that, on its own, it is not. To publish our research resources successfully, on an ongoing basis, requires not only maximum efficiency but also substantial subsidies supplied either by the producer's institution, an outside source, or both.

HAPI is a case in point. This annual index to the contents of 250 Latin Americanist journals could never have been produced without the support of the thirty-five to forty volunteer indexers who supply the basic data for the work, ongoing financial help from UCLA, and major funding assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Two initial NEH grants, covering most of the period from July, 1976 through September, 1980, fully subsidized the expense of subcontracting an off-campus vendor to develop an automated indexing system. The grants also supported basic staffing costs, providing HAPI the wherewithal to become financially established through the sales of three annual volumes.

Two more large grants were received from NEH for the period between February, 1981 and April, 1983, to support a three-volume set of retrospective HAPI indexes covering the years 1970-1974. That assistance supplied both additional staff and a programmer to rewrite the HAPI automated system for more efficient in-house operation on the University's mainframe computer. Through this investment HAPI has been able to reduce computer production costs by an impressive 80 percent, while shortening production time by one to two months per year and greatly increasing editorial control over the accuracy of the database.

While HAPI is no longer supported by federal grants, subsidies for processing and connect time are awarded annually by the University's Office of Academic Computing, virtually eliminating all technical production costs except for those associated with photocomposition, printing, and binding. Moreover, the UCLA Latin American Center continues to provide HAPI with some salary assistance, as well as office space, computer terminals, and basic supplies. Without these cost savings, an index the size and complexity of HAPI 1970-1974 could never have been produced, nor would the annual index have continued until now.

Still, the future remains uncertain. Salaries and printing costs continue to rise each year, while the market for the index remains determinedly inelastic. Nor does it appear that online access, as presently available, will provide a solution to HAPI's financial problems.

Today, online access represents the state-of-the-art technology for disseminating bibliographic information. Two relatively distinct types of services have emerged to provide this access.
In the first, MARC-formatted records for standard library materials are supplied to institutions by large-scale library information networks such as OCLC and RLIN. Although the primary function of these services is to facilitate cooperative cataloging and acquisitions efforts, they have recently begun to offer appropriately formatted specialized bibliographies as well.

Indexes, abstracts, and other nonstandard bibliographic sources are most commonly accessed online through private vendors of computer search services, such as DIALOG, BRS, Systems Development Corporation, and others. These firms standardize diverse database formats and market the files to information agencies on a subscription basis. Royalties are paid to producers on a percentage of usage.

Most indexes and abstracts in the sciences and social sciences are available through these vendors. Even some major humanities sources, such as the MLA Bibliography, can now be searched via a computer terminal. With the exception of the PAIS Foreign Language Index, however, this is not possible for materials in the field of Latin American studies.

A number of attempts have been made over the years to convince vendors that HAPI and other Hispanic databases should be ushered into the new information age through online access. All efforts to date have failed, however, owing to the demonstrated lack of market for specialized databases in small, interdisciplinary, humanities-oriented fields such as ours. No vendor will go to the expense of mounting and marketing a file, regardless of how valuable it may be to a particular interest group, unless the company is convinced that the data will be used enough to generate a profit. For the same reason, we as producers are unwilling to offer up our products as so-called "private databases," whereby the vendor makes the file available online, but the owner of the database assumes the risk of success or failure by paying all of the costs of mounting and maintaining the information. To this extent, therefore, there are indeed limitations to the accessibility of the "new technology" to Latin American studies.

It is questionable, however, whether this level of sophistication is really essential, or even perhaps desirable, to our information needs. Would we in fact use online access if it were available, or do we wish to have it simply because it does represent the state of the art? Many Latin Americanists still prefer to consult books rather than a computer terminal, and they can certainly do so far less expensively. Moreover, libraries have been known to cancel subscriptions to printed works if the information is available online through a vendor to which they subscribe. This is particularly true of highly specialized and relatively expensive sources, such as HAPI, for which there is limited perceived patronage.
It is doubtful that royalties from online usage would fully compensate for lost income from sales of the printed work. In HAPI's case, in consequence, online access through a commercial vendor would be a potentially mixed blessing at best. Producers of more widely marketed databases have speculated on this issue... and can afford to do so. HAPI cannot. Any reduction in sales at this time would be fatal.

This is not to say, however, that online access to Latin American materials is either wholly undesirable, or totally beyond the realm of possibility. In 1981, the UCLA Latin American Center began to explore the feasibility of developing a cooperative bibliographic database that would become self-sufficient solely on the basis of online usage and the sale of offline printouts on specific research topics. No competitive printed publication was planned.

Known as BorderLine, the database contains full MARC record citations to library materials in all formats and all disciplines related to the U.S./Mexican border region. It is maintained as a subfile of the University of California, Los Angeles, Library's online cataloging and acquisitions system, ORION, and as such is fully searchable by author, LC subject heading, and key word in title or series, as well as by a unique subject classification number designed specifically for the project.

With the assistance of a two-year NEH grant, awarded in May, 1984, BorderLine has grown to more than 5,000 items, and is now adding about 250 records per month. Although the project is still in its developmental stage, demand for the information is strong. Thirteen universities and research institutions in both the United States and Mexico have joined a UCLA-based consortium to collect appropriate data for the file in exchange for access to the database. A number of other institutions have inquired about paying for search-only access, and more and more individuals are writing or calling to request searches on specific topics.

Inexpensive online access to BorderLine is at present somewhat limited geographically by UCLA's lack of a satellite telecommunications system. A system of this kind, however, should become available within the next few years. In the meantime, possibilities are being explored to make the file accessible to a wider audience through RLIN and/or OCLC, or perhaps, because of its broad scope, even through a commercial vendor.

Whether BorderLine's constituency will prove adequate to support the rather substantial costs of staffing and maintaining an in-house database after the initial funding period ends remains unclear. Nonetheless, a second substantial grant, recently received from the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, lends hope that the concept is one enjoying enough appeal to attract additional support from other funding sources during the project's developmental period. In the future, conversion to a more flexible and
less expensive database management system, now under consideration by the University, would help to ensure BorderLine's long-term continuation on an independent basis.

At the very least, the BorderLine experiment represents a major step toward harnessing the newest of the new technologies to advance research in Latin American studies. If it proves successful, the concept of maintaining an institutionally sponsored online database, for which all revenues from usage would accrue to the producer, may also hold the key to economically feasible online access to HAPI at some time in the not-too-distant future.
Many Latin American bibliographers began their careers, like myself, in the 1960s and early 1970s—an era in which there may have been more national cooperative collection development activities than previously thought.

What do we have today to match LACAP and its associated activities, book stock, and publications; the Farmington Plan; priority cataloging of Latin American materials by the Library of Congress; an activist and economically viable OAS library support program; an internationally oriented USBE; major microfilming programs by a large number of institutions; and a variety of active but informal agreements among institutions on the local or regional levels?

Much of what I have mentioned above certainly seems to contradict the usual view that cooperative programs only can be justifiable and viable during times of budgetary stringency. Not being a specialist in any other field of area studies librarianship, I am not sure if Latin America represented the one exception to the rule.

Sure, there were problems with all of these cooperative activities; but again, how do these programs compare with what we have today? And how have the multitude of local, regional, and national automation projects today helped or hindered us in acquiring, processing, storing, and preserving Latin American materials?

Scott Bennett of Northwestern University argues in a recent article that the bibliographic utilities' accomplishments in the area of cooperative collective management have been quite modest. Although Bennett is "optimistic that use of the [RLG] Conspectus will enable libraries to plan better for cooperative action on their collections," he is, at the same time, very concerned that "there is as yet little cooperative activity that meaningfully engages the priorities and resources of the partner libraries," and that "individually, the RLG libraries have done little in the management of their collections to reduce their autonomy and increase their dependence on one another." Some of these issues are being studied under a Conoco, Inc. grant received by RLG. According to Bennett: "The Conoco project will allow us to get inside the Conspectus and address the financial issues involved in cooperation." OCLC member libraries have not even taken some of the preliminary steps that RLG institutions have, although that may change in the future.
There is one statement with which we could all probably agree. It appears in the Association of the American Universities' Beyond Growth: The Next Stage in Language and Area Studies, and it reads as follows: "Few matters have come up with such regularity and with such a sense of impending crisis on our individual campuses, in various sections of government, and in the private foundations as has the condition of our national resources base for language and area studies."4

The report's title is controversial but, in today's world, it may be the most realistic one for both Latin American area programs and the libraries and their dedicated staffs that must support the teaching and research needs of program participants. Would you and/or your library and university administrators, therefore, agree with the report's assertion "that the period of expansion in programs of international and foreign area studies is over and that the main goal of policy be to sustain the base and improve its quality in various ways"?5 I suppose we all could guess what the faculty concerned would say.

With the above perspective in mind, what did the authors have to say about library resource-sharing on the national level? They succinctly state their case by noting that "redundancy in area-related collections, coupled with rising costs and increases in the volume of materials to be acquired and stored, make it urgent that plans be developed for complementarity and shared resources among universities."6

The report recommended the following "strategy for collaboration and complementarity of resources":

Language and area specialists must participate actively in the ongoing efforts of the national library networks to develop mechanisms for a division of labor and collaboration in the development of collections; and they must make their own supplemental plans. To these ends, a special task force ought to be created within each area studies group to engage in such planning. Preceding that planning, a number of studies of patterns of use of the collections could be undertaken.7

Certainly, SALALM has for several years had two separate committees that have been concerned with the activities of OCLC and RLG as they affect Latin American collections. Both RLG and OCLC have East Asian Advisory Committees. As far as I know, no committee or task force from the Latin American Studies Association, or any regional Latin American specialist's group, has approached OCLC. Such groups may have established contact with RLG.

All of the national bibliographic utilities were presumably established by individuals who believed that such organizations would best support the movement away from local self-sufficiency to nationwide interdependence in many endeavors. Increasing the
availability of library resources to individual library patrons and limiting the growth of per unit costs, as well as enhancing access to and use of the ever-expanding body of knowledge and information worldwide, have certainly been major goals of our bibliographic utilities. The Research Libraries Group has developed along more programmatic lines than the other utilities, although OCLC's research library members appear more and more to want the same.

Even with the above goals and objectives in mind, have the national library networks met the needs of area studies librarians and the scholarly communities they serve? Are they now, or will they be, organized to allow for what the authors of Beyond Growth recommend? Can one area studies group (including librarians), or even several of them, have that much influence on things national or international, or even on the bibliographic utilities? Will we once again see the special needs and problems faced by any area studies collection submerged, as per the following recommendation in Beyond Growth: "A major review of problems with the area-related collections should be made, but from the perspective of the universities and general librarians in addition to the specialists attached to those collections"? Or are the authors just being realistic?

What about the emerging technologies and their impact upon bibliographic utilities and their members? Will these alleviate the special problems encountered by area studies librarians? If so, how? Maurice Line, a noted English information technology specialist, has suggested on several occasions that electronic technology will not provide more resources, of money, of stock, or of staff. It would be foolish not to use technology where it can be useful--always looking at the costs as well as the benefits--but it would be even more foolish to devote excessive attention to costly applications that will bear little fruit or to lose sight of faults in systems that require quite different solutions. Otherwise we are in danger of trying to automate a pantomime horse: costs will increase, performance will not improve, audiences will decline, and the horse may be electrocuted.

Like RLG, OCLC is moving outward from the centralized network now in place to a distributed network of cooperating computer systems. Both bibliographic utilities are developing intelligent work stations which will serve individual scholars and researchers. The decentralization will be accomplished through new system architectures, various interfaces, the Linked Systems Project, new optical disk and terminal technologies, intelligent gateways (both national and international), electronic document delivery systems, true international interlibrary loan agreements, and the like. In addition, OCLC is continuing to explore other
ways that it can cooperate with all bibliographic utilities in order to improve its members' access to worldwide information.

But when will Latin American specialists see any payoff for your collections and their constituents for the money being used to develop these systems and these approaches to resource sharing? I very much doubt that it will be soon. The private and nonprofit sectors both place little emphasis on current cataloging standards and processes, bibliographic or nonbibliographic database creation, universal availability of information programs, local systems development, telecommunications links, and the like as they apply to Third World countries.

This is not to say that there has been no progress in attempting to provide unimpeded access to information being produced in developing countries. For example, OCLC has been negotiating with various East Asian and Middle Eastern libraries and governmental agencies to exchange bibliographic data. We have sent staff to Latin America to advise on local systems and telecommunications development. A few Latin American countries have sent automation specialists to OCLC, and an experiment with the University of the West Indies is now under way. Northwestern University's NOTIS Project has successfully sold its software to several Latin American countries. The Library of Congress is exchanging retrospective MARC records for Chilean commercial publications with the National Library of Chile. There is also hope that the renewed efforts now being planned for UNIMARC will be successful. But all these projects will take years to bear fruit. What can be done now? My personal view is that, instead of relying on automation and bibliographic networks to accomplish everything, Latin American specialists should take the bull by the horns—as was the case in the golden age of cooperative Latin American library projects—in order to carry out their agenda.

We all know, for example, that the Association of Research Libraries would like to see the Conspectus not only become a national standard for the description of collections but also be used in building national agreements for cooperative collection development. Maybe SALALM, through its membership and perhaps with added support from the Latin American Studies Association and the bibliographic utilities, could take the lead to see that Latin American studies is among the first fields in which ARL will implement both the regional and national collection development by-products of the Conspectus. Unlike any other area studies group, SALALM has had the successes that should impress ARL, the bibliographic utilities, and the funding agencies. Planning can never be too early. The success of such a program would no doubt reduce somewhat the autonomy of individual institutions in the management of their collections, as it would increase their dependence on one another. Will Latin American specialists and their institutions agree to that?
For the last several years, OCLC has had its own successful "UK CIP," or Cataloging-in-Publication, program. Possibly, arrangements can be made to incorporate a few other countries as well.

Maybe SALALM, with cooperation from various agencies, can also seek funding for retrospective conversion projects that would convert large amounts of specific Latin American material. (The recent ARL-proposed "Plan for a North American Program for Coordinated Retrospective Conversion" recommends Latin Americana as one of four priority areas for Phase I. One hopes that SALALM will have a role in any implementation.) Should there not be a larger role for area studies in the current cooperative authority and cataloging arrangements with the Library of Congress? Can we get HAPI more current, and then established as part of a national database vendor's offerings?

Of course, there are many other potential projects that you all can think of. The idea, however, will be for SALALM to work with other groups in order to implement its agenda. This will require compromise as well as a strong SALALM leadership to identify where SALALM's interests must be synchronized with those of other groups, including bibliographic utilities, for SALALM's agenda to succeed. Bibliographic utilities can provide the technology, but SALALM will have to provide the leadership and the agenda.

NOTES

2. Ibid., p. 258.
5. Ibid., p. xi.
6. Ibid., p. 251.
Part Five

The Tools of Understanding:
Bibliographies, Research Guides, and Finding Aids
for Latin American Masses and Minorities
This final section of our Papers incorporates the various bibliographies and guides, sometimes compiled independently and sometimes as appendices to narrative presentations, which were prepared for the conference. Using these bibliographies to conclude our volumes has been a deliberate choice. As we have considered Latin American masses and minorities, in their interrelated dimensions of image and reality, we have progressed from very broad philosophical and paradigmatic questions, to narrower analyses of particular phenomena and research problems, to the overt consideration of libraries' roles in Latin Americanist scholarship. In a sense, our sequence of topics has recapitulated the research process.

Now, as we present papers that detail the structures of particular literatures, and describe the resources apposite to specific research concerns, we bring the discussion full circle. Here images and realities, as captured in the existing documentation, are at last brought together. Bibliographies and guides allow us to summarize and evaluate past scholarship, and also to phrase new questions. As we employ these resources to contrapose existing assumptions, interpretations, and conclusions, we are inevitably drawn back into the dialectical cycle of research. Here, thus, we find works which are at one and the same time the culmination of the scholarly process and the starting point for new endeavors.

D.C.H.
Scope

This bibliography reflects the areas of research used for my paper "Latin American Women and Liberation Theology" (Volume I, pp. 215-226). Emphasis has therefore been placed on sources about women under the assumption that the researcher has a basic familiarity with Latin American sources. Two other areas, women in development and in religion, are also emphasized. I have not included any country-specific works. Research on women in Latin America is still a relatively new field and this is reflected in the tools available. The items included here are only starting points.

Library of Congress Subject Headings

- Women (Indirect)
- Women--Developing countries (earlier Women--Underdeveloped areas)
- Women--Latin America (earlier Women in Latin America)
- Women--(name of country) (earlier Women in (name of country))

- Feminism (Indirect)
- Sex discrimination against women (Indirect)
- Women's rights (Indirect)

- Woman (Christian theology)
- Woman (Theology)
- Women in Christianity
- Women and religion (Indirect)
- Women--Religious life
- Women in the Bible
- Women clergy (earlier Women as ministers)
- Ordination of women
- Women's rights--Religious aspects

Bibliographies


The standard in the field, although getting dated. Covers primarily secondary sources, and was compiled between late
1972 and 1974. It includes books, separate chapters, articles, pamphlets, and dissertations. Does not include fiction and poetry. Geographic coverage includes the Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean, Spanish America, and Middle America.


Literature Reviews

General


Feminist Theology


Summarizes and analyzes major works in the field. Excellent general overview.


Miscellaneous


Information derived from the WID database, which was started in 1977. Chapters include both narrative and statistical information on subjects such as population, economic activity, and literacy. For sale by Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.


Essays overlap in their coverage of various aspects of development. Each chapter usually includes bibliographical references and information on organizations in the area.

Indexes and Abstracts

In this section I only give detailed information on those for religion and women's studies. The special indexes for Latin America, the Handbook of Latin American Studies and HAPI, are necessary starting places. The general indexes, such as those from the H. W. Wilson Company, and the citation indexes should also be consulted.

Religious Indexes


Provides an author and subject index to a selected list of Catholic periodicals on currently significant subjects. Also includes an annotated author-title-subject bibliography of adult books by Catholics and books of interest to Catholics by other authors.


Covers more than three hundred journals with preference given to those published in North America and to English-language journals from other countries. Also covers scholarly journals in Western European languages. In 1981 increased its coverage of Latin American sources.

Religion Index Two: Multi-Author Works. Chicago, IL: American Theological Library Association, 1976--.

Coverage for earlier dates provided by two companion volumes; Festschriften 1960-1969 and Multi-Author Works, 1970-1975. The whole set complements Religion Index One. Both parts are available online. Besides the special bibliography on women listed under Bibliographies, above, this group has also compiled one on liberation theology.

Has a very broad coverage of subjects for works published not only in Latin America but also in Spain and Portugal. There is a subject index and an author index for added access. An additional feature is the Biblical citation index. Abbreviations are used for journal titles, and the list of these abbreviations includes addresses for new titles. Many sections are preceded by a brief introductory essay.

Indexes on Women


Arranged by broad subject categories, though not every issue includes a section on religion. Most recently, the heading has become "Religion, Philosophy, and Ethics." The format and indexing have varied over the years. There is supposed to be an annual cumulative index for each volume, though the latest available is for volume 7. The indexes allow one to search by specific subjects, including the names of countries. Many times the index will refer users from Latin America or South America to the individual countries.


The first two volumes include separate chapters on religion, while the third discussed the subject as part of the section on humanities. Each volume consists of narrative essays followed by a bibliography. The first two volumes also include a chapter called "Third World Women in America."

Journals

The following is a brief list of journals in the area of women's studies.


One of many magazines from Latin America.


Off Our Backs. Washington, DC, 1970--.

"A women's news journal." Often contains information on feminist activities in Latin America.


"A Canadian journal for Feminist scholarship."
Signs. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1975--.
"Journal of women in culture and society." Probably the top journal in the field.

