Warm greetings from Michigan! Hard to believe that it is mid-November and the holiday season is just beginning. Next week is Thanksgiving when many of us in the U.S. will indulge in our favorite foods and traditions. For me Thanksgiving is also a prelude to the Feria Internacional del Libro (FIL) in Guadalajara. I am looking forward to seeing many of you there. But before I began packing, here are some updates from the SALALM presidency…

Planning for SALALM LVI in Philadelphia is well underway. By now you will have seen the conference announcement. I encourage you to participate by submitting a paper or panel proposal. I also ask that you share the conference announcement widely. One of my hopes is that we will approach the topic of memory and human rights archives from many perspectives, so I welcome proposals from SALALMistas and non-SALALMistas alike.

Let me also remind you that SALALM is once again sponsoring two types of travel grants, the ENLACE Travel Awards and the Presidential Travel Fellowship. If you are interested in applying or know of someone who is, please visit <http://www.salalm.org/conference/enlace.html> and <http://www.salalm.org/conference/presidentialtravel.html> for more details.

Joe Holub and David Murray have been busy with local arrangements in Philadelphia. Currently, they are designing the conference web site, which will launch in the coming weeks. Joe and David have also asked me to visit in January to catch up on their activities and see the conference site for myself. I can’t wait! Look for my report in February.

From my previous message, you know that the e-SALALM initiative is gaining steam. The e-SALALM Ad-hoc Committee is already hard at work…

Continued on page 107…
The Newsletter...

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Advertising:$125 per 6 x 9 inch (17 x 24 cm) page ($100 if same advertisement is repeated in three consecutive issues). Portions of a page are charged pro rata. SALALM members receive a 20% discount. Send ad copy and correspondence to the Secretariat (address below).

Subscription: Free to members; non-members may subscribe for $25 per year. For information on subscriptions, or personal or institutional membership, or other information on SALALM, contact the Executive Secretary, Hortensia Calvo or the Program Coordinator, Carol Avila.

From the Editor...

Welcome to the end of the year issue, which includes the first batch of rapporteur reports from SALALM LV in Providence; information on new exhibits and publications; some pieces celebrating Mario Vargas Llosas’ recent Nobel Prize in Literature; and the dospuntocero column. In addition, we remember SALALM members and friends who have passed on. Finally, we have a special tribute to Cesar Rodríguez who is retiring this year. We wish him all the best in this new chapter of his life.

Thanks, as always, to all of our contributors for writing the pieces and sending the photographs which bring SALALM’s work to life.

Until February, I hope you have a warm holiday season and a great new year!

Your Editor,

Daisy V. Domínguez
The City College of New York, CUNY

Contributors and Correspondents...

David Block, Peter S. Bushnell, Paula Covington, Daisy V. Domínguez, Ramón Ferrera, Bridget Gazzo, Luis A. González, Pamela Graham, Marne Grinolds, Alison Hicks, Ellen Jaramillo, AJ Johnson, Peter T. Johnson, Sarah A. Buck Kachaluba, Andrés Linardi, Nerea A. Llamas, Stephanie Rocio Miles, Richard Phillips, Deb Raftus, Marisol Ramos, Barbara Valk, Geoff West, Gayle Williams, John B. Wright
From the Executive Secretary...
The SALALM Secretariat wishes everyone a wonderful holiday season!

Hortensia Calvo
Executive Secretary

Carol Avila
Program Coordinator

Salalm honorary members

Felix Reichman, elected 1970
Arthur Gropp, elected 1972
Nettie Lee Benson, elected 1977
Emma Simonson, elected 1977
Irene Zimmerman, elected 1977
Marietta Daniels Shepard, elected 1978
A. Curtis Wilgus, elected 1978
Alice Ball, elected 1984
Peter de la Garza, elected 1989
Don Wisdom, elected 1991
Pauline Collins, elected 1997
Carl Deal, elected 1997
Suzanne Hodgman, elected 1997
Rosa Q. Mesa, elected 1997
Iliana Sonntag Blay, elected 1997
Laurence Hallewell, elected 1998
Juan Risso, elected 1998
Alma T. Jordan, elected 1999
Dolores M. Martin, elected 1999
Jane Garner, elected 2005
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, elected 2005
Peter Johnson, elected 2005
Barbara Valk, elected 2006
Robert McNeil, elected 2006
Ann Hartness, elected 2008
Nelly S. González, elected 2009

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MACH
Susan Bach
Members News

A Tribute to Cesar Rodríguez

News of Cesar Rodriguez’s retirement gives a new meaning to the overused expression “shock and awe.” We’re all shocked at the prospect of losing Cesar as our colleague and friend, but we realize that retirement is pretty awesome, and we hope that he will enjoy it.