Other Resources

Many libraries, as at the University of New Mexico, have a women's studies librarian. One repository with an active publications program is:

Susan E. Searing
Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large
The University of Wisconsin
712A Memorial Library
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Another source on many campuses is the women's center. An example of one with an emphasis on development issues is:

Office of Women in International Development
Michigan State University
202 International Center
East Lansing, MI 48824-1035

There are in addition many other types of resources which can be located through some of the works listed earlier.
52. SOURCES ON THE THEOLOGY OF LIBERATION IN LATIN AMERICA: JOURNALS, NEWSLETTERS, PERIODICALS, RESEARCH INSTITUTES

John Blazo

Publications Focusing on Social Issues

Central America Report
Inforpress Centro-Americana
9a Calle "A", 3-56
Zona 1, Guatemala
Weekly. Independent, analytical

Central American Update
P.O. Box 2207
Station P
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 2T2
Alternate press

Denuncia
P.O. Box 134
Times Square Station
New York, NY 10108-0134
Alternate press

LARU Studies
Box 673
Adelaide St. P.O.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5C 2J8
2-3 per year. Alternate press

Latinamerica Press
Apartado 5594
Lima 100
Peru
Weekly. Independent

Latin America Weekly Report
91-93 Charterhouse St.
London EC1 M6LN
England

Weekly. Political, economic analysis

LAWG Letter
Latin America Working Group
Box 2207, Sta. P
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 2T2
4 per year. Alternate press

Mesoamérica
Inst. for Central American Studies
Apartado 300
1002 San José
Costa Rica

Update—Latin America
Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)
110 Maryland Ave.
Washington, DC 20002
Alternate press

Washington Report on the Hemisphere
The Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA)
1900 L Street
Washington, DC 20036
Alternate press
Publications on Latin America and the Caribbean
Specializing in Theology, Church, and Social Issues

Amanecer
Apartado Postal 3205
Managua
Nicaragua
From Centro Valdivieso in Managua

Boletín CELAM
Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano
Apartado Aéreo 51086
Bogotá, D.C.
Colombia
Monthly

Cadaerhos do CEAS
Centro de Estudios e Ação Social
Rua Aristides Novis, 101
40,000 Salvador
Bahia, Brazil
Bimonthly

Caribbean Contact
Caribbean Conference of Churches
P.O. Box 616
Bridgetown
Barbados, W.I.

Caribbean Journal of Religious Studies
The United Theological College of the West Indies
P.O. Box 136
Golding Avenue
Mona, Kingston 7
Jamaica, W.I.

Centro Puebla
Apartado 30,522
Caracas 1030 "A"
Venezuela
10 per year

Christus
Apartado Postal 19-213
Colonia Mixcoac
Delegación Benito Juárez 03910
México, DF
México

Comunidad SERPAC
J.B. Justo 33
(8300) Neuquén
Argentina
Diocesan magazine on church and social issues

Criterio
Alsina 840
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Cultura Popular CELADEC
General Garzón 2267
Lima 11
Peru
4 per year. Popular education

De Pie
Diócesis de Viedma
Irigoyen 71
(8500) Viedma
Río Negro
Argentina
Diocesan magazine on church and social issues

Envío
Instituto Histórico Centro Americano
Apartado A-194
Managua
Nicaragua
Focus on Catholic church in current Nicaragua
Envío subscriptions to:
Central American Historical Institute
Intercultural Center
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057

IDOC Bulletin
Via S. Maria dell'Anima 30
00166 Rome
Italy
Monthly

Informes de Pro Mundi Vita:
   América Latina
Pro Mundi Vita
Rue de la Limite 6
B-1030 Brussels
Belgium
Occasional

International Intercommunication, COELI
Rue du Boulet 31
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium

LADOC (Latin American Documentation)
LADOC
Apartado 5594
Lima 100
Peru

Medellín
Apartado Aéreo 1931
Medellín
Colombia
4 per year

Mensaje
Almirante Barroso 24
Casilla 10445
Santiago
Chile
Monthly

New Blackfriars
New Blackfriars
Oxford
England
Monthly. Occasional articles on theology of liberation

Overview
Thomas More Association
223 West Erie Street
Chicago, IL 60610
11 per year

Páginas
Centro de Estudios y Publicaciones (CEP)
Apartado 6118
Lima
Peru
Monthly. Related to Gustavo Gutiérrez and reflection team

Pastoral Popular
Centro Ecuménico Diego de Medellín
Casilla 386-V
Santiago 21
Chile
Focus from basic Christian communities

Puebla
Editora Vozes
25600 Petrópolis
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira (REB)
Editora Vozes Limitada
Rua Frei Luis 100
25600 Petrópolis
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil
4 per year. Church issues, theology of liberation
Sources on the Theology of Liberation in Latin America

Revista Latinoamericana de Teología
Universidad Centroamericana
José Simeón Canas
Apartado (01) 668
San Salvador
El Salvador
4 per year

Selecciones de Teología
Rosellón, 223
Barcelona 8
Spain
4 per year

Servir
Apartado Postal 334
9100 Jalapa
Veracruz
Mexico
4 per year

SIC
Centro Gumilla
Av. Berrizbeitia 14
El Paraíso
Apartado 29056
Caracas
Venezuela

Solidaridad
Solidaridad
Casilla 26-D
Santiago
Chile

Santiago Archdiocese. Biweekly. Focus on human rights

The Tablet
48 Great Peter Street
London SW1 P2HB
England
Catholic weekly

Teología y Vida
Diagonal Oriente 3300
Casilla 114-D
Santiago
Chile
4 per year

Tiempo Latinoamericano
Obispo Trejo 772
(5000) Córdoba
Argentina

Vozes
Editora Vozes
Caixa Postal 23
25600 Petrópolis
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Research Institutes

Instituto Latino Americano de Doctrina y Estudios Sociales (ILADES)
Almirante Barrosa 6
Casilla 14446. C21
Santiago
Chile

Research projects on recent evolution of theology of liberation, 1984. (F. Moreno, Raúl Vergara, J. Donoso)
53. PROTESTANTISM IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A PRELIMINARY LIST OF MOSTLY POST-1975 MATERIALS

Sonia M. Merubia

General Titles


Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas Metodistas de América Latina. Boletín. La Paz, 1978--.

Cultura popular. Lima: Consejo Evangélico Latino Americano de Educación Cristiana, 1976--.


Indice de materias de publicaciones periódicas bautistas. San Antonio, TX: Instituto Bíblico Bautista, 1975--.


Prien, Hans-Jürgen. "Der Protestantismus in Lateinamerika von der Herausforderungen der Entwicklungsproblematik." Zeit-


**Ecumenical Titles**

Carta mensual de evangelización. La Paz: Comisión Mundial de Misión y Evangelización, 1978--.


Paz y justicia. Buenos Aires: 1983--.

Smith, Ashley A., and Michael De Verteuil. Renewal and Ecumenism in the Caribbean. [Bridgetown?]: CADEC, [197_?].

**Missiology**


In Other Words. Huntington Beach, CA: Wycliffe Bible Translators, 1975--.


El mensajero luterano. El Paso, TX: Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 1975--.


Theology: General


Vida y pensamiento. San José: Seminario Bíblico Latinoamericano, 1981--.

Liberation Theology


Protestantism in the Caribbean


Protestantism in Central America


Protestantism in Mexico


Boletín teológico. Cuernavaca: La Fraternidad Teológica Latino-americana, 1980-.


Protestantism in Latin America and the Caribbean


Protestantism in South America

Argentina


_________________________ "La correspondencia de John Armstrong, primer pastor anglicano en la Argentina." Investigaciones y ensayos, 28 (Jan.-June, 1980), 357-368.


Brazil


Brown, George P. "Secularization and Modernization in Imperial Brazil: The Question of Non-Catholic Marriage." Revista de Historia de América, 83 (Jan.–June, 1977), 121-133.


**Chile**

Protestantism in Latin America and the Caribbean


Colombia


Ecuador


Paraguay


Peru

Aranda de los Ríos, Ramón. Marankiari, una comunidad campa de la selva peruana. Lima: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San

Venezuela
A research center that focuses on the interpretation of the Puerto Rican migration process and its social, cultural, and linguistic dimensions. In the twelve years since its creation, the Centro has published widely on this theme. Research teams composed of specialists in the areas of history and migration, language, culture, and higher education have produced books, articles, and a series of working papers. In recent years, a film and an oral history work group were integrated into the Centro. Their productions, which complement written research, include a film on Operation Bootstrap, traveling exhibits, slide and radio programs, and a series of oral history tapes which are available for use by the public.

**CENTRO LIBRARY**

Information: (212) 772-4197  
Library Staff: Nélida Pérez, Amilcar Tirado, and Félix Rivera

An integral part of the Centro is its library, which contains a growing collection of materials encompassing all aspects of the experience of Puerto Ricans both in the United States and in Puerto Rico. In addition to a book collection of more than 5,000 volumes, special features include nearly 1,000 doctoral dissertations on Puerto Rican topics; nineteenth- and twentieth-century newspapers, journals, and documents on microfilm; and a vertical file of clippings and pamphlets now mostly on microfiche. The library is developing an archival component to document Puerto Rican community history in the United States, and has already received two important donations: the Jesús Colón Collection of manuscripts dating from 1917 to 1974; and the Justo Martí Collection, a large

---

**Editor's Note.** This list was distributed during the workshop session on Puerto Rico.
collection of photographs dating from 1950. The library is open to the public. However, with the exception of films, materials do not circulate.

HISPANIC RESEARCH CENTER
Fordham University, Rose Hill Campus
Thebaud Hall, 2d floor
Bronx, NY 10458
(212) 579-2628
Director: Lloyd H. Rogler

A Center that conducts research on mental health issues affecting the Hispanic population in the United States. Its research is geared toward other professionals engaged in similar work, and toward policy-makers. Publications include a monograph series and a quarterly research bulletin.

INSTITUTE FOR PUERTO RICAN POLICY
114 East 28th Street, 3d floor
New York, NY 10016
(212) 689-6331
Director: Angelo Falcón

In its statement of purpose, the Institute cites the empowerment of the Puerto Rican community as its primary objective. To this end it publishes issue-oriented, timely reports, working papers, a newsletter, and research notes that analyze how national and local policies affect Puerto Ricans in the United States and Puerto Rico.

PUERTO RICAN STUDIES INSTITUTE
Brooklyn College, CUNY
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Brooklyn, NY 11210
(718) 780-5561
Director: María E. Sanchez

Primarily concerned with curriculum and educational development in the area of Puerto Rican Studies. It publishes occasionally, and houses a small library.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
42d Street and Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

THE HUNTS POINT BRANCH
877 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, NY 10459

Both contain extensive holdings on Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.
Puerto Rican Studies: Resources in the U.S. and Puerto Rico

Illinois

LATINO INSTITUTE
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 940
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 663-3603
Director: María Aranda

Conducts research on population and specifically focuses on demographic data on Latinos in Illinois. Its publications include a newsletter and a monograph series.

Connecticut

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT LIBRARY
Special Collections
Homer Babbidge Library
U-5 SC
Storrs, CT 06903
(203) 486-2524

In 1982, the library purchased the private collection of the Geigel family of Puerto Rico. The Geigel Collection consists of 2,200 titles including books, pamphlets, periodicals, and government documents covering 150 years of Puerto Rican historical and cultural development. It is particularly strong for nineteenth-century materials, but also covers important political and social developments of the twentieth century. It is part of a broader Puerto Rican Collection which the library is continuing to develop. Although not fully cataloged, the Geigel Collection is accessible for use. Hours of the Special Collections area are 9-12 and 1-5, Monday through Friday.

Puerto Rico

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA REALIDAD PUERTORRIQUEÑA (CEREP)
Apartado 22200, Estación de Correos
Universidad de Puerto Rico
San Juan, PR 00931
Director: Juan Manuel Carrión

Founded in 1970 by an interdisciplinary group including historians, economists, sociologists, and culture theorists, CEREP's members carry out research projects in a variety of areas. Chief among these are working-class history, women in the labor force, development of the Puerto Rican labor market, the sugar industry, slaves, the electoral process, and militarism. CEREP has published various books and "cuadernos" and also put out a newsletter. In 1981, it initiated
"El plan de divulgación," in order to produce and disseminate materials written in a simpler language, and in formats accessible to the general public. The results include radio programs, photographic exhibits, posters, illustrated cuadernos, and a newsletter. CEREP's latest production is a book (1985) on the history of the Puerto Rican working class, composed mainly of photographs.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DE PUERTO RICO
Y EL CARIBE
San Sebastián, num. 1
Old San Juan, PR 00904
(809) 723-8772/4481
Director: Ricardo Alegría

Primarily an institute for graduate studies (M.A.). It publishes an occasional journal, as well as other materials on Puerto Rican and Caribbean history and culture.

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS
Facultad de Humanidades
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Río Piedras, PR 00931
(809) 764-2400
Director: María de los Angeles Castro Arroyo

This center was founded in 1946 to stimulate historical research about Puerto Rico. Its subsequent activities have centered on collecting documents and conducting special research projects. Among its holdings are numerous microform or photocopied archival documents from repositories outside Puerto Rico. The Centro has played an important role in facilitating research for historians who would otherwise have had to travel to Spain and elsewhere for material unavailable in Puerto Rico. In recent years, efforts have been directed toward accessioning or microfilming historically significant collections in private hands. The Centro has produced and continues to publish an historical documents series.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DEMOGRAFICOS
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Ciencias Médicas
Facultad de Ciencias Biosociales y
Escuela Graduada de Salud Pública
G.P.O. Box 5067
San Juan, PR 00936
(809) 753-5253
Director: José L. Vázquez Calzada
In addition to conducting population research, which is published in journals as well as in a yearly monograph series, this center collects and interprets census data. It provides reference service on Puerto Rican vital statistics to the public.

**CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIALES (CIS)**
Facultad de Ciencias Sociales
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Río Piedras, PR 00931
Director: Celia Fernández de Cintrón

The CIS, since its 1945 foundation, has focused its research on Puerto Rican social issues. Its initial research agenda was determined by such North American sociologists and anthropologists as Clarence Senior, Julian Steward, and Melvin Tumin. Now Puerto Rican scholars define the problems and conduct the research. Research concerns include urban studies, women, income distribution and economic dependency, crime, and migration. The CIS publishes a journal, *La Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, and numerous studies.

**MISION INDUSTRIAL**
Apartado 376
Hato Rey, PR 00919
(809) 765-4303

Conducts research and coordinates and promotes community efforts aimed at protecting the environment and Puerto Rico's natural resources. It publishes an environmental newsletter, articles, and reports on various topics, mostly concerning pollution and the exploitation of natural resources.

**PROYECTO CARIBEÑO DE JUSTICIA Y PAZ**
Calle Navarro, num. 53
Hato Rey, PR 00919
(809) 763-2451

A project comprised of workers, professors, and students who seek peace and a more just social order for the Caribbean region. The project promotes educational and research activities concerning Caribbean issues and focuses on two principal areas of work: human rights and militarism. Among its publications are a series of Dossiers, each on a specific topic. Recent issues examined the U.S. military build-up in the Caribbean, the invasion of Grenada, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Puerto Rico's role within the Caribbean is always central to these discussions.
Special Puerto Rican Collections

ARCHIVO GENERAL DE PUERTO RICO
Ponce de León, num. 500
Puerta de Tierra (Edificio Bacardi)
San Juan, PR 00901
(809) 724-2680
Director: Miguel Angel Nieves

The national archives of Puerto Rico, established in 1955, is the official depository for records from all branches of government and from the municipalities. It contains approximately 36,000 cubic feet of materials, about half of which dates from the nineteenth century. In addition to public records, the archive accepts and seeks out private collections judged to be of research value or historical significance. The archive provides reference services for governmental agencies, researchers, and the general public.

BIBLIOTECA GENERAL DE PUERTO RICO
Ponce de León, num. 500
Puerta de Tierra, PR 00901

A library inaugurated in 1973, to complement the Archivo General by becoming a comprehensive collection of published Puerto Rican materials. It was initiated with 30,000 volumes which originally belonged to the Instituto de Cultura Puerto- rriqueña. Although it has not developed as planned, it does contain valuable titles.

BIBLIOTECA DEL COLEGIO REGIONAL DE PONCE
Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Apartado 7186
Ponce, PR 00732
(809) 844-8181, ext. 138/139
Bibliotecario: Roberto Colón

Center that focuses on materials concerning the Southern region of Puerto Rico. At present its holdings include 7,000 books and numerous pamphlets, magazines, and journals. It is open to researchers and to the general public.

BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA CARNEGIE
Avenida Ponce de León
Parada 2
San Juan, PR 00901
(809) 724-1046

Library containing an important Puerto Rican collection which includes rare books, pamphlets, newspapers, and valuable manuscript and archival materials.
LA COLECCIÓN PUERTORRIQUEÑA
Biblioteca General
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Río Piedras
Río Piedras, PR 00931
(809) 764-0000, ext. 3463
Director: Carmen Mí Costa de Ramos

The most complete Puerto Rican collection anywhere. Since the early 1930s, when Puerto Rican materials began to be kept apart from the University Library's general collection, the collection has grown steadily by way of donations and purchases. It houses books, magazines, journals, government documents, manuscripts, and audiovisual materials on all topics of Puerto Rican studies.

A rare books section contains books published in Puerto Rico during the nineteenth century. The collection of retrospective and current newspapers is comprehensive and invaluable. Special library projects include indexing the newspaper El Mundo, as well as various journals. La Colección is a reference collection with closed stacks. It mainly serves the University community but is also accessible to others outside the institution.

Other Institutions Housing Significant Puerto Rican Collections

BIBLIOTECA CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN CULTURAL
Recinto Universitario de Mayagüez
Mayagüez, PR 00708
(809) 832-4040

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD INTERAMERICANA
Recinto de San Juan, Edificio Ocasio
Avenida Ponce de León, num. 405
Hato Rey, PR 00919
(809) 753-8008
Boricuas en el Norte: A Selected Bibliography on Puerto Ricans in the United States


Editor's Note. This bibliography was distributed during the workshop session on Puerto Rico.


Editor's Note. This list was distributed during the workshop session on Puerto Rico.
Sources on Puerto Ricans in the United States


Editor's Note. This list was distributed during the workshop session on Puerto Rico.


**58. PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF PUERTO RICAN BOOKS**

### Current

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher/Merchandise</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Cultural</td>
<td>Calle El Roble #51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Río Piedras, PR 00925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Interamericana</td>
<td>CPO Box 3255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Juan, PR 00936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Universitaria</td>
<td>Universidad de Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Río Piedras, PR 00931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliseo Torres &amp; Sons</td>
<td>1164 Garrison Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bronx, NY 10474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librería Hispanoamericana</td>
<td>Avenida Ponce de León #1013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apartado 20830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Río Piedras, PR 00928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librería La Tertulia</td>
<td>Amalia Marín esquina Avenida Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Rita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Río Piedras, PR 00925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterfront Press</td>
<td>52 Maple Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maplewood, NJ 07040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current and Reprints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher/Merchandise</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña</td>
<td>Oficina Programa de Publicaciones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Juan, PR 00901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Old Puerto Rican Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher/Merchandise</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brennan Books</td>
<td>Box 9002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT 84109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. María Carrasco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Reproducción de Materiales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblioteca José M. Lázaro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sistema de Bibliotecas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Puerto Rico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Río Piedras, PR 00931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández-Gatell</td>
<td>P.O. Box 896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Monica, CA 90406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Jenkins Company</td>
<td>Box 2085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austin, TX 78768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Karno</td>
<td>P.O. Box 431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Monica, CA 90406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Editor's Note. This list was distributed during the workshop session on Puerto Rico.
Publishers and Distributors of Puerto Rican Books

Frances Klennet
13 Cranberry Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Libros Latinos
P.O. Box 1103
Redlands, CA 92373

McBlain Books
P.O. Box 5062
Hamden, CT 06618

José R. Olmo-Olmo
65 West 106 Street, 3-C
New York, NY 10025

Out-of-State Book Service
Box 3253
San Clemente, CA 92672

Parnassus Books
Route 6A
Yarmouth Port, MA 02675

Tainter's
Temple, NH 03084

Copy Services

Centro de Reproducción de Materiales
Sistema de Bibliotecas
Apartado Postal C
Estación de la Universidad
Río Piedras, PR 00931

Duplicados de documentos; reproduciones de libros; copias por ambos lados del papel; compaginación; reducciones; duplicados de microformas a papel; transparencias

Horario
Lunes a viernes 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 m.
1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Descripción

El Centro de Reproducción de Materiales es un área de trabajo que se especializa en duplicar materiales impresos o en microformas, a papel. Cuenta con un equipo sofisticado que responde a las exigencias de nuestros usuarios. Dentro de los propósitos generales del Centro, se destacan: mantener una servicio de reproducción de materiales con una alta calidad del duplicado; participar activamente en el enriquecimiento de las colecciones del Sistema de Bibliotecas, mediante la reproducción de materiales; mejorar y facilitar la obtención del servicio de duplicado de documentos.
Servicios
- Duplicado de documentos de papel a papel
- Duplicado de microformas a papel
- Preparación de transparencias
- Coordinar el mantenimiento y cuidado del equipo de reproducción existente en las Colecciones del Sistema de Bibliotecas
- Duplicar el material solicitado mediante préstamo interbibliotecario a las diferentes colecciones y originar el procedimiento de facturar el servicio
- Preparar cotizaciones para las solicitudes de servicios de aquellos usuarios que desconocen la tarifa total de la reproducción solicitada

Acceso al Servicio
El usuario tendrá acceso a nuestros servicios después que haya localizado e identificado el material que desea reproducir.

Normas para Solicitar el Servicio
Una vez el usuario haya realizado la búsqueda, identificación y solicitud de autorización para la reproducción del material, éste será recibido por el personal del Centro para asignarle el turno correspondiente y el tipo de reproducción que conlleva.
En el caso de servicios para pago directo, el usuario recibe la factura en el Centro y efectúa el pago en la Oficina del Tesorero de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras. Al presentar la factura sellada, se entregará el material duplicado.
Los servicios solicitados para dependencias del Recinto de Río Piedras y usuarios con cuentas personales, son facturados al finalizar el mes en curso.
El equipo de reproducción es manejado exclusivamente por el personal del Centro.
El servicio puede ser solicitado por la Comunidad Universitaria y el público en general.

Tarifas
El importe a pagar por cada reproducción es de diez centavos ($0.10). En las copiadoras de las salas y/o colecciones del Sistema de Bibliotecas, el cargo es el mismo. Cuando un usuario obtiene una copia de pobre calidad, el Centro de Reproducción de Materiales le provee otra copia sin cargo adicional. Para poder efectuar esta transacción, el usuario debe solicitar al bibliotecario de turno la forma de copia gratis.
I. Guías Generales

Están dirigidas a los que se inician como investigadores en la historia de Puerto Rico, particularmente estudiantes. Indican los repositores más importantes y las guías que existen para cada uno.


II. Archivos y Bibliotecas Principales

Archivo General de Puerto Rico (AGPR)

Es el archivo insular más importante por ser el custodio de los documentos públicos. Tiene escasa documentación de la segunda mitad del siglo XVIII pero es sumamente rico en documentación del XIX y XX. Está en preparación una guía nueva.


Centro de Investigaciones Históricas (CIH). Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, Facultad de Humanidades

Es depósito documental y centro propulsor de investigaciones. Como archivo, su caudal principal reside en la colección de micropelículas, fotocopias, fotografías y transcripciones.
procedentes de archivos del extranjero: España, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Francia, Dinamarca, México, Cuba y Suecia.

Los fondos del Archivo General de Indias (Sevilla) y del Archivo General de la Nación (México), suplen la casi total ausencia de documentos de los siglos XVI al XVIII en los archivos del país. Igualmente importantes son la correspondencia de los cónsules extranjeros, los números de periódicos y otros impresos y las fotografías de mapas y planos, casi todos del siglo XIX. Existen inventarios para todas las colecciones.

Recientemente se inició un programa para la microfilmación de colecciones privadas que se encuentran dispersas por la Isla. A pesar de que se han localizado algunas muy importantes, pocas han podido microfilmarse por falta de recursos.

Su biblioteca, aunque pequeña, es importante. Se especializa en Puerto Rico y la América Colonial con una sección de metodología para la investigación histórica. Custodia los originales de todas las tesis presentadas para obtener el grado de Maestría en la Escuela Graduada de Historia de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y copia de algunos trabajos inéditos sobre la historia insular.

Como centro de investigaciones ha concentrado sus esfuerzos en la localización, edición y publicación de colecciones documentales. Algunas de éstas han jugado un papel importante en la renovación reciente de la historiografía puertorriqueña. Además, publica periódicamente cuadernos y boletines orientados hacia la metodología y el conocimiento y manejo de fuentes en la investigación de la historia de Puerto Rico.


Guía descriptiva de los fondos documentales existentes en el Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras: Oficina de Publicaciones de la Facultad de Humanidades, 1984.


El proceso abolicionista en Puerto Rico. Documentos para su estudio. San Juan de Puerto Rico: Centro de Investigaciones
Históricas e Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, 1974 y 1978. 2 vols.


Biblioteca José M. Lázaro (BJML). Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras

Es la biblioteca principal de Puerto Rico. Las secciones más importantes para la investigación, por sus ricos fondos documentales son: La Biblioteca y Hemeroteca Puertorriqueña (Colección Puertorriqueña), la Sección de Documentos y la Biblioteca Regional del Caribe. Una breve descripción de éstas y otras secciones aparece en Castro et al., Los primeros pasos . . ., pp. 10-13.

"La biblioteca; su organización, recursos y servicios." Folleto mimeografiado, 1977.

Museo de Antropología, Historia y Arte (MAHA). Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras

Aunque su colección de manuscritos es reducida, deben tenerse en cuenta los documentos de Eugenio María de Hostos y, en menor grado, los de otros próceres puertorriqueños.

Su importantísima colección de riles de haciendas complementa los estudios económicos y sociales sobre éstas.

III. Archivos Privados

Archivo Eclesiástico de Puerto Rico (AEPR)

Es el más importante para la historia de la iglesia católica en Puerto Rico durante los siglos XIX y XX, aunque contiene algunos documentos del XVIII. Actualmente no se permite su consulta pero está en proceso el inventario y la catalogación de sus fondos con miras a abrirse pronto para los investigadores. El Centro de Investigaciones Históricas asesora y colabora en este importante proyecto. Al terminar el inventario y la catalogación se publicarán las guías oportunas.

Archivos Parroquiales

Se custodian en las distintas parroquias de la Isla y el tiempo que cubre la documentación varía. Los más completos incluyen desde mediados del siglo XVIII. Además de su importancia para estudiar la Iglesia católica en Puerto Rico, son fundamentales para la historia social y demográfica. Los libros de bautismo, confirmación, matrimonios y entierros hicieron las veces de registro demográfico hasta que éste se fundó en 1885.

Cuadro de los registros parroquiales de Puerto Rico. Compilado en febrero y marzo de 1973 por la Sociedad Genealógica de la Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días. Puede consultarse una copia en el CIH.


Rodríguez León, Mario. "Los registros parroquiales y la micro-historia demográfica en Puerto Rico." Tesis de M.A. presentada al Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe, 1983.


IV. Colecciones Particulares

Las integran documentos que se conservan—o se han conservado hasta fechas recientes—en custodia privada, bien sea de una familia o de una corporación. El AGPR, la BJML y el CIH han adquirido muchas de estas colecciones pero un sinnúmero de ellas quedan en manos particulares. Para una lista de las que están en los archivos véase la sección de Guías Generales, arriba.

Se presentan algunos ejemplos que por haber servido de apoyo a alguna publicación o algunas tesis evidencian el alcance de estas colecciones.

Propietarios y Corporaciones Agrícolas

Empresas Serrallés y la Central Mercedita (Ponce). Libros de contabilidad: 1861-1900.

Sociedad Agrícola Fantauzzi Hnos. y la Central Lafayette (Arroyo). Mediados del siglo XIX a la tercera década del siglo XX. Colección extensa y variada respecto al tipo de documentos: escrituras de fundación, otorgación de poderes, liquidación y disolución de la sociedad, escrituras de compraventa, copiadores de cartas, diarios de gastos, libros mayores, libros de asientos, libros de balances, libros de cajas, trámites relacionados con el muelle en el puerto de Arroyo, etc.

Tapia Ríos, Gloria E. "Origen y desarrollo de la Central Lafayette (1850-1910)." Tesis de M.A. en progreso para ser presentada al Departamento de Historia de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras.

Familia Lluberas y la Central San Francisco (Guayanilla). Ultimo tercio del siglo XIX a primer cuarto del XX. La familia Lluberas mantiene los libros mayores de Francisco, Jerónimo y Arturo Lluberas (1873-1914), mientras que la Central conserva los copiadores de cartas (1912-1919) y los libros de jornales (1904-1920).


Colección Jaime y Federico Calaf Collazo y la Central Monserrate (Manatí). Escrituras de compra de tierras y otros útiles, a partir de 1869. Esta colección está en proceso de microfilmarse para el CIH.

Medina Vázquez, Ángel. "La Central Monserrate, desarrollo, declive y desaparición." Tesis de M.A. en progreso para ser presentada al Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe.

Colección Pietri-Mariani y la Hacienda Pietri (Adjuntas). Desde mediados hasta fines del siglo XIX. Contiene correspondencia, libros de contabilidad, documentos notariales, etc. Fue depositada en el AGPR (Fondo Pietri-Mariani).


Hacienda Castañer (Lares). 1868-1928. Contiene copiadores de cartas, diarios de cuentas, correspondencia, libros de inventario, etc.


Colección Asociación de Agricultores de Puerto Rico. Incluye los libros de actas desde su fundación en 1924 hasta diciembre 1950 y la serie completa de la revista El Agricultor Puertorriqueño (julio 1926 a 1941). Fue cedida al CIH.


Firmas Comerciales

Colección José Víctor Oliver Ledesma. Mediados del siglo XIX al primer cuarto del siglo XX. Incluye libros mayores, libros diarios, cuentas corrientes, libros auxiliares, facturas, registro de clientes, mercancías recibidas, etc. de la Casa Roses y Co. de Arecibo, la más importante del distrito durante el periodo que cubre la documentación. Fue donada al CIH por el Sr. José Víctor Oliver Ledesma.


Casa Pintueles (Ciales). Ultimo tercio del siglo XIX a la década de los '50 del siglo XX. Consta de libros mayores de cuentas, diarios de caja, diarios de cuentas, estados de cuentas, libros de recibos, libros de hipotecas, libros de ventas de café, libros de ventas de tabaco y libros de socios y transacciones de la cooperativa de agricultores.

Políticos y Otras Personalidades

Santiago Iglesias Pantín. Archivo particular conservado por Igualdad Iglesias vda. de Pagán.


José Celso Barbosa. Archivo particular conservado por Pilar Barbosa vda. de Rosario.


Colección María del Pilar Acosta Velarde de Legrand. Papeles de José Julián Acosta, Angel Acosta Quintero, Federico Acosta Velarde y Federico Legrand. Incluye algunos libros. Micropelículas depositadas en el CIH y la CP de la BJML.


Colección Ruby Black. Contiene los papeles acumulados por la periodista norteamericana durante los años en que actuó como corresponsal del periódico La Democracia en Washington y como enlace de Luis Muñoz Marín con la administración del presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt (1926 a 1948). Se encuentra en el CIH.

Estades Font, María Eugenia. "La Colección Ruby Black como fuente para el estudio del siglo XX puertorriqueño." Se publicará próximamente en el Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Históricas.

Works of imaginative literature where homosexuality is the central theme are marked with an asterisk *. Gay movement serials are so irregular and ephemeral that it is not usually possible to give full bibliographical details. Issues I have actually seen are shown in parentheses. Serials held by the Canadian Gay Archives are annotated with "CGA," and those held by the Labadie Collection with "Lab."

Latin America in General and Spanish America

Nonfiction


"Los cubanos y el homosexualismo." Mariel; Revista de literatura y arte, 2:5 (Spring, 1984), 8-15.


Editor's Note. This bibliography was prepared to accompany the author's "The Literature of Outsiders: The Literature of the Gay Community in Latin America" (Volume I, pp. 288-304).


Lacey, E. A. "Latin America: Myths and Realities." Gay Sunshine, 40/41 (Summer/Fall, 1979), 22-31.


Young, Allen, and Nick Benton. "¿Cuba sí?" Gay Sunshine, 13 (June, 1972), 11, 6.

Imaginative Literature


Arévalo Martínez, Rafael. El hombre que parecía un caballo ... Quetzaltenango, Guatemala: Tip. Arte Nuevo, 1915; San José, Costa Rica, 1918.

Hondura. Novela. Guatemala, 1946 [i.e., 1947].


Barba Jacob, Porfirio (pseud. of Miguel Angel Osorio Benítez). *Poesías completas*. [Bogotá?]: Compañía Grancolombiana de Ediciones, [1944].


Brunet, Marta. *Amasijo*. [Santiago de Chile]: Zig-Zag, [1962].


Darío, Rubén. *El hombre de oro*. [Novela inédita]. [Santiago de Chile]: Zig-Zag, [1938?].


______________ Christian y yo. [Santiago de Chile]: Nascimento, 1946.


* ____________________________ La sombra del humo en el espejo. Madrid: Ed. Internacional, [1924].


Moraga, Cherríe. *Loving in the War Years; lo que nunca pasó por sus labios*. Boston, MA: South End, 1983.


---


Revueltas, José. *Los errores; Novela*. [México, DF]: Fondo de Cultura Económica, [1964].

Reyes, Salvador. *Valparaíso, puerto de nostalgia*. [Santiago de Chile]: Zig-Zag, [1955].


"Sobre el 'Paradiso' de Lezama" [Two letters by Mario Vargas Llosa and Emir Rodríguez Monegal]. *Mundo nuevo*, 16 (Oct., 1967), 89-95.


Zalamea Borda, Eduardo. 4 años a bordo de mi mismo: diario de los 5 sentidos. Noveia. [Bogotá]: Santa Fe, 1934.


Gay Movement Serials

(CGA = Canadian Gay Archives, Toronto, Ontario; Lab = Labadie Collection, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI)

Al margen: Boletín bimestral editado por CALF. Grupo de Autoconciencia de Lesbianas Feministas, Lima. (1:2, June 1985.)

Amazona. Colectivo de lesbianas del FHAR (Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria), México, DF. ([1979]). CGA.


FHAR informa. Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria, México, DF. (1, Sept. 24, [1979].) CGA; Lab.

Fidelidad. Grupo Fidelidad, México, DF. (1, [1980?].) CGA.

Gay. Tubreviario Samizdat. San Martín, Argentina. (2 issues: 12 and unnumbered.) CGA.

Homosexuales. Frente de Liberación Homosexual de la Argentina, Buenos Aires. (6, July, 1973.) CGA.


Nuestro cuerpo: información homosexual. Colectivo Mariposas Negras del Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria, México, DF. (1, May, 1979.) CGA.


Política sexual. Cuadernos del Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria. México, DF. (1:1 [1979?].) CGA.


Somos. Frente de Liberación Homosexual de la Argentina, c/o Comunidad de Orgullo Gay, San Juan, PR. (2, Feb., 1974; 5.) CGA.


Brazil

Nonfiction


Fichte, Hubert. "The Razor Blade and the Hermaphrodite." Gay
Sunshine, 33/34 (Summer/Fall, 1977), 13-14.

Xango. Die afroamerikanischen Religionen.
II. Bahia, Haiti, Trinidad. Frankfurt am Main: S. Fischer, 1976.

Fry, Peter. "Da hierarquia à igualdade: a contrução histórica da

"Febrônio índio do Brasil: onde cruzam a
psiquiatria, a profecia a homossexualidade e a lei." In

"Homossexualidade masculina e cultos afro-

Para inglês ver: identidade e política na cultura

Fry, Peter, and Edward Macrae. O que é homossexualidade.

Grupo Outra Coisa. O bandeirante destemido: um guia gay de


"Homossexualidade e repressão." In Guido Mantega, ed. Sexo e


Laurenti, Ruy. "Editorial. Homossexualismo e a Classificação
Internacional de Doenças." Revista de saúde pública, 18:5
(Oct., 1984), 344-347.

Lima, Délcio Monteiro de. Os homoeróticos. Rio de Janeiro:
Francisco Alves, 1983.

Macrae, Edward. "Os respeitáveis militantes e as bichas loucas."

Mantega, Guido, ed. Sexo e poder. São Paulo: Brasiliense,
1979.

Míccolis, Leila, and Herbert Daniel. Jacarés e lobisomens: dois
ensaios sobre a homossexualidade. Rio de Janeiro: Achiamé,
1983.

"As minorias sexuais." In Guido Mantega, ed. Sexo e poder


"Report from Brazil." The Cabirion and Gay


__________. "Homosexualité et glandes endocrines." Archivos de medicina legal e identificação, 8:15 (Jan. 1938), xcviia-c.


Imaginative Literature


Gay Movement Serials


Coverboy. São Paulo: Editora Acti-Vita. (4;5.)


Em 1906, o Dr. Pires de Lima, um dos precursores dos estudos sobre a homossexualidade no Brasil, no seu livro Homossexualismo: A Libertinagem no Rio de Janeiro:, fazia a seguinte observação: "Excluída de objeto de estudo até o presente, a pederastia no Brasil tem atravessado quatro séculos de nossa história, não obstante carecer de observação e pesquisa."

De fato, enquanto em outros países, notadamente na Alemanha, Inglaterra e Estados Unidos, já nos fins do século XIX existia uma rica e diversificada produção científica consagrada ao homossexualismo, no Brasil, o preceito do Apóstolo Paulo e o espectro da Inquisição—destruída somente em 1821!--continuavam imperantes inclusive dentro da Academia: "Que essas coisas não sejam sequer nomeadas entre vós!" Ainda em 1935, Capistrano de Abreu, ao editar as Confissões da Visitação do Santo Ofício na Bahia em 1591-1592, referia-se às confissões do "pecedo contra a natura" como "assunto melindroso que exige habilidade singular em quem o aborda," indicando previamente as 40 páginas relativas ao "abominável pecado de sodomia" para o leitor "evitá-las ou procurá-las a seu talante..."

Prova de nosso atraso nos estudos sobre a homofilia, é o pequeno número de referências bibliográficas e o fato de ser esta a primeira vez que no Brasil se publica uma bibliografia específica sobre a homossexualidade. Contudo, melhores ventos parecem soprar nos últimos anos em nosso país: não apenas prescenciamos um auspicioso incremento na produção científica sobre os homossexuais, como também, devido à emergente organização do Movimento de Liberação Homossexual Brasileiro, os gays passam a constituir-se não apenas passivos objetos de estudo de médicos, legistas, e outros, para tornarem-se eles próprios estudiosos de suas preferências sexuais, pressionando inclusive a comunidade científica brasileira a ampliar suas pesquisas no campo da sexualidade humana em geral e da homossexualidade em particular, como se patenteia através de seis moções-resoluções aprovadas entre 1981-1984, todas de nossa iniciativa e autoria, pelas seguintes associações acadêmicas: Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência (duas moções), Associação Brasileira de Antropologia, Associação Brasileira de Estudos Populacionais, Associação Brasileira de Psiquiatria e Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais.

Esta bibliografia é um primeiro passo para futuros trabalhos mais completos e analíticos sobre a evolução ideológica dos
estudos sobre a homossexualidade no Brasil: nosso próximo trabalho será publicar algumas páginas mais significativas destes autores, algo do estilo do *Gay American History*, de J. Katz. Para tanto, esperamos receber críticas, correções e novas indicações bibliográficas. Como o leitor notará, incluímos nesta Bibliografia títulos de livros, artigos, teses, comunicações e projetos de pesquisa que versam sobre a questão homossexual no Brasil, ou sobre o homossexualismo em geral porém publicados no Brasil originalmente. Encontrará igualmente indicações de artigos sobre os homossexuais do Brasil publicados no exterior. Além de trabalhos tratando especificamente da homossexualidade em geral e das diferentes manifestações do homossexualismo masculino e feminino no Brasil, tivemos por bem incluir trabalhos relativos ao travestismo, transexualismo e hermafroditismo: temas que embora não se relacionem obrigatoriamente à homossexualidade, por vezes e em certos casos particulares esta relação soe acontecer. Preferimos, por conseguinte, pecar por excesso e não por omissão. Não incluímos a produção literária abordando a temática homossexual: trabalho importante mas que foge a nosso interesse imediato--fica nosso estímulo para que outros pesquisadores brindem-nos com este futuro trabalho.

Concluo convidando os intelectuais brasileiros e estrangeiros a virem pesquisar temas relativos à homossexualidade no Brasil: campo fértil, cheio de surpresas e variações regionais, quer no nível linguístico quer no da sociologia do comportamento, hão de encontrar grande facilidade em obter informações junto às diferentes categorias de gays hoje existentes neste país. Agradeço finalmente ao antropólogo Aroldo Assunção, devotado companheiro que muito ajudou-me na seleção, ordenação e correção desta bibliografia. Ao Professor Wayne Dynes, muito obrigado pelo estímulo, tradução e ordenamento destas páginas.

**BIBLIOGRAFIA**


Altman, Denis. "Down Rio a Way." Christopher Street, 4:8, 22-27.


"A Minoria Sexual." Veja, April 25, 1979, 82-83.


Bicudo, V. "O papel das figuras de pais combinados e ego combinado na homossexualidade e no acting out." Comunicação apresentada na 1ª Jornada Brasileira de Psicoanálise, São Paulo, maio, 1967.


Brito, Marinômio F. "Dissertação sobre a libertinagem e os seus perigos relativamente ao físico e moral do homem." Tese da Faculdade de Medicina da Bahia, Tipografia V.C.O. Chaves, 1853.


Carvalho, Rodrigo U. Relatório sobre a saúde mental de Febrônio Indio do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, n.d.


A questão psiquiátrica da homossexualidade.


"Gays, uma expressão americana." Manchete, 28:1416 (July 9, 1979), 120-127.