Cesar is a native Peruvian, born in Callao. He came to the United States with his mother and brothers in 1957 and got a good Queens (New York) public education before taking an Associates’ degree at Concordia College. Cesar joined the Marine Corps in 1965 and served a tour in Viet Nam. After his discharge, he earned a bachelors and MLS at Queen’s College while he worked in corporate libraries to pay the rent.

Cesar began his 35-year career at Yale in 1976, working first at the Economic Growth Center and then as Curator of the Latin American Collection. During those years, he provided a strong, reassuring presence to his colleagues and received ample commendations for the support that he offered Yale’s scholarly community.

Enter SALALM. As far as the Newsletter is concerned, Cesar was never a new member. However, by 1990, he was ensonced as the Yale curator and attended SALALM XXXV as his university’s representative (see below). During his twenty-year membership, Cesar was generous with his time and energy. He served on a full range of committees and chaired the Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation and the Nominating Committee. Cesar was president of SALALM XLV, a meeting that appropriately focused on Andean Studies and featured the renowned Peruvian historian María Rostworowski as its keynote speaker.

Cesar is an indefatigable traveler. He logged many thousands of frequent flyer miles on Yale’s behalf. I will never forget our sacking of the Brazilian ministry libraries in Brazilia after the 1990 Rio meeting. Peter Stern, Cesar and I would visit the ministries by day (reflecting Oscar Niemeyer’s obsessive planning, the libraries are located in the same place in each building) repeating the mantra “somos bibliotecarios estrangeiros.” These simple words and Cesar’s bright smiles invariably unleashed a torrent of books and journals that we took to our hotel and wrapped by night (Cesar’s packages were always the neatest). It didn’t take Peter and me long to realize that we needed those bright smiles up front.

Cesar and his wife, Daisy, have redeemed those frequent flyer miles and added many of their own
with trips to the British Isles (Daisy is a big Sherlock Holmes aficionada) and the European continent (they really know their Berlin). I expect that travel forms an important part of their retirement plans, but whatever your plans, Cesar, let us sprinkle them with love and best wishes.

David Block
University of Texas, Austin

Robert A. McNeil (1946-2010)
An Appreciation

That Robert McNeil was “someone special” was obvious to SALALM members from their first encounters with him. First, there was this sense that behind everything serious Robert would say lurked a bit of humor, just waiting to pop out; one knew it would happen as soon as his grin began to twist just a tiny bit to the left. He could quote English poetry – from 16th century Cowper to Housman’s *A Shropshire Lad* – at amazing length, and then switch seamlessly to beat out the charms of *Lydia the Tattooed Lady* or the more suggestive of Noel Coward’s lyrics. His Spanish was inventive, and like all his languages, tinged with a hint of Oxbridge. (He liked to mention a “JAG-oo-ah” from “Muh-NAG-oo-ah” “Nick-uh-RAG-oo-ah.”) His familiarity with other languages was stunning; when he claimed a “smattering,” you sensed he wasn’t far from a native speaker. He knew Trollope as well as any English literature scholar, and wasn’t far behind on Pope. It’s little wonder he was a terror on his pub’s Trivial Pursuit team, or that the *Guardian* crossword offered only a momentary challenge to Robert. But all this erudition never got in the way of good conversation and fun times.

A good bit of his energy and sense of fun no doubt came from his mother. Catherine McNeil and I took a trip on the London Eye, that gigantic ferris wheel, when she was 90. I felt a bit timid about having all that clear plastic below my feet, but not she; she was right out at the edge of our pod, pointing out sights and locating her neighborhood. That neighborhood was Bounds Green, where Robert grew up in a row house that had once belonged to his grandparents. His parents’ own place had been bombed out in World War II. She was immensely proud of Robert’s remarkable performance as a student growing up. It was that performance that led to his acceptance at Clare College at Cambridge, a college with some of the most beautiful gardens in that charming university town. There Robert studied medieval languages, especially medieval French and Spanish, but also English and Latin.