Luiz Mott


Junqueira, José N. "Estudo de um caso de intersexualidade." Arquivos da Sociedade de Medicina Legal e Criminologia de São Paulo (1954), 73-74.


Homossexualidade no Brasil: Bibliografia


Maciel, Francisco L. "Ser homossexual depende dos astros?" Fatos e Fotos, 17 (Jan. 22, 1979), 4-7.


Marañón, Gregorio. "Una clasificación de los homosexuales desde el punto de vista médico-legal." Arquivo de Medicina Legal e de Identificação, 7 (Jan., 1937), 90-100.


"Antropologia, população e sexualidade." Gente (Revista do Departamento de Antropologia e Etnologia da Faculdade de Filosofia da Universidade Federal da Bahia, 1:1 (June-Dec., 1984), 89-103.

"Slavery and Homosexuality." Black and White Men Together Quarterly (Colingwood), (Winter, 1984).


Negrão, A. "Falso hermafroditismo." Publicação Médica, 7:10 (May, 1937), 27-33.


Pacheco e Silva, A. C. "Um interessante caso de homossexualismo feminino." Arquivos da Sociedade de Medicina Legal e Criminologia de São Paulo, 10 (1939), 69-81.


Peixoto, Afrânio. "Los missexuales." Archivos de Medicina Legal (Buenos Aires), (1931).


A Homossexualidade no Brasil: Bibliografia


---


---


---


---


---


---


---


---


---


---

Ribas, J. C. "Oscar Wilde à luz da psiquiatria." Arquivos da Polícia Civil de São Paulo, 16 (2ª semestre, 1948).

---

Ribeiro, G. M. "Sobre um caso de hermafroditismo ginandroide." Bahia Médica, 5 (June, 1934), 236.

-----

-----

-----

-----


"Erro de pessoa por defeito físico." Revista Penal e Penitenciária (São Paulo), 1 (1940), 173.

"Etiologia e tratamento da homossexualidade." Arquivos de Medicina Legal e Identificação, 1ª parte, 1938, p. lx-lxxxv; xcvi-c.


"Homosexuality: Etiology and Therapy." Arquivos de Medicina Legal e Identificação, 1938, pp. 8-15; lx-lxxxv.

"Homosexualité et Glandes Endocrines." Arquivos de Medicina Legal e Identificação, 1ª parte, 1938, p. 98.


"Omosseualidade ed Endocrinologia." La Giustizia Penale (Rome), 44:1 (1938), 527,758; 45:1, 45,228,296.


"Um caso de grande sadismo." Arquivo do Instituto Médico Legal e do Gabinete de Identificação, 5 (July, 1932), 90-105.


Salgado, Murilo R. "O transexual e a cirurgia para a pretendida mudança de sexo." Revista dos Tribunais, 491/241.

Santana, N. "Os delitos sexuais: Aspectos jurídicos e médicos sociais no Brasil." II Congresso Brasileiro de Medicina Legal, Curitiba, 1968.


Santos, M. "Sobre um caso de pseudo-hermafroditismo androginóide." Brasil Médico 36 (1922), 89-91.


Thomas de Aquino, J. "Gênesis dos caracteres sexuais secundários no pseudo-hermafroditismo." Revista de Obstetrícia e Cinecologia de São Paulo, 1 (Feb. 5, 1936).

"Um 'gay power' à brasileira." Veja, 468 (Aug. 24, 1977), 66-70.


Vieira Filho, Joaquim. "Contribuição para o estudo clínico e médico legal do hermafroditismo." Tese de livre-docência na Escola Paulista de Medicina, 1941.


Whitaker, E. A. "Contribuição ao estudo dos homossexuais." Arquivos da Sociedade de Medicina Legal e Criminologia de São Paulo, 8 (1938), 217-222.


Historical Photography


Pictorial history of Ecuador in five volumes: Imágenes de la Vida Política del Ecuador; Grabados sobre el Ecuador en el Siglo XIX; Quito en el Tiempo; Cuenca Tradicional; and Paisajes del Ecuador.


Brief, illustrated history of photography from Argentina.


Biographical study of Mexican studio photographer Romualdo García (1852-1930) and his role in the life of Guanajuato.


Early history of photography in Brazil, portfolios of fifteen photographers, portraits of the Imperial family.

Photographs by Mexico's great press photographer during the period of the Revolution and its aftermath, with essays concerning Casasola's contribution to Mexico's historical consciousness and the influence of photography on other forms of art.


Includes portfolios of photographs by Martín Chambi (Peru, 1891-1973), Romualdo García (Mexico, 1852-1930), and Fernando Paillet (Argentina, 1880-1967).


South American historical photographs from a private New York collection.


Biographical and critical essay on Peruvian photographer.


Chronological development of photography in nineteenth-century Peru and an examination of the role of photography in society. Includes biographies of daguerreotypists.

———. "Montage or Reportage?" History of Photography Journal, 3 (July, 1979), 232.

Brief analysis of photograph purporting to depict the hanging of the Gutiérrez brothers from the Cathedral in Lima, 1872.


Essays on social significance of photography in Mexico, development of themes and styles in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Mexican photography.

History of photography, 1839-1964, from a North American/European perspective.


History of photography from its origins to the present day, including Latin American photography.


Authoritative history of photography in Colombia, 1840-1950. Lavishly illustrated in black and white and in color.

Contemporary Photography


Critique of the Second Colloquium and its accompanying exhibitions of contemporary Latin American photography.


Book by leading photographer of the Dominican Republic, including regional history of photography.


Proceedings of the Second Colloquium on Latin American Photography, with reproductions of photos exhibited and a directory of participants.


Tribute to Mexico's greatest photographer, with portfolio of his work.

Proceedings of the First Colloquium on Latin American Photography, with reproductions of photos from the exhibition and brief statements by participating photographers.


Informative account of contemporary itinerant photographers of Guatemala, their way of life and role in society.


First attempt at a bibliography of Latin American photography, prepared for the Second Colloquium on Latin American Photography.


Examination of the Second Colloquium on Latin American Photography and its larger social and political contexts.


Reports by seven North American participants on the Third Colloquium on Latin American Photography, held in Cuba in November, 1984.


Brief introduction to the contemporary documentary photography, art photography, and photojournalism of Colombia.

Photography as a Research Tool


Comments on the manipulation of photographs by the news media.

Applications of photography to research in the social sciences.


Significance of photographs as historical documents. Includes extensive bibliography.


Essays by Edmund Carpenter, Sol Worth, John Collier, David MacDougall and others concerning the use of photography in cross-cultural studies.


A history of printmaking, from woodcuts to photography; comments on the effect of repeatable images on human perception and communication.


Comprehensive guide to the use and care of photographs, including preservation techniques, archival methods, and methods of dating and identifying photographic images.


Comments on the distinction between photographs as records about culture and photographs as records of culture.
Introduction

In 1963, the distinguished Chilean musicologist Eugenio Pereira Salas (1904-1979) wrote in a letter to Samuel Claro Valdés: "What is needed before other work begins are: 1) a methodical bibliography of printed music and musical literature; 2) a systematic survey of unpublished materials already deposited in public and private libraries and archives; and 3) the gathering of copies of these varied published and unpublished sources into one center where they can then serve the investigator." While this utopian centralization of resources may one day materialize in a single data bank fed internationally, and accessible through terminals from any library around the world at a minimal cost, neither a "bibliographie imaginaire" of that scope nor a "musée bibliographique" à la Malraux may prove possible in the foreseeable future, especially in those Third World countries without technological resources. Reduced to feasible proportions, two projects conceived in the spirit of Pereira Salas's first two "visions" are presently underway: (1) a comprehensive enumerative bibliography of printed primary and secondary sources that would integrate materials for the study of Latin America's written and oral traditions within a single taxonomical system, and (2) a Directory of Music Research Libraries: South America, Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, Volume VII in Series C of RISM, which is a census-catalog of music holdings that qualify as research collections in public and private Latin American and Caribbean libraries, archives, museums, or any other type of repository of manuscript, printed, and recorded music.

Regarding Pereira Salas's third "vision," the "gathering of copies of these varied published and unpublished sources into one center where they can then serve the investigator," one may conceive of a central microfilm archive of the printed and manuscript holdings surveyed in the RISM C Directory of Music Research Libraries, modeled after similar massive microfilm projects such as the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library at St. John's Abbey and University in Collegeville, Minnesota, or the Census-Catalogue of Manuscript Sources of Polyphonic Music

Editor's Note. Item numbers in parentheses refer to the bibliography on pp. 625-661 of this paper.
1400–1550 at the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois.\(^5\) Latin American collections already available in microfilm include the baroque holdings of eleven Brazilian archives,\(^6\) and the Mexico City Cathedral Archives, microfilmed in 1969 by Lincoln Spiess and Thomas Stanford.\(^7\) In a far more modest undertaking—since it only represents about 5 percent of the total repertory of operas written by Latin Americans—\(^1\) microfilmed forty-eight operas by Argentine composers in 1976, with support from the Library of Congress.\(^8\) These "drops in an ocean" address the problem not only of making these resources centrally available but also of their preservation. Important initiatives such as the Brazilian and Mexican microfilm collections should be bibliographically controlled through SALALM, and also reported to the International Association of Music Libraries' Project Group on the Universal Availability of Publications (Printed Music), which eventually should turn its attention to manuscript sources.\(^9\)

The problem of access to musical materials hinges on centralization. For the preparation of the first type of tool, Pereira Salas envisioned "a methodical bibliography of printed music and music literature."\(^10\) Certain criteria must be met to ensure maximum centralization within the limitations that the vast amount of existing resources impose upon such an undertaking. As Latin America's cultural predicament is the integration and coexistence of its native and transplanted musical traditions—what Alejo Carpentier called "su confluencia de coordenadas históricas" in a seminal essay--\(^11\) the taxonomical complexities implied in this predicament require: (1) the integration of resources for the study of written and oral traditions into a single taxonomical system; and (2) the application of culture-specific criteria to the periodization of history. In a discussion of his approach to what became an unprecedented coverage of Latin America in *The New Grove* (under the area editorship of Gerard Béhague), Stanley Sadie recognized these requirements when he noted that the boundaries between art and folk music are less defined in Latin America than in Europe or in East and Southeast Asia. He also noted that the historico-cultural strata, that is, the varying degrees of interaction among the aboriginal, Ibero-American, and Afro-American musical traditions, complicate the taxonomy of history--or bibliography--even further.\(^11\) For my forthcoming *Latin American Music: An Annotated Bibliography of Reference Sources and Research Materials* (see n. 2), I have adopted the RILM classification\(^12\) (see Appendix, below) with modifications that mainly affect historical periodization. Retaining RILM numbers, conventional European historical periods are replaced by: (22/23) Music in pre–Columbian cultures; (24/26) Colonial period, post-Conquest to Independence; (27) Nationalism, 19th and 20th centuries; and (28) Post-Nationalism, 20th century.
Background

I shall now discuss the degree to which Latin American music materials have already been integrated into the international music information network and into interdisciplinary bibliographies that control information in the field of Latin American Studies. I focus particularly on some remarkable achievements in three categories of tools from the RILM classification: (03) Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and literature about lexicographical coverage of Latin America (Bibliography, items 1-55); History, of the discipline (20) and under the heading "General, collected biography, chronologies" (21) (Bibliography, items 56-170); and (08) Bibliographies of music literature (discipline-specific and interdisciplinary) (Bibliography, items 171-255).13

03 Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and literature about lexicographical coverage of Latin America

As is often pointed out by scholars surveying the available literature, there is no recent or definitive encyclopedia of Latin American music. Coverage of Latin America in The New Grove (item 33), the most comprehensive in any discipline-specific reference work to date, should be revised and expanded into a LatinoAmeriGrove that would replace the still useful Música y músicos de Latinoamérica (item 30) and the uneven but also useful biobibliographical coverage of composers in the Composers of the Americas series (item 10). However, Marcos António Marcondes' Enciclopedia da Música Brasileira (item 28) sets high lexicographical standards and can be used as a model for the type of coverage needed for other countries.

The coverage of Latin America in The New Grove, under the area editorship of Gerard Béhague, represents a giant step toward integration of present knowledge of Latin American music in European encyclopedias. Coverage of Latin America in general European and United State music encyclopedias and dictionaries before 1980 (date of publication of The New Grove) is documented by me in Latin American Music in Contemporary Reference Sources: A Study Session (item 25) and by Robert Stevenson in Peru in International Music Encyclopedias (item 48). With few exceptions that reflect the limitations of individual contributors, the coverage of Latin America in The New Grove is comprehensive and reliable. Not the least attractive feature of this coverage is the extensive bibliography accompanying each entry. According to Stanley Sadie, Gerard Béhague, and Robert Stevenson,14 this unprecedented coverage, which assigned 120,000 words for entries on folk music of South America alone, includes regional entries ("Latin America"); subject entries ("Aztec music," "Inca music," and "Maya music"); entries on individual countries and cities; 250 biographical entries on composers, performers, and musicologists; and 70 entries on dances and other local forms (i.e., "bossa nova," "milonga," "sanjuanito," "tango"). This coverage
contrasts sharply with the total of 99 entries for Latin America in Grove's 5th and 43 entries in the main body of Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart (vols. 1-14). 15 MGG's supplement (vols. 15-16) includes many definitive entries by Robert Stevenson and other Latin American scholars.

Besides specific coverage, the inclusion of Latin America in general New Grove entries such as "Dictionaries and encyclopedias," "Education in music," "Instrument collections," "Libraries," "Periodicals," and "Private collections" is of special significance since one of our pressing needs is precisely to integrate existing information into the bibliographic mainstream. While sections that deal with Latin America in these general entries remain unsatisfactory--James Coover's brilliant coverage of "Dictionaries and encyclopedias" in The New Grove omits Marcondes' Enciclopedia da Música Brasileira (item 28), for instance--Coover's coverage is a dramatic improvement over Alec Hyatt King's attention to the region in "Dictionaries and encyclopedias" for Grove's 5th, where he only mentions Felipe Pedrell's 1897 Diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de músicos y escritores de música españoles, portugueses, e hispano-americanos of which only Vol. I (A-F) and part of II (G-GAZ) were published in Barcelona. Regarding reviews of the coverage of Latin America in The New Grove, Robert Stevenson displays his usual virtuoso command of factual information by itemizing errors in entries on the Americas, both North and South (item 45). Also important for lexicographical coverage prior to the publication of The New Grove is Stevenson's "Nuevos recursos para el estudio de la música latinoamericana" in Heterofonía (item 47), the second part of which itemizes entries on Latin America in La enciclopedia de México; Carl Dahlhaus's edition of Riemann Musik Lexikon (item 39); the supplement of MGG, edited by Ruth Blume; John Vinton's Dictionary of Contemporary Music (item 51); Helen Delpar's Encyclopedia of Latin America (item 16); and The New Catholic Encyclopedia (item 46). Two more items deserve mention: the Diccionario de la música cubana (item 34) which, despite its inaccuracies, still provides comprehensive coverage of Cuban music and musicians and can serve as the basis for future revisions; and Luis Merino's excellent biobibliographical studies of Chilean composers (item 31), a model for the groundwork needed for that utopian, definitive encyclopedia of Latin American music that, as Coover pointed out, is sorely needed. In spite of some limitations in scope and quality, the list of existing encyclopedias and dictionaries that include or specifically cover Latin America is vast.
My modified RILM classification for the History Category is as follows (cf. Appendix).

20 The discipline
21 History, general; collected biography; chronologies
22/23 Music in pre-Columbian cultures
24/26 Colonial period, post-Conquest to Independence
27 Nationalism, 19th and 20th centuries
28 Post-nationalism, 20th century
29a Individual biographies

20 The discipline

Latin America shares with Europe its concept of music history, rooted in the music itself and following the broad chronology established through general historiography. Latin America, like the United States and Canada, is also forced to reconstruct and gauge the impact of its Amerindian past. I here concentrate on historical studies that emphasize coverage of the art music tradition, since John Schechter's contributions to this conference (see Volume I, pp. 334-345) deal specifically with bibliographic resources for research in ethnomusicology and discuss major repositories of both recorded sound and ethnomusicological literature.

Very few music historiographies match Pola Suárez Urtubey's "Antecedentes de la musicología en la Argentina. Documentación y exégesis," a Ph.D. dissertation completed in 1971 which should serve as model for the music historiography of other countries. Until such thoroughly documented accounts of attitudes toward music history are undertaken and published, it will remain premature to seek a theory or philosophy of music historiography for the entire region. However, while recognizing Latin America as a European-related culture, several distinguished scholars have stressed the need to rely on different value systems than those that underlie approaches to European music history.

Gilbert Chase, in a paper delivered at the annual meeting of the American Musicological Society in Urbana, Illinois, on December 30, 1956, pioneered a cultural-historical view when he wrote that "some of the best musical historians of Latin America are also poets. Particularly Alejo Carpentier and Mario de Andrade. In the broader field of cultural history, I would say that such prose writers as Ricardo Rojas of Argentina and Gilberto Freyre of Brazil are essentially poets; for what is Rojas's concept of 'Eurindia' but a metaphor enveloping a dialectic of the universal and the particular?" Samuel Claro Valdés has called attention to the neglected Arabic influence in Latin American music. Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo, that elegant intellect of Brazilian music history, observed, in the lectures that inaugurated the Ph.D. Program in Music at City University of
New York in 1968, that "before World War II, archival research was almost non-existent and musicologists in Latin America seemed to believe that only primitive and folk music were worthy of their efforts, an attitude that may be interpreted as a late reflection of a colonial mentality."

At the present time, the two fields that stand investigated by the better equipped scholars are the ethnomusic of most countries and the art music tradition of the colonial period. Many studies of the art music tradition have sought to demonstrate that composers born or writing in Latin America have fared as well as their European counterparts. While this was a necessary stage in Latin America's music historiography, the approach also reflects a colonial mentality. If carefully documented historical surveys of genres, biographies of composers, comprehensive period histories, and other such building blocks of general history can concentrate on what is idiosyncratic, the music historiography of Latin America in the 1980s should shed its last trace of cultural dependency. It should also vivify the prophetic vitality of Ricardo Rojas's metaphor, and seek "the identity of this new, 'magic' America not in the revival of its aboriginal past, nor in a recreation of its adopted Europe, but in the welding of a new myth, nurtured by both."

21 History, general; collected biography; chronologies

The most reliable and comprehensive history of the region as a whole is Gerard Béhague's Music in Latin America: An Introduction (item 70). The taxonomical complexities inherent in the need to account both for the variety of acculturative components and for the early syntheses of art and ethnic musics are reflected in Béhague's book, as they will be in any other attempt to engulf the totality of art music expressions in as diversified a musical culture as Latin America.

Besides the monumental contribution of Robert Stevenson (items 154-162), who plowed the field in all directions and produced the indispensable, exhaustively documented and detailed building blocks of history, an important collection of essays that adopts a culture-specific approach is Isabel Aretz's América Latina en su música (item 67), sponsored by UNESCO as part of its series América Latina en su Cultura. None is more brilliant than Alejo Carpentier's synthesis of the elusive soul of Latin America's idiosyncratic music ("América Latina en la confluencia de coordenadas históricas y su repercusión en la música") (item 67).

Without intending to present an organic view of the region, Music in the Americas, edited by George List and Juan Orrego-Salas (item 114), is also an important collection of essays by ethnomusicologists and composers which includes Charles Seeger's seminal statement on "Tradition and the [North] American Composer."
Also country-specific is La música de México edited by Julio Estrada (item 98), the most recent history of music in Mexico, whose second volume is a Guía bibliográfica. The definitive, culture-specific history of Latin American music, however, remains to be written.

08 Bibliographies of music literature (written and oral traditions)

This list includes national bibliographies that contain items on music; index issues of journals, such as the 1975 retrospective index issue of Revista Musical Chilena, commemorating the 30th anniversary of that distinguished publication (item 245); articles that list partial or complete bibliographies of musicologists, such as Robert Stevenson (item 206), Lauro Ayestarán (item 181), and Carlos Lavín (item 213); and bibliographies of literature about the written and oral musical traditions.

Well known to Latin Americanists is Carl Deal's excellent bibliography of dissertations (item 215) and Marian C. Walters's 1979 supplement. Stevenson's "Nuevos recursos para el estudio de la música latinoamericana" in Heterofonía (item 250) lists both recent dissertations and lexicographical coverage of Latin America in reference sources before the publication of The New Grove. Of the extensive bibliographies included in Stevenson's publications, the most formidable appears in both editions of Music in Aztec and Inca Territory (1968, revised 1976). His Guide to Caribbean Music History (item 248) is also a definitive bibliographic source for the study of that region's music.

Gilbert Chase's monumental bibliographic achievement in the 1962 edition of A Guide to the Music of Latin America (item 203) has not been surpassed; any bibliographic tool attempting to match the scope of Chase's Guide must be conceived to supplement it, not to replace it.

Specifically within the field of Latin American Studies, two tools of bibliographic control must be mentioned, although Latin Americanists are well acquainted with them. The Handbook of Latin American Studies, published since 1936 by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress and presently under the general editorship of Dolores Moyano Martín (item 225), remains the main tool of bibliographic control of publications on Latin America in the humanities and social sciences. Although the coverage of music has been entrusted to the most distinguished editors (William Berrien, no. 5, 1939; Gilbert Chase, nos. 6–8, 1940–1942; Charles Seeger, nos. 9–16, 1943–1950; Richard A. Waterman, nos. 17–20, 1952–1957; Bruno Nettl, nos. 21–25, 1958–1962; Gilbert Chase, nos. 26–30, 1964–1968; Gerard Béhague, nos. 32–36, 1970–1974; and Robert Stevenson, nos. 38–, 1976–), the selective nature of the lists cannot but reflect interests of each individual editor. Only surpassed by the holdings of the Library of Congress (although there not separately cataloged) is
the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas at Austin, which presently holds approximately 450,000 volumes. The 39-volume Catalog of the Latin American Collection (1969-1977) and its four supplements list materials accessed to 1974 (item 202a). The Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies (1978--) (item 196a) serves as an annual supplement to the main Catalog. There is, however, a four-year gap (1974-1978) between these two complementary sources.

To conclude, and because I have made so strong a case for the usefulness of single, comprehensive tools of bibliographic control, I must also add that such tools can only alleviate but not permanently solve the problem of control. The computer, in particular, may render them obsolete--albeit only after some delay for Latin American materials.

NOTES


3. Series C of the Répertoire International des Sources Musicales is a multivolume directory of music research libraries (Kassel: Bärenreiter Verlag, in preparation, publication projected 1988). Described by the eminent British bibliographer Alec Hyatt King as "one of the boldest pieces of long-term planning ever undertaken for the source material of any subject in the humanistic field," RISM is a project of the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centers. Volume VII is in preparation by me, with the collaboration of Donald Thompson.

"An Inventory of pre-1600 Manuscripts Pertaining to Music in the Bundesstaatliche Studienbibliothek (Linz, Austria)," Fontes artis musicae, 27 (1980), 162-171.


7. Lincoln Spiess and Thomas Stanford, An Introduction to Certain Mexican Archives (Detroit, MI: Information Coordinators, 1969), 90 pp. Microfilms are presently housed at the Museo de Antropología, Mexico City.


9. The Project Group on the Universal Availability of Publications (Printed Music) of the International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centers, is presently dealing with availability of rental materials from music publishers which are, essentially, manuscript scores. Reports on the ongoing work of this project group may be found in Fontes artis musicae, 33:1 (Jan.-March, 1986), 77-79, and forthcoming issues.


indexed by computer of all significant literature on music that has appeared since January 1, 1967. Included are abstracts of books, articles, essays, reviews, dissertations, catalogs, iconographies, etc. (see Classification, appended). A quarterly journal, each fourth issue is a cumulative index. National RILM committees are responsible for sending abstracts of all significant literature published in their respective countries to the International RILM Center. Coverage of Latin America in RILM would greatly improve if committees in each country would more aggressively feed this information into this central data bank, which is accessible via Dialog Information Services, Inc., through all major libraries. While the contribution of area editors (Gerard Béhague and presently John Schechter) has considerably improved the coverage of Latin America in RILM, comprehensive indexing of all significant literature can only be achieved through the cooperation of active national committees.

13. Selected list of items to be included in my forthcoming bibliography (see n. 2).


BIBLIOGRAPHY


1. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and literature about lexicographical coverage of Latin America (03)


Twenty-five biographies, focus on 19th- and 20th-century composers, includes composers of popular music.


Comprehensive coverage, biographical and terminological. Institutions, theaters, good chronological tables. Selected list of works, at times biased information on composers. Reviewed by Kuss in Yearbook for Inter-American Musical Research, 10 (1974), 208-211. Listed in Duckles, 103.


Standard biographical source on Peruvian musicians, includes information from primary sources which were subsequently destroyed by fire. Fénix is a cultural annual which began publication in 1944. Four of the volumes published in the 15-year period between 1949 and 1964 contain articles on music. (M)


This history contains a 28-page dictionary of Paraguayan composers.

Reprint of first, 1915 edition. Historical survey that includes a 200-page biographical dictionary of musicians. (M)


Biographical dictionary of popular musicians covering Brazilians on pp. 11-164.


Folklore terms, songs, dances, instruments, numerous indexes, a 10-page bibliography.


One of the seminal sources on Brazilian folk music.


Served as basis for Arizaga's folk music entries (item 2). More literary than musical, Coluccio's dictionary is not a scholarly tool but is useful for legends and myths. Extensive bibliography.


The only source that attempts to list complete works by composers of all the Americas. Accuracy varies, short biographical prefaces are included. Volume 19 is also index volume. Listed in Duckles, 156.


Each booklet contains catalog of complete works and brief biography. I am grateful to Robert Stevenson for this reference.

12 Entry deleted.

Luis Merino remarks that this is an important source for 19th-century Chilean biography (item 31).


Reference to this source in Coover, "Dictionaries and encyclopedias," The New Grove (item 33).


Biographical information on ten composers.


Comments on this source by Merino (item 31).


Comments and evaluation of this source for Chilean biography by Merino (item 31).


Comments on this source by Merino (item 31).

Evaluation of this source by Merino (item 31).


Very valuable tool for dramatic music, plays, composers, librettists, theaters, and forms of popular music theater.


Not a scholarly tool but useful for list of names; includes 250 short biographies of musicians.


Biographies of 40 Uruguayan composers with lists of works and name index. Also a 28-item bibliography. (M)


Biographical information on five prominent Honduran musicians.

Excellent coverage of Brazilian music by a team of Brazilian experts. Appendixes include a discography of Brazilian art music (pp. 835-881); a complete list of Brazilian operas (pp. 883-886); a list of symphony orchestras (p. 887); a list of music journals (pp. 889-890); Brazilian theaters (pp. 891-892); and an index of all the musical scores, in alphabetical order, that are listed in each individual entry in the body of the encyclopedia (pp. 895-1159). Also, a bibliography (pp. 1163-1190). Review by Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo in *Latin American Music Review*, 4:2 (1983).


Listed in Duckles, 154.


Still the only biographical and terminological source for the entire region. Listed in Duckles, 155.

31 Merino, Luis. Very important biobibliographical studies of Chilean composers in recent issues of *Revista Musical Chilena*, of which Merino is present editor. See extensive biography and list of works of Juan Orrego-Salas and Domingo Santa Cruz in *Revista Musical Chilena*, 146-147 (April-Sept., 1979), 5-14 and 15-79, respectively.


Sixty biographical sketches, not scholarly, no works listed, includes name index. (M)


Cuban composers expressed some reservations about accuracy of information. Still, comprehensive coverage of Cuban music and musicians; can serve as basis for future revisions.

Comments by Merino on value of this source for music biography in Chile.

Early attempt to record activity in 19th-century Cuba, includes notes on 19th-century Cuban dances. Very important is the 200-page dictionary of composers.

With Barbacci, standard reference work on Peruvian music and musicians. Biographical entries include lists of works. Also included are institutions, periodicals, all entries arranged alphabetically.


Listed by Coover in "Dictionaries and encyclopedias," The New Grove.
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography


Important statement by the general editor of The New Grove on approach to coverage of Latin America.


This work includes a two-volume biographical dictionary. Listed by Coover in "Dictionaries and encyclopedias," The New Grove.


First edition, 1947. Valuable for some entries provided by the composers themselves.


Slonimsky's life-long interest in Latin American composers and his tireless quest for accuracy of information make this an important source for Latin American biography.


Entries listed in item 47, pp. 22-23.


Coverage of Latin America in dictionaries and encyclopedias itemized. Lists composers included in Riemann Musik Lexikon, 1972, 1975, and in Delpar's Encyclopedia of Latin America.


Biographies of 23 Chilean musicians, composers, and performers.


Biographical sketches of 36 musicians, grouped by locality. Includes lists of selected works. (M)


Excellent coverage of 20th-century Latin American composers, especially those from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. Contributors were mainly composers, including Juan Orrego-Salas, Alcides Lanza, and Marlos Nobre. Of 891 composers entered, 505 are Europeans, 296 from the United States, and 90 from Latin America.


Colombian composers, source listed by Coover in "Dictionaries and encyclopedias," The New Grove.


Severely criticized by Andrés Pardo Tovar for inadequate information. Can provide basis for later revisions.


II. History, general; collected biography; chronologies (21)

56 Adalid y Camero, Manuel de. "La música en Honduras." Revista del archivo de la Biblioteca Nacional, 17:5 (Nov. 30,
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography

1938), 299-301; 17:7 (Jan. 31, 1939), 500-501; and 17:8 (Feb. 28, 1939), 594-596.

First edition, 1926; second edition, broader coverage of 20th century. According to Luiz Heitor, Almeida's is the standard history of Brazilian music.


Includes an essay on the origins of the lundu and modinha, and a 90-page survey of the samba. In Oneyda Alvarenga, ed., Obras Completas de Mário de Andrade, Aspectos . . . is Vol. XI (1965).

In Obras Completas, Ensaio is Vol. VI (1962).

Contains Mário de Andrade's important essay "Danças dramáticas iberobrasileiras" (1939).

In Obras Completas, Pequena História is Vol. VIII.


An updated expansion of a previous version.


An extraordinary collection of essays focusing on issues. Contributors to this essential source are all distinguished scholars. Among them, the ethnomusicologists Isabel Aretz (Argentina-Venezuela) and her husband Luis Felipe Ramón y Rivera (Venezuela); Argeliers León and his wife María Teresa Linares (Cuba); Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo and Rafael José de Menezes Bastos (Brazil); Ana María Locatelli de Péríamo (Argentina); Daniel Devoto (Argentina-Paris); and the composers Roque Cordero (Panama) and Juan Orrego-Salas (Chile). No specific scores are discussed, as the approach tends to summarize rather than discover. Unsurpassed for his mastery of the pen and the relevance of his thought is the opening essay by Alejo Carpentier (1904-1980), the literary giant who produced novels à la Joyce and music criticism à la Shaw, and the author of the pioneer _La música en Cuba_ (1946). (Item 83)


General survey of art and folk music. Information on organizations and institutions, biographical information on composers, illustrations and musical examples. Two-page bibliography, no index. (M)


Outstanding history of music in Uruguay to 1860. It includes traditional music.


The most comprehensive and reliable general history of Latin American music written to date. Folk music not stressed because the author had already contributed chapters on Latin America to Bruno Nettl's _Folk and Traditional Music of the Western Continents_ (1973) for the same Prentice-Hall series. Review by Juan Orrego-Salas in _Latin American Music Review_, 1:1 (Spring-Summer, 1980), 114-117.

Standard source for the music of Paraguay, from the pre-Columbian period to the present. The final section of the book contains a 28-page biographical dictionary of Paraguayan musicians and a 294-page bibliography. (M)


Seminal source on the history of opera in Argentina.


A chronology that records musical activity from 1850 to 1955. (M)


A historical survey from the 16th to the 20th century with an unannotated 22-page bibliography. (M)


A comprehensive historical survey with 9-page bibliography. (M)


Documented historical survey, no bibliography or index. (M)

General historical survey of Caracas's musical life, 1567-1967. Biographical information and appendix of historical documents. (M)


First edition, 1946. Pioneer history of music in Cuba. Information needs to be updated. However, the insightful perceptions recorded in this history will not be easily surpassed.

84. Castellanos, J. Humberto. "Breve historia de la música en Guatemala." Boletín de Museos y Bibliotecas (Guatemala City, Biblioteca Nacional), segunda época, 3 (Oct., 1943), 112-121; (April, 1944), 20-28; (July, 1944), 66-74; and (Oct., 1944), 97--.


History of opera in Venezuela to 1881, no bibliography or index. (M)
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography


Documented historical narrative, pre-Columbian era to 1971. Biographical sketches of 98 composers, 74 are 20th century. Six-page chronology, appendix with information on music periodicals; 189-item unannotated bibliography, no musical examples. (M)


Important music appreciation text on Chilean music. 42 illustrations, bibliography, index. Review in Inter-American Music Review, 1:2 (Spring-Summer, 1979), 237-238.


Narrative history of 19th and 20th centuries. Some documentation in text. Index of persons and topics, unannotated bibliography of 5 pages.


Twenty biographical chapters on Brazilian composers, no index or bibliography. (M)

93 Delgadillo, Luis A. "La música indígena y colonial en Nicaragua." Revista de Estudios Musicales, 1:3 (April, 1950), 43-60.


Aboriginal music in precolonial era. Terms, scales, no index or bibliography. (M)


Projected three-volume work on composers of the colonial period in the state of Pernambuco. Unannotated bibliography of published and manuscript sources, facsimiles. (M)


98 Estrada, Julio, ed. La música en México. México, DF: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1984. 5 vols. 1, Período prehispánico (c.1500 A.C. a 1521 D.C.); 2, Guía bibliográfica; 3, Período de la Independencia a la Revolución (1810 a 1910); 4, Período nacionalista (1910 a 1958); 5, Período contemporáneo (1958 a 1980).


Seminal chronology of opera performances in Buenos Aires, particularly important for works produced before the inauguration of the new Teatro Colón of Buenos Aires in 1980.


Bibliography, photos, musical examples. Review by Béhague in Latin American Music Review, 3:1 (Spring-Summer, 1982), 128-129. According to Béhague, this is "the most comprehensive historical survey of Costa Rican music to appear, by the Eastman trained Professor of Music at the Escuela de Artes Musicales of the University of Costa Rica and Director of the Department of Music of the Ministry of Culture."
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography


Most authoritative source on Cuban opera by the collaborator of Edwin T. Tolón in the pioneer Operas cubanas y sus autores (1943), and author of a definitive study of Cuban opera presently in press.


Narrative survey of musical life in El Salvador. (M)

Pioneer work on the history of this important opera house.


Review in *Latin American Music Review*, 4:2 (Fall-Winter, 1982).


Essays by 24 distinguished contributors. Musical supplement volume.


History of Cuban church music in the 19th and 20th centuries.


First edition, 1948. Biographical coverage of 17 composers. (M)


Excellent historical survey of Cuban music. It includes a 7-page bibliography and 9 analytical indexes, with carefully documented statistics. It also lists the names of 63 Cuban composers.


Includes a 7-page bibliography.


Not very reliable, but useful for list of composers' names.


Includes coverage of folk and pre-Hispanic music. Vol. II deals with the impact of Western music on traditional Ecuadorian music; Vol. III lists musical institutions and discusses the art musical tradition.


Comprehensive treatment of Ecuador's music.

A narrative survey of musical life in Córdoba since 1860. (M)


129 Muñoz Sanz, Juan Pablo. La música ecuatoriana. Quito: Imprenta de la Universidad Central, 1938. 36 pp.


Fundamental, documented chronology of Mexican theater and opera. Essential for coverage of history of opera in Mexico.


Basic work for the roots of national opera in popular theater on creole subjects.


A general-appreciation survey of music in Latin America by the distinguished Chilean composer and musicologist.

133 ______________. "Pasado y presente de la música chilena." Revista Zig-Zag, 2,892 (1960), 92 ff.


An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography

Comprehensive, documented historical survey of Colombian music from pre-Hispanic era to 1965. 13-page appendix. Outstanding bibliographic survey of research materials on Colombia. It includes coverage of popular music, performance organizations, musical institutions, biographies, catalogs of composers' works, Colombian music publications, 1851-1964. 62 monographs discussed in chapters on bibliography, with full bibliographic descriptions. (M)

A narrative chronology with 5-page bibliography. First edition in two volumes, 1951 and 1967. (M)


Standard source for 19th century Chilean music by the distinguished "father" of Chilean musicology.

Historical narrative covering pre-Columbian music to 1850. It includes coverage of folk and popular music and an 11-page bibliography. (M)


In The New Grove entry on Plaza y Manrique, Stevenson indicates it was "published to commemorate Bolívar's birth. [Plaza y Manrique's is] the first Latin American music history and still one of the best. It combines extensive analysis of aboriginal music with a precise and extremely valuable history of European music in Venezuela from the founding of Caracas to Plaza's time; it includes a 56-page musical appendix."


A chronological list of Peruvian operas and operas on Peruvian subjects, 1658-1927. Bibliography of 90 items.


Review by Stevenson, Inter-American Music Review, 2:2 (Spring-Summer, 1980), 139.

Sáenz Poggio, José. Historia de la música guatemalteca desde la monarquía española hasta fines del año de 1877. Guatemala: Imprenta La Aurora, 1878. 80 pp.


General survey of musical life in Chile, 1900-1950, 2-page bibliography. (M)


Historical survey with 9-page bibliography, no index. (M)

Excellent survey of music in Uruguay from 1860 to date of publication by the distinguished student of Lauro Ayestarán.


Excellent survey of Central American music, 5-page bibliography.


A pioneer history of music of the entire region, it called international attention to Latin American composers in the unique style of one of the most original musical minds of any period. According to Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo, Slonimsky's achievement remains "the only reference work that covered the entire region, country by country, before the publication of Béhague's comprehensive 1979 history. While much of the information contained in this source has been superseded and updated in periodical literature, there is good reason why the book remains unique."


Definitive documented survey of music in Bogotá from the pre-colonial period to 1969, including a one-column bibliography. (M)

"Cuzco." In MGG, Supplement, cols. 1673-1678.

It surveys music in Cuzco from 1043 to the present, 1/2-column bibliography. (M)


Definitive historical survey, 1/3-column bibliography. (M)

Classified discographies and bibliographies are additional reference features of this series. (M)


Stevenson also contributed numerous individual entries on composers.


Coverage of music in Lima from 1535 to the present, 1/4-column bibliography. (M)


Definitive history of music in Mexico, from early aboriginal music to mid-20th century. It includes a 4-page chronology and an 11-page bibliography, index.


Seminal, documented historical survey with 17-page bibliography and 100-page musical supplement. (M)


Seven, out of ten, chapters devoted to opera. Coverage to 1850.

Excellent history of Cuban opera, probably superseded only by the history of opera in Cuba by Jorge Antonio González to be published shortly by Editorial Letras Cubanas.


Comprehensive historical survey covering folk, art, and popular music. No bibliography or index. (M)


Forty-four short biographical entries on Nicaraguan musicians, no bibliography or index. (M)

III. Bibliographies, Music Literature (written and oral traditions) (08)


Very few music entries to 1962, which appeared in 1974. (M)


Title became Bibliografía cubana in 1953. Editor of the Anuario bibliográfico cubano was Fermín Peraza. (M)

After a 25-year interval, publication of an annual bibliographic record was resumed as Anuario bibliográfico (item 171). (M)


8,557 items indexed from the revista Nosotros, many of which deal with music. It includes an index of authors.


Comprehensive reference work. First part is introduction and bibliographic essay; second part is a classified bibliography of 610 entries that include books, articles, recordings, and printed music. (M)


The Revista Histórica is a publication of the Museo Histórico Nacional of Montevideo, Uruguay. A brief biography accompanies the extensive, 743-item bibliography of the writings of Lauro Ayestarán (1913-1966), compiled by Walter Guido and by the widow of this noted Uruguayan folklorist and musicologist.


505 references to books, monographs, music periodicals from Uruguay. The first part is divided into four main sections:
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography

(a) works printed in Uruguay exclusively devoted to music; (b) works printed in Uruguay which contain music scores or important music references; (c) music librettos printed in Uruguay; (d) works printed abroad with detailed information on Uruguayan music and musicians. Of particular importance is the section on Uruguayan music periodicals since this information is not available in any other source. [This annotation is quoted from the Handbook of Latin American Studies, 32 (1970), 481.]


Bibliography of colonial documents containing references to music dating from 1573 to 1839, a total of 147 items. (M)

Baumann, Max Peter. "Bibliographie zur traditionellen Musik Boliviens." Typescript.

A bibliography of over 600 items on Bolivian traditional music, available directly from the compiler. Address: Universität Bamberg, Postfach 1549, D-8600 Bamberg, West Germany.


Extraordinary contribution to history of ideas. Many items relevant to music.


Covers publications from 1970 to 1976. Excellent annotated bibliography of 117 items following the classification in Handbook of Latin American Studies, i.e., general and by countries.