Robert went on to receive a diploma in librarianship from University College London. He first joined the Bodleian Library at Oxford as Hispanic cataloger, but soon assumed the role for Hispanic and LatinAmericanacquisitions. He waslater simultaneously Superintendent of the Radcliffe Camera, one of Oxford and the Bodleian’s most photographed buildings. Robert


David C. Murray (Temple University) has published “Exploring Philadelphia: Walking Tours and Libraries in the Center City” in *College & Research Libraries News* 71, no. 10 (November 2010): 543-546. To view the full article, visit: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/71/10/543.full>
loved Oxford as he did Cambridge, traditional rivalries notwithstanding. He appreciated the golden glow of the Oxford Cotswold stone, the city’s stupendous architecture, and its music. He was a generous host to visiting U.S. librarians. Many colleagues of SALALM and their friends, families, and colleagues have fond memories of their rare opportunity to climb on out on the roof of the Camera and enjoy Matthew Arnold’s “city of dreaming spires.” Robert would happily and nimbly leap around the edge of the roof pointing out sites and the histories he knew so well, and friends still recount these very special moments. He once conducted a more formal tour, resplendent in his academic regalia, of an exhibition of the Bodleian’s Hispanic holdings for the King and Queen of Spain, circumspectly side-stepping questions about how these early Spanish manuscripts came to the British Isles. As a testament to Robert’s wit and charm, Queen Sophia invited him to come visit when he was next in Madrid.

He edited a 17th century version of Francisco Núñez Pineda y Bascuñan’s Cautiverio féliz that was discovered in the Bodleian (Suma y epílogo de lo más esencial que contiene el libro intitulado Cautiverio feliz, y guerras dilatadas del Reino de Chile. Santiago: Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía y Ediciones Universidad Católica de Chile, 1984) and this led to his interest in Latin American literature and history, and to his membership in SALALM. In 1990, Robert and Barbara Valk edited the second edition of Latin American Studies: A Basic Guide to Sources, long considered the basic resource for librarians, students, and researchers in the field. In 1992, they received the José Toribio Medina award for this outstanding contribution to research and scholarship in Latin American Studies. Robert served on and chaired a number of committees. He was especially active on PRI (Policy, Research and Investigation) and the Editorial Board. He co-chaired the local arrangements of the London conference (1978). Robert served as President of SALALM in 1994-95 and edited the proceedings of the conference he planned: Societies under Constraint: Economic and Social Pressures in Latin America (1997). He was elected an honorary member of SALALM in 2006. Before his retirement and illness, he began work on a book of Latin American travelers with me; I much hope to continue work on it with another SALALM colleague.

Sharing time with Robert at SALALM was always a joy. He seemed to have a natural instinct for the restaurants with the most interesting menus and the best wine lists, and he knew his wines well. There were bits and pieces of adventure, too. There was the Rio meeting, during which Robert was always to be seen in the jeans with mustard stains he called his “war wounds” – they had been inflicted by street toughs in Buenos Aires. He enjoyed travel, and would often plan trips around SALALM conferences. In the U.S., he saw a wide range of sites, from the horse farms of Kentucky to the music clubs of New Orleans and the wine country of California; from the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona to the metropoles of Los Angeles and New York. No hiker, he nonetheless joined a group of us to explore the cloud forest in Costa Rica and never complained about all the mud. He toured the mining regions of Brazil, encountering a fellow Clare graduate who ran a hostelry there and happily served us all a proper tea, Brazilian style.

He also loved traveling in his own country, sharing its historic places with “SALALMi’s”. An outing could include a visit to a manor house, a local church, and a drive through the Cotswold countryside on a summer day, replete with big band tapes of the Ray Noble era blaring out the windows, as Robert joined in singing “Lady of Spain” for all the cows to enjoy.

The world of Latin American bibliography and scholarship is not quite the same without Robert McNeil. The wit, the charm, the intellect that he shared with us will be much missed. The memories, the wonderful memories, live on among us.

Paula Covington
Vanderbilt University

Barbara Valk
University of California, Los Angeles

More Remembrances of Robert A. McNeil by SALALM Members

I am fortunate that my first years in SALALM overlapped with the time that Robert was active and attending meetings. He infused our gatherings with humor and good cheer and was an exemplary model of a scholar and librarian. We missed Robert for many years and I am truly saddened by his passing. May our good memories live for a very long time and may he rest in peace.

Pamela Graham
Columbia University
In addition to his contribution to SALALM, Robert played an active role in its smaller-scale UK equivalent ACLAIIR (previously ACOLAM) throughout his career. He was Chair of ACLAIIR from 1996 until 2001 and he remained on the Committee until his illness forced him to step down in 2005. Robert chaired meetings with great enthusiasm, good humor and a sense of purpose. He left the organization in a healthy state, particularly financially, from which we have benefitted. I particularly remember his determination that annual business meetings should be enjoyable social events too, and also make a profit. How he did it, I wish I knew in these straightened times, as we are a lot more frugal now. I know I am not remembering with advantages. He remains in the fond memory of all his fellow committee members.