An index of articles published in 1957-1958 in eight Latin American music magazines and periodicals, such as Buenos Aires Musical and Pro Arte Musical (La Habana).


Author and title arrangement, with subject index. Few, but some, music items. In his annotation, Marco also remarks that Werner Gutentag Tichauer is presently editor.


Annotation in Marco reads as follows: "Retrospective coverage for 1938-1955 in irregularly published volumes. 1941-1957. Includes song collections and anthologies but no scores. For 1941 there were 17 music entries; 21 for 1955. After a nine-year suspension, publication resumed in 1966 (with coverage of 1963) using a classed Dewey arrangement. The 1963 volume contained six music books; that of 1966, 12 music books."


Marco indicates about three music books per issue until October, 1969, when score coverage began. Issue for November, 1969 included 68 music items, that of May, 1971 contained 84 items. Includes list of publishers with addresses, and list of periodicals.


Prepared by Cuban bibliographer Fermín Peraza and continued by his wife after his death. Books and pamphlets published in Colombia and abroad, by Colombians. (M)


Marco indicates that this bibliography is edited by Fermín Peraza. See also title, Anuario bibliográfico cubano (item 174).


Compiled from holdings in Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí"; Biblioteca Central "Rubén Martínez Villena," University of
An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography

Havana; and Biblioteca "José Antonio Echeverría" at the Casa de las Américas.


Music under "Bellas Artes." (M)


A comprehensive guide to publications about and from all Latin American and Caribbean countries, incorporating the items cataloged during the year for the Benson Latin American Collection and additional titles from the Library of Congress. Provides access in one alphabet by author, title, and subject.


Appendix, 247 bibliographic entries.


Items listed here by Boggs not cited in Handbook of Latin American Studies.


Coverage of scores before 1973. Prepared on the basis of materials received by the acquisitions department of the National Library. (M)


Catalogs materials at the Benson Latin American Collection up to 1974. The Bibliographic Guide (item 196a) covers cataloged materials beginning in 1978 (annual). Thus, there is a gap of four years (1974-1978) between these two complementary sources.


Fundamental bibliography, items included have to be evaluated individually. Many of the most important sources published before 1960 are listed. This Guide stands as a seminal reference source at the time of publication. Many items continue to be very valuable, others are superseded by more recent research. 3,700 items, including books and articles, listed in the 1962 edition, all briefly annotated. One of its most useful features is the index of periodicals and supplement.


Annual and periodic guides. Book dealers' list for foreign clientele, the only consistent record of Chilean publications for three decades. It covers an estimated 90 percent of Santiago book production. (M)


(1975); Stevenson's critical edition of Tomás Torrejón y Velasco's La púrpura de la rosa (1701), the first New World opera (1976); Autores varios, Vilancicos Portugueses (1976); and three El Dorado recordings.


List of four dissertations on Chilean music, one on Latin American Baroque music completed at the Universidad de Chile.


1,639 entries. Author index, bibliography organized by subject. Seminal reference work edited by the distinguished Brazilian musicologist and his former students, Mercedes Reis Pequeno and Cleofe Person de Matos, the former presently Head of the Music Division of Brazil's National Library, the latter an expert on the music of the Brazilian master José Mauricio Nunes Garcia.


Invaluable bibliographic tool for Argentine folklore, compiled by this eminent Argentine folklorist and bibliographer, former head of the Folklore Department of the Ethnographic Museum at the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras of the University of Buenos Aires.


Extensive, fundamental bibliographic guide to Argentine folklore. This publication is the second issue of which the first
is "Contribuciones a la bibliografía folklórica argentina (1950-1955)." Folklore Americano (Lima), 8-9 (1959), 53-70. Folklore Americano was the organ of the Comité Interamericano de Folklore based in Lima, Peru.


A 425-item fundamental bibliography on Chilean folklore.


A bibliography of published and unpublished writings by this eminent Chilean folklorist and composer.


7,200 listed titles through 1977, which supersedes University Microfilms International's Latin America: A Catalogue of Dissertations (1974). Marian C. Walters's supplement adds 1,868 dissertations and 100 master theses. Dissertations in music are listed on a total of three pages in both compilations.

An Approach to Latin American Music Bibliography


Since 1953, date of first issue, Ethnomusicology carries a section on "Current Bibliography and Discography." Items on Latin America covered under "The Americas."


Contributions by Carlos Vega, Luis Felipe Ramón y Rivera, Gertrud P. Kurath, A. M. Jones, Juan Orrego-Salas, E. Thomas Stanford, George List, and brief contributions by Isabel Aretz, Zdenka Fischmann, Daniel J. Crowley, and George List. Most of these contributions, especially List on Colombia and Aretz on Venezuela, emphasize important bibliographic sources for the study of folk music in those countries.


Describes books on Puerto Rican music housed at the "José M. Lázaro" Memorial Library at the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras. Stevenson annotates this bibliography in the Handbook of Latin American Studies as a "superlative valuable list of 304 annotated titles dating from 1844 to 1972."


Impressive achievement summarized in Inter-American Music Review, 4:2 (Spring-Summer, 1982), 91-94.

222 Furt, Jorge M. "Bibliografía de la música folklórica argentina." Boletín de la Asociación Cultural Ameghino, Sección Arte Argentino (1933).


Catalog indexes the contents of 32 uninterrupted years of publications in the social sciences, humanities, and bibliography on Latin America and the Caribbean. It includes articles and reviews of books and articles published from 1951 to 1982 in 32 volumes comprising 122 issues.


"Music Section," bi-annual, presently edited by Robert Stevenson. Fundamental tool for bibliographic control of publications on Latin America in the humanities and social sciences. Previous editors of the "Music Section" include William Berrien (no. 5, 1939); Gilbert Chase (nos. 6-8, 1940-1942); Charles Seeger (nos. 9-16, 1943-1950); Richard A. Waterman (nos. 17-20, 1952-1957); Bruno Nettl (nos. 21-25, 1958-1962); Gilbert Chase (nos. 26-30, 1964-1968); Gerard Béhague (nos. 32-36, 1970-1974); Robert Stevenson (nos. 38--, 1976--).


Preliminary draft of a bibliography published in 1984 and enlarged for publication in 1986. (See n. 2, above.)


Until 1978, LARR carried a "Current Research Inventory." This section was discontinued after 13:3.


Comprehensive bibliographic guide to the literature on Latin American folk music and dance. 611 items, including books and articles, are listed and briefly annotated.


Includes institutions, researchers, bibliography, and discography.


A bibliography of 120 items. (M)


Approximately 230 entries on Latin America, reprinted with additions. (M)


Homage to Vicente T. Mendoza and Virginia Rodríguez Rivera. Includes reviews and lists 355 entries. (M)

239 "La OEA y la música." Boletín Interamericano de Música, 83 (March-June, 1973), 86-119.

Index issue of the Boletín Interamericano de Música (Inter-American Music Bulletin), a publication of the Music Section, Department of Cultural Affairs, Organization of American States. Indexes articles published to 1972, classified by issue, discipline, subject, and country.


Seminal bibliographic tool. Arranged alphabetically under tribes within countries or regions. Indispensable for all coverage of South American Indian music.


Samuel Claro Valdés annotated this entry as "an important contribution to musical bibliography that includes books, articles, and reviews."

Itemization of his enormous personal library, which Pereira Salas (1904-1979) donated to the Central Library of the University of Chile. Reviews of this fundamental bibliography by Samuel Claro Valdés in Revista Musical Chilena, 33:145, 91-103; and by Stevenson in Inter-American Music Review, 1:2 (Spring-Summer, 1979), 241-242.

243 "Guía bibliográfica para el estudio del folklore chileno." Archivos del folklore chileno, 4 (1952), 1-112. Also issued separately (Santiago, Chile: Universidad de Chile, Instituto de Estudios Musicales, 1952).

An annotated, classified bibliography and discography that includes books, articles, records, music anthologies. 248 music entries. (M)


A 100-page illustrated catalog compiled by Mercedes Reis Pequeno, founder and present head of the Music Section of Brazil's National Library.


Retrospective index issue commemorating the 30th anniversary of this distinguished publication (1945-1975), compiled by its director and present editor Luis Merino.


Materials about and published in Cuba since the Castro régime, edited by Fermín Peraza. (M)

A listing of 19,000 doctoral dissertations in Third World studies. Arranged by geographic area and indexed by subject, place name, personal name, language, and ethnic group. Includes author's name, year of completion of the dissertation, and degree-granting institution. Areas covered: North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East.


All articles by Stevenson and his reviews of current literature about Latin American music should be consulted, as the complete contents of issues to date (4:2 [1982]) have not been included in this inventory.


Annotated list of important literature brought out of South American libraries. Special emphasis on Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela.

Important history of musicology in Argentina, with extensive bibliography of sources. A scholarly work that should be published. Available from the author, or from the library of the Catholic University, Buenos Aires, Argentina.


Index of articles in four periodicals, 1837 to 1954, 652 entries. These periodicals are La gaceta musical, La moda, Revista de estudios musicales, and La revista de música.

254 Wagner, Henry R. Nueva bibliografía mexicana del Siglo XVI. México, DF: Editorial Polis, 1940.

Wagner’s studies in Mexican bibliography are classic. Important for Mexican incunabula.


This bibliography lists more than 1,200 titles.

APPENDIX

Répertoire International de Littérature Musicale Classification
From RILM Abstracts, 12:2 (1983)

Reference and Research Materials

01 Bibliography and librarianship
02 Libraries, museums, collections
03 Encyclopedias and dictionaries
04 Catalogues and indexes
05 Catalogues, thematic
06 Bibliographies, general
07 Bibliographies, music
08 Bibliographies, music literature
09 Discographies
10 Iconographies
12 Directories and membership lists
Collected Writings

14 Periodicals and yearbooks
15 Festschriften
16 Congress reports, symposium proceedings
17 Essays, letters, documents, literary texts

History, Western Art Music

20 The discipline
21 History, general; collected biography
22 Antiquity
23 Middle Ages
24 Renaissance
25 Baroque
26 Classic and pre-Classic
27 Romantic and post-Romantic
28 Twentieth century, history
29 Twentieth century, musical life

Ethnomusicology and Non-Western Art Music

30 The discipline
31 General
32 Africa
33 Asia
34 Europe
35 North America (north of Mexico)
36 South and Central America
37 Australia and Oceania
39 Jazz, pop, and rock

Instruments and Voice

40 General (including orchestra)
41 Voice (including choral ensembles)
42 Keyboard, organ
43 Keyboard, general
44 String
45 Wind
46 Percussion
48 Electronic

Performance Practice and Notation

50 Performance practice, general
51 Performance practice of music to ca. 1600
52 Performance practice of music, ca. 1600-1825
53 Performance practice of music, ca. 1800-1900
54 Performance practice, twentieth-century music
55 Notation and paleography
58 Editing
### Theory, Analysis, and Composition
- **60** General
- **61** Rhythm, meter, tempo
- **62** Melody
- **63** Harmony and counterpoint
- **64** Form
- **65** Orchestration, instrumentation, timbre
- **66** Style and structural analysis
- **68** Techniques of composition

### Pedagogy
- **70** General
- **71** Primary and secondary schools
- **72** Colleges and universities
- **73** Conservatories

### Music and Other Arts
- **76** Dance
- **77** Dramatic arts (including film)
- **78** Poetry and other literature
- **79** Plastic arts

### Music and Related Disciplines
- **80** General
- **81** Philosophy, aesthetics, criticism
- **82** Psychology and hearing
- **83** Physiology, therapy, medicine
- **84** Archaeology
- **85** Engineering and sound recording
- **86** Physics, mathematics, acoustics, architecture
- **87** Sociology
- **89** Printing, engraving, publishing

### Music and Liturgy
- **90** General
- **91** Jewish
- **92** Byzantine (and other Eastern)
- **93** Catholic
- **94** Protestant
- **95** Buddhist
- **96** Hindu
- **97** Islamic
64. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES IN LATIN AMERICAN ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

John M. Schechter


Aretz, Isabel. "Colecciones de cilindros y trabajos de musicología comparada realizados en Latinoamérica durante los primeros treinta años del siglo XX." Revista Venezolana de Folklore (Caracas), 4, 2ª época (Dec., 1972), 49-65.

Valuable historical overview of early ethnomusicological field research in Latin America.


Bibliographic essay, concluding with a selected bibliography.

---


Surveys present knowledge of traditional and folk musics of Latin America, incorporating some discussion of stylistic features and of ethnomusicological issues.

---


Annotated bibliography, with introductory essay, following the Handbook of Latin American Studies "Music" section format.

Editor's Note. This bibliography was distributed during the panel session on "The Current State of Bibliographic Research in Latin American Ethnomusicology" (see Volume I, pp. 334-345).
"Bibliographic Notes" concludes each chapter.


Briefly annotated.


Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, and publications within the last decade, only. 42 entries: Brazil (25); Spanish-speaking South America (10); Mexico, Central America and Southwest U.S.A. (4); and Hispanic Caribbean (3).


Printed sources, recordings, and films/videotapes.
Ethnomusicology at UCLA: Newsletter of the Program in Ethnomusicology, UCLA Department of Music. Roger Wright, ed. Los Angeles, CA, 90024. 1983--.


Incorporates references to books, sections and chapters of books, dissertations, and journal articles; excludes recordings and printed music. Items date from 1844 to 1972.


"Collections D. Collections of Music and Other Sound Recordings," pp. 102-106, summarizes music-archival holdings in embassies, cultural institutes, and, most notably, the Library of Congress' Music Division, Recorded Sound Section, and Archive of Folk Song (which became, on October 1, 1981, "The Archive of Folk Culture").

Handbook of Latin American Studies. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

In Humanities volumes, "Music" section, biennially in even-numbered years. Current compiler/bibliographer, Robert Stevenson.


Among the resources mentioned are the following:


Updates through 1982 publications of the same author's earlier bibliographic essay in the same journal.

References to Mexican books, journals, and phonograph records.


Note 30 cites bibliographic resources useful in the study of Latin American ethnomusicology; several of these sources are incorporated into this bibliography.

---


Bibliographic essay confronting the need to integrate bibliographic tools for Latin American music into the international information network; the fact that important lists of materials on Latin American music appear in interdisciplinary bibliographies not well known outside the arena of Latin American studies; the necessity for large-scale, composite tools of bibliographic control for Latin American music materials. Three annotated appendixes elaborate dictionaries, encyclopedias, and literature about lexicographical coverage of Latin America; bibliographies and reference sources for Latin American studies that include music; and bibliographies of music literature.

---


Incorporates bibliographies and discographies.

Dissertations accepted from the 1890s to 1973.


Twenty-three of the 180 theses and dissertations deal principally or completely with Latin America.

The Music Index: The Key to Current Music Periodical Literature. Detroit, MI: Information Services, Inc.

Indexes more than 225 periodicals by subject and author.


Pages 30-40 are a "List of Publications Cited," with full bibliographic data.


Chapter 2, "Bibliographic Resources of Ethnomusicology," pp. 27-61, concluding with a "Bibliography" (pp. 58-61), is an important bibliographic essay, oriented historically; it also discusses periodicals, bibliographies, and discography.

First sentence of "Introduction" by Bruno Nettl, p. 3: "This volume presents a group of ethnomusicological studies devoted to the fate of traditional music in modern cities of developing or recently developed nations of Asia, Africa, and the Americas." This "Introduction" elaborates the trend of growing scholarly interest in urban musical cultures, and it proposes analytical approaches to the study of urban musics, including urban popular music. One of the essays in the anthology is David K. Stigberg, "Jarocho, Tropical, and 'Pop': Aspects of Musical Life in Veracruz, 1971-72," pp. 260-295.


Concluding Glossary, Bibliography, Discography, and Films sections.


Extensive bibliography, with sections on dance, biography, Colombian music history, musical instruments, music pedagogy, art music, Colombian folklore--music and dance, Colombian opera and zarzuela, music criticism, bulletins and journals relevant to the study of Colombian music, and scores published in journals and books (by composer's name).


An international quarterly devoted to abstracting current literature on music. All abstracts are in English. Current area editor for Latin American Studies: John M. Schechter.


A. "Latin America," Vol. 10, pp. 505-534;
      1. South America
      2. Central America
      1. South America
      2. Central America and the Caribbean
      1. The Colonial Period (Stevenson)
      2. Independence to c. 1900 (Stevenson)
      3. 20th Century (Stevenson)
      4. Folk Music (Béhague)
      1. Mexico and the Caribbean
      2. The Andean Area
      3. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil

B. Bibliographies at conclusion of articles on individual countries of Latin America.


Bibliographic essay, incorporating a listing of commercial and field recordings from this region held in the Indiana University Archives of Traditional Music, by: Item--Collector--Accession Number; a concluding bibliography.


Addresses all aspects of popular culture in Latin America, soliciting contributions from all scholarly disciplines.


Reports on ethnomusicological field research realized through the "Carlos Vega" Institute.

Walters, Marian C., ed. Latin America and the Caribbean, Part II. A Dissertation Bibliography. University Microfilms International.


Editor's Note. This bibliography was distributed during the panel session on "The Current State of Bibliographic Research in Latin American Ethnomusicology" (see Volume I, pp. 334-345).


---

Editor's Note. This bibliography was distributed during the panel session on "The Current State of Bibliographic Research in Latin American Ethnomusicology" (see Volume I, pp. 334-345).


John M. Schechter


Waddey, Ralph C. "Viola de Samba and Samba de Viola in the Recôncavo of Bahia (Brazil)." In two parts: [Part I: Viola de Samba], in LAMR, 1:2 (Fall/Winter, 1980), 196-212; Part II: Samba de Viola, in LAMR, 2:2 (Fall/Winter, 1981), 252-279.


CHAPBOOKS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

General


England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, United States.

English-Speaking Countries

General


Librarianship


England


The first (?) serious treatment of the subject in English.

Editor's Note. This bibliography was originally prepared as an appendix to the authors' "Brazilian Chapbook Literature" (Volume I, pp. 361-379). The entries marked with an asterisk were personally examined by the authors.
684
Laurence Hallewell and Cavan McCarthy


7. . . The Life and Times of James Catnach, Late of
Seven Dials, Ballad Monger. London: Reeves and Turner,
1878. 432 pp.

Catnach was the best-known early nineteenth-century London
chapbook publisher. Seven Dials, Charing Cross, was then
a notorious slum district.

*8. Rogers, Pat. Literature and Popular Culture. Brighton,

9. Rollins, Hyder Edward. An Annotated Index to the Ballad
Entries, 1555-1709 in the Registers of the Company of
Stationers of London. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North

10. Shepard, Leslie. The History of Street Literature: The
Story of Broadside Ballads, Chapbooks, Proclamations,
News-sheets, Election Bills, Tracts, Pamphlets, Cocks,
Catchpennies and Other Ephemera. London: David and

*11. . . John Pitts, Ballad Printer of Seven Dials,
London, 1765-1844. . . London: Private Libraries Associa-

Pitts was Catnach's chief rival.

*12. Spufford, Margaret. Small Books and Pleasant Histories:

Time span covered is somewhat greater than her title
suggests.

13 Thomson, Frances M. Newcastle Chapbooks in Newcastle
upon Tyne University Library. Newcastle: Oriel Press,

Newcastle-on-Tyne was probably the most important English
provincial center of chapbook publishing.

Scotland

14. Harvey, William. Scottish Chapbook Literature. Paisley:
A. Gardner, 1903.
United States

   Reprinted as a chapter in his A Book about Chapbooks [item 1].


Nigeria


Western Europe

Germany


Netherlands


France


Basic work, resulting from Napoleon III's investigation of the chapbook industry (motivated by his desire to suppress political criticism).

*Italy*


*The Far East*

*China*


*Japan*


*Hispanic Countries*

*Spain*


Mexico


Nicaragua


Argentina

Chile


Article actually written in 1894, and reporting that chapbooks had already almost died out in Chile.

Portugal


Translation of item 49.


Most chapbooks cited in Oporto editions of c. 1912.


Detailed comparison of the two national traditions.

**BRAZILIAN CHAPBOOK LITERATURE**

**Bibliographies**

**Separately Published**


Bibliography of 1,213 unannotated entries by author (sub-arranged under each letter of the alphabet by format).

**In Periodicals**

60. Menezes, Eduardo Diatay Bezerra de. "Bibliografia complementar (literatura de cordel e cultura popular)." Revista de ciências sociais (Fortaleza), 8:1/2 (1977), 241-263.


**Exhibition Catalog**


**Biobibliography**

*63. Almeida, Atila Augusto F. de, and "José Alves Sobrinho" (José Clementino de Souto). Dicionário bio-bibliográfico de

General Works

Periodicals

*64. A Ordem, afterward, O Brasil Poético: órgão oficial da Ordem Brasileira dos Poetas da Literatura de Cordel 1(1)--. Rua Alvarenga Peixoto 158, Liberdade, CP 916, Salvador, Bahia: Prof. Marinha Mora, February, 1977--.

Standard Works


Monographs


Author was leading cordel publisher of the first quarter of the present century.


Author is professor at Arizona State University.


Portuguese origins and traditional themes.


Portuguese-language version of her doctoral dissertation [item 72].


Introduction by most influential middle-class devotee and practitioner.


Earliest important account. Author, the leading literary historian and critic of his day, a northeasterner (from Sergipe) and a professor at the Colégio Pedro II, considered cordel already in decline and likely to survive—if at all—only in the sertão.


**Collected Articles**


**Articles**


Revised and updated translation of item 83.


**Scholarship**


Origins


97. Melo, Veríssimo de. "Origens da literatura de cordel." Revista tempo universitário (Natal, UFRN), 1 (1976), 51-56. [See also items 56, 70].

Background and Relationships

Cordel and Society


Cordel and Literature


Cordel and the Alternative Press


Includes radio, LP, and other nonprint media for publishing cordel.


Geography of Cordel

Northeast


Rio de Janeiro

112. Machado, Franklin ("Franklin Maxado Nordestino"). "Um poeta bahiano denuncia: 'O Rio agora é o centro de comercialização do cordel.'" Diário de Pernambuco, May 27, 1981. [Continuation of item 114].


114. Rivas, Leda. "Um poeta bahiano denuncia: 'O Rio agora é o centro de comercialização do cordel.'" Diário de Pernambuco, May 17, 1981. [Continued by item 112].


São Paulo


Production, Publication, Distribution


See also his "Literatura de Cordel: Its Distribution . . ." [item 81].


Illustrations and Covers

General


Includes a bibliography of 50 items.


Historical account.


Individual Artists
José Francisco Borges


José Soares da Silva


Jerônimo Soares


The Text

Language


Poetry


Versions


Individual Authors and Publishers

João Martins de Ataíde


Leandro Gomes de Barros


Francisco das Chagas Batista


Sebastião Nunes Batista


Rodolfo Coelho Cavalcante


José Gomes


Luzeiro Editora


[See also the section on Luzeiro Editora in item 116].

Raimundo Santa Helena


This and item 159 recount machinations of PDS presidential candidate Paulo Maluf seeking to commit writers of cordel to supporting his campaign.

Manuel Camilo dos Santos


José Francisco Soares


[See also item 245].
Cantadores


[See also items 67 and 68].

Classification


Subjects and Themes

*Communication, News, Journalism*


177. Lima, José Ossian. "Cordel e jornalismo." Revista de comunicação social (Fortaleza, Universidade Federal do Ceará), 5 (1975), 22-40.


Caroligian Cycle and Traditional Stories


History and Historical Subjects


Thieves, Rogues, Outlaws


[See also item 35].

Fantasy and Myth


Continuation of item 193.


Religion


Religion: The Devil


Translation of item 203.


*207. "O herói demoníaco." Caderno de letras, 2:3 (July, 1978), 59-64.


Religion: The Pope


Religion: Mysticism, Eschatology, Messianism, Popular Religion


[See also item 196].

Literature and Literary Figures


Women, Sex, Erotica


Social Questions


Politics and Obituaries


Governmental and Propaganda Uses


Cordel to order by José Soares, for advertising and propaganda by government and business. [See also item 237].
The Future of Cordel


An interview with Raymond Cantel: dangers of cordel catering to tourists, of the consequences of the spread of transistor radios, and of technical improvements in the manner of cordel publishing leading to homogeneity of orthography and grammar.


Sales falling, costs rising, output decreasing.


The government, or somebody, must do something.

Anthologies


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2d edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEMUS</td>
<td>Asociación de Estudiantes de Música (Uruguay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGPR</td>
<td>Archivo General de Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>American Library Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Acción Popular (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APELCU</td>
<td>Asociación de Poetas y Escritores Libres de Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRA</td>
<td>Alianza Popular Revolucionario Americana (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>Association of Research Libraries (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATLA</td>
<td>American Theological Library Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>Bronx Community College (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRS</td>
<td>Bibliographic Retrieval System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADEC</td>
<td>Christian Action for Development in the Eastern Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASA</td>
<td>Centro de Acción Social Autónomo (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>Columbia Broadcasting System (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Cataloging category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Consejo Central Conspirativo (Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEAS</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios e Ação Social (Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDLA</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos (Netherlands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEESTEM</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEFNOMEX</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELADE</td>
<td>Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELADEC</td>
<td>Comisión Evangélica Latino Americana de Educación Cristiana (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELAM</td>
<td>Consejo Episcopal Latino-Americano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEP</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios y Publicaciones (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPAL</td>
<td>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CUNY City University of New York (U.S.A.)
DESCO Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (Peru)
DINACOS Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social (Chile)
EDUCA Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (Costa Rica)
EMBRAPA Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária
ERIC Educational Resources Information Center (U.S.A.)
E.U. Estados Unidos / United States
FAPES Fundación Argentina para la Promoción del Desarrollo Económico y Social
FIP Frente de Izquierda Popular (Argentina)
FREJULI Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Argentina)
GGB Grupo Gay da Bahia (Brazil)
GRECMU Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condición de la Mujer en Uruguay
HAHR Hispanic American Historical Review
HAPI Hispanic American Periodicals Review
ICAIC Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos
IDOC International Documentation and Communication Centre (Italy)
IDRC International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IECLB Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil
ILADES Instituto Latinoamericano de Doctrina y Estudios Sociales (Chile)
ILL Inter-Library Loan
INIDEF Instituto Interamericano de Etnomusicología y Folklore (Venezuela)
ISAM Institute for Studies in American Music (U.S.A.)
IU Izquierda Unida (Peru)
JUNAPLA Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Ecuador)
LACAP Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program
LAJSA Latin American Jewish Studies Association (U.S.A.)
LAMP Latin American Microform Project (U.S.A.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEPAM</td>
<td>Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEREP</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Puertorriqueña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CETEC</td>
<td>Universidad Centro de Estudios Técnicos (Dominican Republic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEUR</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (Ecuador)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDHAL</td>
<td>Comunicación, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDOC</td>
<td>Centro Intercultural de Documentación (Mexico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIEDUR</td>
<td>Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo (Uruguay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIELO</td>
<td>Comité de Intelectuales y Escritores Libres de Oposición (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIEP</td>
<td>Centro de Investigación y Experimentación Pedagógica (Uruguay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIESE</td>
<td>Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Socio-Económicos (Ecuador)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIESU</td>
<td>Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINVE</td>
<td>Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (Uruguay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Cataloging-in-Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Centro de Investigaciones Sociales (Puerto Rico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISR</td>
<td>Conference Internationale de Sociologie Réligieuse (Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAEH</td>
<td>Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAR</td>
<td>Confederación Latinoamericana de Religiosos (Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAT</td>
<td>Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>Convergencia Democrática (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COELI</td>
<td>Centre Oecuménique de Liaisons Internationales (Belgium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COHA</td>
<td>Council on Hemispheric Affairs (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONAC</td>
<td>Consejo Nacional de la Cultura (Venezuela)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRL</td>
<td>The Center for Research Libraries (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUNA</td>
<td>Consejo Unitario Nacional Agrario (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUNY</td>
<td>City University of New York (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCQ</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINACOS</td>
<td>(Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social (Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCA</td>
<td>Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (Costa Rica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBRAPA</td>
<td>Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERIC</td>
<td>Educational Resources Information Center (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.U.</td>
<td>Estados Unidos / United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAPES</td>
<td>Fundación Argentina para la Promoción del Desarrollo Económico y Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIP</td>
<td>Frente de Izquierda Popular (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREJULI</td>
<td>Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGB</td>
<td>Grupo Gay da Bahia (Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRECMU</td>
<td>Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condición de la Mujer en Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHR</td>
<td>Hispanic American Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAPI</td>
<td>Hispanic American Periodicals Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAIC</td>
<td>Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDOC</td>
<td>International Documentation and Communication Centre (Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Centre (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IECLB</td>
<td>Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILADES</td>
<td>Instituto Latinoamericano de Doctrina y Estudios Sociales (Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILL</td>
<td>Inter-Library Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INIDEF</td>
<td>Instituto Interamericano de Etnomusicología y Folklore (Venezuela)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAM</td>
<td>Institute for Studies in American Music (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IU</td>
<td>Izquierda Unida (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNAPLA</td>
<td>Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Ecuador)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACAP</td>
<td>Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAJSA</td>
<td>Latin American Jewish Studies Association (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMP</td>
<td>Latin American Microform Project (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMR</td>
<td>Latin American Music Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARR</td>
<td>Latin American Research Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARU</td>
<td>Latin American Research Unit (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWG</td>
<td>Latin American Working Group (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Library of Congress (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCFARA</td>
<td>LC Folk Archive Reference Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALDEF</td>
<td>Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPA</td>
<td>Mexican American Political Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Cataloging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAS</td>
<td>Movimiento al Socialismo (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBH</td>
<td>Movimiento de Bases Hayistas (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHA</td>
<td>Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGG</td>
<td>Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MID</td>
<td>Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLC</td>
<td>Minimal Level Cataloging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACLA</td>
<td>North American Congress on Latin America (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAJE</td>
<td>National Association of Jazz Educators (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCIP</td>
<td>North American Collections Inventory Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEH</td>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLBR</td>
<td>National Level Bibliographic Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTIS</td>
<td>Northwestern On-Line Total Integrated System (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUC</td>
<td>National Union Catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUCMC</td>
<td>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS</td>
<td>Organization of American States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCLC</td>
<td>Online Computer Library Center (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODEPLAN</td>
<td>Oficina de Planificación Nacional (Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONDEPJOV</td>
<td>Oficina Nacional de Pueblos Jóvenes (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Partido Aprista Peruano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Partido Comunista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDC</td>
<td>Partido Demócrata Cristiano (Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Partido Intransigente (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>Partido de la Izquierda Nacional (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMLA</td>
<td>Publications of the Modern Language Association of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>Partido Obrero (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Partido Popular Cristiano (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRI</td>
<td>Partido Revolucionario Institucional (Mexico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSR</td>
<td>Partido Socialista Revolucionario (Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REB</td>
<td>Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RILM</td>
<td>Répertoire International de Littérature Musicale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISM</td>
<td>Répertoire International des Sources Musicales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLB</td>
<td>Research Libraries Group, Inc. (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLIN</td>
<td>Research Libraries Information Network (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADAIC</td>
<td>Sociedad de Artistas y Compositores (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCR</td>
<td>Stanford Center for Chicano Research (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Sin editorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAM</td>
<td>Southeast Asian Microform Project (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERPAC</td>
<td>Servicio Pastoral de Comunicaciones, Diócesis de Neuquén (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINAMOS</td>
<td>Sistema Nacional de Apoyo a la Movilización Social (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAGH</td>
<td>Secretariado Latino-Americano de Grupos Homosexuales (Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAPC</td>
<td>Studies in Latin American Popular Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMO</td>
<td>Servicio Militar Obligatorio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMSA</td>
<td>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODRE</td>
<td>Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radio Eléctrica (Uruguay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLAJS</td>
<td>Serial Publications in Latin American Jewish Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNY</td>
<td>State University of New York (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFP</td>
<td>Sociedad Uruguaya de la Tradición, Familia y Propiedad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSF</td>
<td>Theological Students Fellowship (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>Unión Cívica Radical (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UJC</td>
<td>Unión de Jóvenes Comunistas (Cuba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKCIP</td>
<td>United Kingdom Cataloging-in-Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMAP</td>
<td>Unidades Militares de Ayuda a la Producción (Cuba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMI</td>
<td>University Microfilms International (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEAC</td>
<td>Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMARC</td>
<td>Universal Machine-Readable Cataloging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USBE</td>
<td>Universal Serials and Book Exchange (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USIA</td>
<td>United States Information Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WID</td>
<td>Women in Development (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOLA</td>
<td>Washington Office on Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YIVO</td>
<td>Institute for Jewish Research (Yidisher Visnshaft-lekher Institut)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABOUT THE AUTHORS

JUAN ABREU is a Mariel Generation artist and writer living in Miami. His most recent book is Libro de las exhortaciones al amor, and he continues to exhibit his paintings in galleries in the United States.

MARGARITA ANDERSON IMBERT is former Selection Officer for Hispanic materials, Harvard College Library. She resides in Belmont, Massachusetts.

REINALDO ARENAS published in his native Cuba until he became a prohibited writer. Since 1980 he has resided in New York City. He has received fellowships from the Guggenheim and Cintas Foundations, and he has taught at Cornell University and Florida International University. His many works include Celestino antes del alba (1967); El mundo alucinante (1969); El Central (1981); Termina el desfile (1981); Cantando en el pozo (1982); and Arturo, la estrella más brillante (1984).

PATRICIA AUFDERHEIDE is a visiting professor at the Center for International Studies, Duke University.

JOHN BLAZO is a member of the Maryknoll Order, and has worked extensively in Central America.

MARIA CRISTINA CAPEL owns and operates the Librería del Plata, based in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

DONALD S. CASTRO is Professor of History and Dean of Instruction, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California. He is pursuing research in Argentine demographic history.

MARIA DE LOS ANGELES CASTRO is Professor of History and also Director of the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad de Puerto Rico (Río Piedras). She has published works on nineteenth-century architecture in San Juan as well as a bibliographic guide to Puerto Rican history entitled Los primeros pasos (1984).

MARTHA DAVIDSON is a free-lance picture researcher living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She is currently preparing A Guide to Mexican Picture Collections, scheduled for publication early in 1987.

CARL DEAL is Director of Library Collections, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, having formerly served there as the Latin American Bibliographer. He was Executive Director of the Latin American Studies Association from 1978 to 1981.
RONALD H. DOLKART, Professor of History, California State University, Bakersfield, is conducting research on modern Argentina. He co-edited Prologue to Perón: Argentina in Depression and War, 1930-1943 (1975).

ENID F. D'OYLEY is a Bibliographer in the Robarts Library, University of Toronto. She has written imaginative works including Animal Fables and Other Tales Retold and The Bridge of Dreams, as well as bibliographic and scholarly compilations.

JUDITH LAIKIN ELKIN is Professor of History, Ohio State University. Her many publications have reflected her research interests in Latin American Jews and in Jewish women in Latin cultures.

ROSA M. FERIA is the librarian for the Librería Linardi y Risso, Montevideo, Uruguay.

RENATA LELLEP FERNANDEZ holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Rutgers University. Her research addresses topics relating public policy, cultural practice, and symbolic relationships.

DANilo H. FIGUEREDO is Latin American Specialist, New York Public Library.

GERVASIO LUIS GARCIA is Professor of History, Universidad de Puerto Rico (Río Piedras). His publications include the monographs Desafío y solidaridad (1982); Primeros fermentos de organización obrera en Puerto Rico, 1873-1898 (1983); and Historia crítica, historia sin coartadas (1985).

REINALDO GARCIA RAMOS is a member of the Mariel Generation writers. He currently works as a journalist for New York City's Spanish-language press.

MAURICIO GERSoN was educated in his native Mexico and in the United States. He works as a producer and director at New Jersey Network, and has received an Emmy Award.

MINA JANE GROTHEY is Ibero-American Reference Librarian, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico. She served as SALALM's President during 1986/87.

MARK L. GROVER is Latin American Studies Bibliographer, Brigham Young University. He contributed to the 1981 bibliography The Catholic Left in Latin America, and is pursuing research on the Mormon Church in Latin America.

LAURA GUTIERREZ-WITT is Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas at Austin.
LAURENCE HALLEWELL is Latin American Bibliographer, Ohio State University. He has written the study *Books in Brazil* (1982), among many other works.

DAN C. HAZEN is Librarian for Hispanic Collections, University of California, Berkeley. He served as President for SALALM XXX.

JOHN R. HEBERT is Assistant Chief of the Hispanic Division, The Library of Congress.

PEDRO HERNAN HENRIQUEZ is currently affiliated with Harvard University.

ROBERT HOWES works in the Official Publications Library, Humanities and Social Sciences Division, The British Library.

AUSTIN HOYT, television producer and journalist, is best known for his PBS documentaries on Vietnam and for the series "Crisis in Central America."

MICHAEL F. JIMENEZ is Assistant Professor, Department of History, Princeton University.

MARGARET H. JOHNSON heads the Hispanic Section, Department of Printed Books, The British Library.

MALENA KUSS directs the Center for Latin American Music Bibliography, School of Music, North Texas State University. She has published *Latin American Music: An Annotated Bibliography of Reference Sources and Research Materials* (1984), and has several expanded bibliographies in preparation.

ASUNCION LAVRIN is Professor of History, Howard University. She edited *Latin American Women: Historical Perspectives* (1978, published in Spanish in 1985), and has written *The Ideology of Feminism in the Southern Cone, 1900-1940* (1986).

DANIEL H. LEVINE is Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He has published widely on religion and politics in Latin America, and recently edited the volume *Religion and Political Conflict in Latin America* (1986).

KAREN J. LINDVALL is Latin American Bibliographer, University of California, San Diego.

CAVAN McCARTHY is Professor of Library Science, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil. His 1982 doctoral dissertation was entitled "The Automation of Libraries and Bibliographic Information Systems in Brazil."

ROBERT A. McNEIL is Head of the Hispanic Section, Bodleian Library, Oxford University.
MARCO ANTONIO MASON is a sociologist and president of OMNI Resources Corporation, a consulting firm dedicated to research, training, and marketing development. His principal research interests include adjustment patterns of the Caribbean population in the United States, cross-cultural health issues in the urban setting, and the impact of U.S. immigration policy on ethnic communities.

SONIA MERUBIA is Serials Records and Acquisition Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas, at Austin.

CARMEN MI COSTA DE RAMOS is Head Librarian, Puerto Rican Collection, Universidad de Puerto Rico (Río Piedras).

RICHARD J. MOORE has written widely on the urban poor in Latin America. He is currently a Senior Research Associate, National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration, where he pursues research on policy reform in Latin America.

LUIZ MOTT is Professor of Anthropology, Universidade da Bahia, Brazil. He also founded the Grupo Gay da Bahia.

SHARON A. MOYNAHAN is Latin American Cataloging Team Leader, General Library, University of New Mexico.

LUIISA PEREZ heads the Reference Department, West Dade Regional Library, Miami-Dade Public Library System, Miami, Florida.

FERNANDO PICO is Professor of History, Universidad de Puerto Rico (Río Piedras). He has published widely on Puerto Rican history including, most recently, his Historia general de Puerto Rico (1986).

ALVARO RISSO is co-owner of the Librería Linardi y Risso, Montevideo, Uruguay.

NICOLAS ROSSI owns and operates Libros Argentinos para Todo el Mundo, headquartered in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

JOHN M. SCHECHTER is Assistant Professor, Department of Music, University of California, Santa Cruz. His 1982 dissertation was entitled "Music in a Northern Ecuadorian Highland Locus: Diatonic Harp, Genres, Harpists, and Their Ritual Junction in the Quechua Child's Wake."

JUDITH SELAKOFF is the Librarian for the Research Institute for the Study of Man, located in New York City.
CECELIA L. SHORES heads the Acquisitions Department, The Center for Research Libraries, Chicago. She also administers the Latin American Microform Project, and the other Special Microform Projects affiliated with CRL.

CHARLES L. STANSIFER directs the Center of Latin American Studies, University of Kansas. His publications include several essays on contemporary Nicaragua.

ROBERTO G. TRUJILLO is Chief of the Foreign Language and Area Collections Department, Stanford University Libraries, as well as Curator for Stanford's Chicano Collections. He has compiled a number of bibliographies of Chicano publications.

ROBERT VALEÑO is Professor of Spanish, Georgetown University. His writings include the volume of poetry entitled Desde un oscuro ángulo (1983).

BARBARA G. VALK is Coordinator for Bibliographic Development, Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles. She also edits the Hispanic American Periodicals Index.

NANCY E. VAN DEUSEN recently received her M.L.S. from the University of Texas at Austin. She currently resides in Lima, Peru.

LESBIA ORTA VARONA is Microforms and Reserve Librarian, University of Miami.

DAVID ZUBATSKY is Research Library Relations Officer for the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). He served as Washington University's Latin American bibliographer during much of the 1970s, and has published in a variety of fields. His Latin American Literary Authors: An Annotated Guide to Bibliographies is scheduled for publication in 1986.
CONFERENCE PROGRAM
Latin American Masses and Minorities: Their Images and Realities
19 June
Wednesday
Forbes College

8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
REGISTRATION

8:00-9:30 a.m.
Subcommittee on Non-Print Media
Membership Committee
Subcommittee on Cuban Bibliography
Subcommittee of OCLC Users
Subcommittee of RLG Members
Subcommittee on Library Education

Coffee Shop
Coffee Shop
Library
Coffee Shop
Private Dining Room
Lower Lobby Room

9:45-11:15 a.m.
Editorial Board
Committee on Policy, Research, and Investigation
Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations
Subcommittee on Gifts & Exchanges
Joint Committee on Official Publications
Constitution and Bylaws Committee

Library
Dining Room
Private Dining Room
Dining Room
Coffee Shop
Lower Lobby Room

11:30-1:00 p.m.
Finance Committee
Nominating Committee (Ballot Counting)
Subcommittee on Reference Services
Subcommittee on National-Level Cooperation
Subcommittee on Bibliographic Instruction
Subcommittee on Cataloging and Bibliographic Technology

Library
Lower Lobby Room
Coffee Shop
Dining Room
Dining Room
Private Dining Room

1:00-2:15 p.m.
Lunch

2:15-4:15 p.m.
Committee on Library Operations and Services
Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation
Committee on Acquisitions
Committee on Bibliography

Library
Private Dining Room
Coffee Shop
Dining Room
2:30-3:30 p.m. Firestone Library, Second Floor, Data Base Management
An introduction to the RLIN system
Ellen Greenblatt, Princeton University

3:00-4:00 p.m. Firestone Library, Second Floor, Frelinghuysen Room
An introduction to technical processing (a slide-tape program)
Luisa Paster, Princeton University

4:15-5:15 p.m. Private Dining Room
HAPI
Barbara Valk, Chair, University of California-Los Angeles

5:30-7:30 p.m. LAMP Executive Committee Dinner
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Chair, University of Texas-Austin

5:30-7:45 Dinner

7:45-10:00 p.m. Private Dining Room
Executive Board

8:00-10:30 p.m. Television Room
"History and Development of Latinos on the Screen"
Mauricio Gerson, Producer/Director (New Jersey Network)

Schmidtmeyer, Peter. *Travels into Chile, over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821, with some sketches of the productions and agriculture; mines and metallurgy; inhabitants, history, and other features of America, particularly of Chile, and Arauco.* (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1824.)
20 June
Thursday
Woodrow Wilson School

9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. Lobby
REGISTRATION

9:00-11:00 a.m. Forbes College Television Room
"Crisis in Central America" Frontline documentary film

9:00-11:30 a.m. Room 8
LAMP
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Chair, University of Texas-Austin

11:30-1:00 p.m. Room 3
Guide to Resources
Paula H. Covington, Chair, Vanderbilt University

12:30-1:15 p.m. Room 8
New Member Orientation
Donald Wisdom, Library of Congress

1:00 p.m. State Dining Room
Book Exhibition Opening

1:30-2:50
Lunch

1:30-2:50
Serials Acquisition Interest Group No-Host Lunch
Jacqueline A. Rice

1:30-2:30 p.m. Firestone Library, Second Floor, Data Base Management
An introduction to the RLIN system
Ellen Greenblatt, Princeton University

3:00-3:45 p.m. Dodds Auditorium
OPENING SESSION
Dan C. Hazen, President, SALALM XXX, Visiting Scholar, Stanford University
Donald E. Stokes, Dean, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and Professor of Politics and Public Affairs
Paul E. Sigmund, Director, Program in Latin American Studies and Professor of Politics
Donald W. Koepp, University Librarian
Peter T. Johnson, Bibliographer for Latin America, Spain and Portugal
Ann Hartness-Kane, University of Texas-Austin
Rapporteur General: Charles S. Fineman, Northwestern University
3:45-4:30 p.m. El té (sin leche) con los libreros

State Dining Room

4:30-7:00 p.m. RESEARCH PANEL I: “Media and the Creation of Image”
Danilo H. Figueredo, Chair, New York Public Library
Focus: On how information is gathered, processed and presented; emphasizes the differences in the interpretation of Latin American current events as recorded by newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and motion pictures.

New York Times coverage of Latin America
Warren Hoge, New York Times
Latin American events and the Hispanic press: policy guidelines
Heberto Padilla, El Diario-La Prensa, New York City
Hispanic news coverage
Gustavo Godoy, S.I.N. Television Network
“Crisis in Central America”
Hoyt Austin, Public Television - Frontline
The world interpreted by the international press
Mauricio Gerson, New Jersey Network
Bernardo Avalos, Información Sistemática, Mexico City (discussant)
Rapporteur: Karen J. Lindvall, University of California-San Diego

7:30-9:00 p.m. BOOKDEALERS’ RECEPTION

Forbes College Terrace

Zumárraga, Juan de, 1468-1548. [Doctrina breve] Doctrina breve muy provechosa de las cosas que pertenecen a la fe catholica y a nuestra cristianidad en estilo llano para cumun inteligencia. (Tenuchtitlan, Mexico: Juan Cromberger, 1544.)
The Scheide Library
21 June  
Friday  
Woodrow Wilson School

8:45-11:00 a.m. Dodds Auditorium
RESEARCH PANEL II: "Masses and Minorities through Time"
Peter T. Johnson, Chair, Princeton University
Focus: On specific groups of people in the past; problems of reconstructing their individual and collective experiences; significance of difficulties encountered in research with documentation.
Political movements
Michael Jiménez, Princeton University
Las comunidades rurales en Puerto Rico
Fernando Picó, S.J., Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras
Labor organization
Gervasio Luis García, Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras
Women
Asunción Lavrin, Howard University
Jews
Judith Elkin, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
Rapporteur: David Block, Cornell University

11:00-11:30 a.m. State Dining Room
Bookdealers' coffeebreak

11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Dodds Auditorium
RESEARCH PANEL III: "Popular Culture"
Mary Henry, Chair, New York University
Focus: On literature, fotonovelas, comics, cinema, photographs as popular art; origins of expression; relationships to prevailing social and cultural conditions; problems encountered in research.
Photographs and pictorial research
Martha Davidson, Picture Collections: Latin America and The Caribbean
The movies and the masses
Patricia Aufderheide, In These Times
Popular art forms
James A. Findlay, Rhode Island School of Design
Fotonovelas and comics
Renata Lellep Fernández, Rutgers University
Rapporteur: Elba G. Barzelatto, Princeton Public Library
11:30-1:30 p.m.
RESEARCH PANEL IV: “Religion: Liberation Theology and the Evangelical and Pentecostal Churches”

Mark Grover, Chair, Brigham Young University
Focus: On religion and society; activities of churches in a political and social context; membership and gender and leadership considerations.
Religion, church and state
   Deborah Huntington, North American Congress on Latin America
Folk and popular religion
   Daniel Levine, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
Liberation theology
   Brother John Blazo, Maryknoll Order
Religion and rebellion
   Phillip Berryman, American Friends Service Committee
Rapporteur: Jane R. Orttung, Rutgers University

1:30-2:45 p.m.
Lunch
   Catalogers’ No-Host Lunch with Ben Tucker, Library of Congress

1:30-2:30 p.m.
   Firestone Library, Second Floor, Data Base Management
   Introduction to the RLIN system (in Spanish)
   Luisa Paster, Princeton University
   Waldina Zullo, Princeton University

2:45-4:45 p.m.
   Dodds Auditorium
RESEARCH PANEL V: “Migration and Immigration”

Nélida Pérez, Chair, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, City University of New York
Focus: On movement and settlement of non-elite groups over time; causes for migration and immigration; adjustment in the new area; physical and psychological considerations; economic and political considerations.
Problems in contemporary research on inter-American migration
   Christopher Mitchell, New York University
Squatter settlements
   Richard J. T. Moore, Princeton University
The other migrations: Caribbean migration to Western Europe
   Mark M. Miller, University of Delaware and the International Migration Review
Migration
   Saskia Sassen-Koob, Queens College, City University of New York
Rapporteur: David Block, Cornell University
2:45-4:45 p.m.
RESEARCH/LIBRARY PANEL I: "Overseas Communities and Library Collections"

Diana Lachatenere, Chair, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library

Focus: On constitution and evolution of these communities; their national survivals vs. integrative measures.

Anglophonic West Indies
Marcos Mason, Omni Enterprises
Judith Selakoff, Research Institute for the Study of Man

Cubans
Lesbia Varona, University of Miami

Dominicans
Sonia Bú-Larancuent, Asociación Comunal de Dominicanos Progresistas (New York City)

Haitians
Lionel Legros, Haitian Information Center (Brooklyn)

Rapporteur: Ana María Cobos, University of California-Los Angeles

Cuba Venice [1564?]
Richard Halliburton Map Collection
2:45-4:45 p.m. 
RESEARCH/LIBRARY PANEL II: "Documenting Black Culture in the Americas"

Howard Dodson, Chair, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library

Focus: On selected aspects of black culture, past and present; the creation of the literature or documentation; its collection by libraries.

Haiti
L. François Hoffmann, Princeton University

The Caribbean
Franklin Knight, The Johns Hopkins University

Brazil
Mary Karasch, Oakland University

Rapporteur: Sheila A. Milam, Harvard University

4:45-5:00 p.m.
Break

5:00-6:30 p.m. 
RESEARCH/LIBRARY PANEL III: "Mariel: Antecedentes y Consecuencias"

Reinaldo Arenas, Chair, Novelist

Focus: Describes and analyzes the intellectual environment in Cuba for writers and artists during the 1970s and discusses the activities of those members of the Mariel Generation (1980) now writing in the United States.

René Cifuentes, co-editor, Mariel

Miguel Correa, Novelist

Reinaldo García Ramos, El Diario-La Prensa (New York City)

Roberto Valero, Georgetown University (respondent)

Rapporteur: Rafael Coutín, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

5:00-6:30 p.m. 
RESEARCH/LIBRARY PANEL IV: "The Music of Latin American Masses and Minorities: Access, Relevance and Availability of Bibliographic Resources"

Malena Kuss, Chair, North Texas State University

Focus: On the relevance of existing bibliographic tools to specialists in fields other than music, with emphasis on: (1) the need to integrate existing bibliographic tools into the international information network; (2) criteria for the preparation of tools addressed specifically to the non-specialist; and (3) the need for composite tools of bibliographic control that would consolidate and centralize available materials in single volumes to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach.

Ronald H. Dolkart, California State University at Bakersfield

Donald S. Castro, California State Polytechnic University-Pomona

John Schechter, University of Washington
Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci
delle isole nuovamente trouate in quattro suoi viaggi.

The Scheide Library

7:00-9:00 p.m.
No-host dinner meeting of bibliographers responsible for Iberian Peninsula imprints
Ellen Brow, Harvard University

9:15-10:30 p.m.
Motion picture: Manos a la Obra: The Story of Operation Bootstrap. Gervasio Luis García, Commentator, Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras
9:00-11:00 a.m. \hspace{1em} \text{Bowl 2}

LIBRARY PANEL I: "Historical Dimensions of Collections"
Lionel V. Loroña, Chair, New York Public Library
Focus: On how and when significant collections of materials on revolutionary movements, ethnic groups, or topics were formed; role of individual and institutional initiative.

- Robert McNeil, Oxford University
- Margaret Johnson, British Library
- Lee H. Williams, Yale University
- Georgette Magassy Dorn, Library of Congress
- Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Harvard University
- Ann Hartness-Kane, University of Texas-Austin
- Howard Dodson, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library
- Roberto Trujillo, Stanford University
Rapporteur: David Block, Cornell University

9:00-11:00 a.m. \hspace{1em} \text{Bowl 1}

LIBRARY PANEL II: "The Literature of Outsiders I"
G. Rodney Phillips, Chair, New York Public Library
Focus: On literature of mass appeal; its creation and significance in society; collecting and organizing it; research users.

- Literary women and their works
  - Enid D'Oyley, University of Toronto
- Chicano literature
  - Barbara J. Robinson, University of California-Riverside
- Puerto Rican literature of the migration
  - Juan Flores, City University of New York
- Cordel
  - Laurence Hallewell, Ohio State University
Rapporteur: Jackie M. Dooley, University of California-San Diego
9:00-11:00 a.m. Dodds Auditorium
LIBRARY PANEL III: “Political Movements: Nicaragua as a Case Study”
Ruth Kaplan, Chair, North American Congress on Latin America
Focus: On literature produced by participants; identifying and collecting it.
   Charles L. Stansifer, University of Kansas
   Helen Cunningham, Business Latin America
   George Black, North American Congress on Latin America
   Alfonso Vijil, Libros Latinos
   David Atlee Phillips, Writer and formerly of the CIA
   Rapporteur: Daniel A. Foley, Tulane University

9:00-11:00 a.m. Bowl 5
LIBRARY PANEL IV: “The Literature of Outsiders II”
Paula H. Covington, Chair, Vanderbilt University
Focus: On literature created by special interest groups; research potentials.
   Political prisoners
      Luisa Pérez, Miami Public Library
   Women and revolution
      Ellen Calmus, Journalist
   Gay literature in the humanities and social sciences
      Robert W. Howes, British Library
   Rapporteur: Lesbia O. Varona, University of Miami

11:00-11:30 a.m. State Dining Room
Bookdealers’ coffeebreak

11:30-1:30 p.m.: Bowl 1
WORKSHOP I: “Women”
Karen Lindvall, Chair, University of California-San Diego
Biography of Latin American women
   Sara de Mundo Lo, University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana
Latin American women in the literature of the social sciences and the humanities
   Dolores Moyano Martin, Library of Congress
Argentine women’s organizations
   Gabriela Sonntag-Grigera, American Community Schools (Buenos Aires)
The Archives of the International Women’s Tribune Center
   Martita Midence, International Women’s Tribune Center
Women in the maquiladoras
   Karen Lindvall, University of California-San Diego
Latin American women and liberation theology
   Mina Jane Grothey, University of New Mexico
WORKSHOP II: "Puerto Rico"

Nélida Pérez, Chair, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, City University of New York

Focus: On non-elite groups; publishers and publications, from the Island and the U.S.; government documents; research centers; oral history; on diverse aspects of publishing and collecting.

María de los Angeles Castro, Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras

Carmen Mí Costa de Ramos, Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras

José Olmo, Rutgers University

Amilcar Tirado, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, City University of New York

Mawe, John, 1764-1829. Travels in the interior of Brazil, particularly in the gold and diamond districts of that country, by authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal: including a voyage to the Rio de la Plata and an historical sketch of the revolution of Buenos Aires. (London: Longman, Hurst, Reese, Orme, and Brown, 1812.)
WORKSHOP III: "Base Level Cataloging"

Sharon Moynahan, Chair, University of New Mexico

Focus: The access and research implications of cataloging description and classification which does not meet full USMARC standards. How does a library balance the loss of certain access points, such as subject headings, against the likelihood of an ever increasing and inaccessible backlog? Viewpoints from various sectors of the library community should illustrate the complexity of the problem and the importance of a well-constructed solution.

Cecilia Sercan, Cornell University
David Zubatsky, OCLC
Mark Grover, Brigham Young University
Rick Ricard, Library of Congress

1:30-3:30 p.m.
Lunch

3:30-5:30 p.m. Dodds Auditorium
WORKSHOP IV: "The Creation of Literature of Political Transition: Sources and Acquisitions"

Basil Malish, Chair, Library of Congress

Focus: On political parties and interest groups involved with campaign literature; how to identify and obtain diverse materials.

Argentina
  Nicolás Rossi, Libros Argentinos
  María Cristina Capel, Librería del Plata

Uruguay
  Juan Risso, Librería Linardi y Risso

Bolivia
  Alfredo Montalvo, Editorial Inca

Nicaragua
  Alfonso Vijil, Libros Latinos

Chile
  P. H. Henríquez, Institute for International Development, Harvard University
3:30-5:30 p.m.  WORKSHOP V: “Solving Reference Questions: Small and Medium Sized Libraries”
Joseph P. Consoli, Chair, Princeton University
Focus: Discussion of selected reference questions received from university students and scholars during the past year which bear upon sources produced by non-trade publishers and emphasize topics involving masses and minorities; how questions were interpreted; sources used; solutions.
   Carmen Mí Costa de Ramos, Universidad de Puerto Rico-Río Piedras
   Mercedes Benítez-Sharpless, Lafayette College
   Mary George, Princeton University
   Sue Norman, Dickinson College
   Marian Goslinga, Florida International University

3:30-5:30 p.m.  WORKSHOP VI: “Solving Reference Questions: Large Research Libraries”
Georgette Magassy Dorn, Chair, Library of Congress
Focus: Discussion of selected reference questions received from university students and scholars during the past year which bear upon sources produced by non-trade publishers and emphasize topics involving masses and minorities; how questions were interpreted; sources used; solutions.
   Rosa Abella, University of Miami
   Danilo H. Figueredo, New York Public Library
   Iliana Sonntag, San Diego State University
   Ann Hartness-Kane, University of Texas-Austin
   Mina Jane Grothey, University of New Mexico
   Margaret Johnson, British Library

3:30-5:30 p.m.  Interest Group in Spanish and Portuguese Paleography
   Patricia Marks, Princeton University
   David Block, Cornell University

9:00-10:30 p.m.  Motion picture: Improper Conduct (Néstor Almendros and Orlando Jiménez-Leal, Directors) Reinaldo Arenas, commentator
9:00-11:30 a.m. Dodds Auditorium
LIBRARY PANEL V: “Can Research Libraries Support the Study of Latin America’s Masses and Minorities through the Age of Information Technology? An Agenda for the Future”
Dan C. Hazen, Chair, Stanford University
Focus: On the organizational, conceptual, structural, and technological constraints, local and national, that limit libraries as they address the types of needs highlighted during this conference; explorations of strategies for the future.
Complexities of cooperation
  John Hébert, Library of Congress
  Carl Deal, University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana (respondent)
National context
  Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, University of Texas-Austin
  Cecelia Shores, Center for Research Libraries, LAMP (respondent)
  Juanita Doares, New York Public Library (respondent)
New technology
  David Zubatsky, OCLC
  Barbara Valk, University of California-Los Angeles
  Roberto Trujillo, Stanford University (respondent)
Rapporteur: Rachel B. Miller, University of Kansas

11:30-12:30 p.m.
Subcommittee and committee meetings Rooms 5, 7, 10, 11, (as necessary) and Bowl 5

12:30-1:30 p.m.
Committee on Library Operations and Services Room 3
Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation Room 9
Committee on Acquisitions Room 8
Committee on Bibliography Room 12

1:30-3:30 p.m.
Lunch

2:15-3:30 p.m.
Executive Board Room 8

3:30-5:00 p.m.
Dodds Auditorium
CLOSING SESSION
  Dan C. Hazen, Stanford University
  Suzanne Hodgman, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Rapporteur General: Charles S. Fineman, Northwestern University
INSTRUCCION CON
TRA LAS CERIMONIAS,
y Ritos que vfan los Indios confor-
me al tiempo de su inti-
delidad.

CAPITULO PRIMERO
Delas idolatrías.

OMVN es casi a todos los Indios adorar Guscas,
Idolos, Quebradas, Peñas, o Piedras grandes, Cer-
ros, Cumbres de montes, Manantiales, Fuentes, y
finalmente cualquier cosa de naturaleza que pa-
rezca notable y diferenciada de las demás.

1. Item es común adorar el Sol, la luna, Estrellas, el Lu-
zero del día, y la tarde, las Cabrillas, y

5. Los defuntos, o sus sepulturas, así de los antepasados, como de los
Indios y Christianos.

4. Los Serranos particularmente adoran el relámpago, el Trueno, el Rayo
llamando el Nártico. Item el arco del Cielo (el cual también es re-
renciado por los indios de los Llanos). Item las tempestades, los toruell-
os, o remolinos de viento, las lluvias, el granizo. Item los Serranos
adoran los montones de piedras que hacen en ellos mismos en las llanuras
o encruzijadas, o en cumbres de montes, que en el Cuzco y en los Co-
llas se llaman Apariencias, y en otras partes las llaman Cotorays, runos
por otros vocablos. Finalmente adoran qualesquier otros mochadas
de piedras donde hallan asuerte echado piedras, coca, maya, figas,
trapus y otras cosas diferentes. Y en algunas partes de los Llanos am
ay destonopaco.

3. Los Yungas especialmente de los Andes, o otros Indios que viven en
A

tierras

Acosta, José de, 1540-1600. Confesionario para los curas de
indios. Con la instrucciones contra sus ritos: y exhortacion para
ayudar a bien morir: y summa de sus Privilegios: y forma de
impedimentos del matrimonio. Compuesto y traduzido en las
lenguas Quichua y Aymara. Por autoridad del Concilio Provincial
de Lima, del año de 1583. (Ciudad de los Reyes: Antonio
Ricardo, 1585.)
The Scheide Library