Geoff West
British Library

Like others, I have missed Robert McNeil over the past few years. Robert was always intelligent, eloquent, and pleasant. In addition to the works cited above, he also wrote *The Humboldt Current: Northern European Naturalists in Latin America: A Bibliographical Survey, 1799-1859*.

Que descanse en paz.

Richard Phillips
University of Florida

Robert was a friend from the first SALALM I attended in 1979 and it was always a pleasure to see him. I had the happy duty of working with Robert when he was President and I was Chair of Local Arrangements for the 1995 meeting, hosted by the University of Georgia Libraries. He was so easy going to work with. We managed all of our planning via e-mail and never had to resort to an international phone call, though the UGA Libraries powers that be had given me permission to do so. He arrived a day ahead of the meeting with presents for Laura Shedenhelm (my right hand person, especially for exhibits!) and me to express his appreciation for all our hard work.

Robert was one of the funniest, smartest individuals I’ve had the pleasure to know. I’ve missed him since his last SALALM appearance in 2005 and knew this day would come all too soon.

Gayle Williams
Florida International University

Matthew R. Hershey (1967-2010)
In Memoriam

Matt Hershey died on September 26, 2010 after a four-year struggle with melanoma. As the sales representative for Scholarly Resources and Thomson-Gale, and subsequently the national sales manager for Gale-Cengage Learning, I had the opportunity to work with him for nearly twenty years. Involved with the NACLA Archive microfilming project, as well as the Princeton University Latin American ephemera microfilming, I found that he readily grasped the significance of these primary sources as ones offering a broader perspective on the various realities that ordinary lives experienced daily. The material clearly was far more than a product to sell; indeed, for Matt it became a mission to offer these voices to other libraries unable to collect such documentation in the intense manner that occurred at NACLA and that Princeton handled routinely.

Matt earned his undergraduate degree in English from Pennsylvania State University and his MFA from the University of Delaware. An avid runner, gardener, fisherman, and cook, Matt thrived outdoors but was also dedicated to his profession in publishing as it experienced transition from print and microform to digital format. His mentoring role within the corporate structure received accolades. His active mind matched his wry humor that continued into his final weeks and days, as e-mails to me attest: “(I) am very much at peace and comfortable; turning my creative energies to poetry…” Kathleen Hartwell, his wife of 19 years, survives him as do his two daughters Molly (age 12) and Madeline (age 10). Donations in his memory may be made to the Melanoma Research Foundation <http://donations.melanoma.org/cart/checkout> or to Crossing the Finish Line <http://www.crossingthefinishline.org/ways-to-donate.asp#memorials>.

Peter T. Johnson
Princeton University (retired)
Institutional News

Student Photo Exhibit at the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection

The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection is excited to announce its first annual Student Photo Exhibit “This Summer I...” featuring photos taken by students in the course of their summer research projects. The exhibit grew out of the idea of using an existing 8-foot high freestanding, two-paneled display board for student photos. Members of the Institute of Latin American Studies Student Association (ILASSA) were asked about their interest in mounting exhibits for display in the Benson Collection Reading Room. In response, one of the ILASSA representatives suggested the idea of highlighting summer research work done in Latin America or among U.S. Latinos, an idea which was well received by other students in the room. Benson Collection librarians sent announcements to students via various departmental lists, faculty announcements and on the Benson Collection’s Facebook page. Librarians also followed up with periodic reminders to students about taking pictures to document their summertime research activities so that by the end of the summer, 18 students were participating in the photo exhibit.

Each student sent between ten and fifteen images, along with a picture of themselves and a short paragraph about their research. Photos were submitted from research projects in the U.S., Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and South America, with Mexico and Guatemala having the most complete representation. Entries came from graduate and undergraduate students in the Institute of Latin American Studies; the departments of Spanish and Portuguese, Education, Government, and Communications were also well represented (plus miscellaneous others).

The purpose of the exhibit is to illustrate the work that students conduct during summer research trips and to help connect people with others sharing similar interests. In particular, the Benson Collection wants to highlight the contribution of students to academia as well as numerous causes throughout the Americas. Each student’s paragraph summarizes their research and, in conjunction with their photos, provides an immediacy and context otherwise hard to capture.
Photos from the exhibit—now planned as an annual event—will be archived to build a record of student research to serve future classes and scholars. In addition, one student, who is researching how the Sandinistas construct history through murals in Nicaragua, agreed to donate digital copies of the hundreds of photos taken during her summer research.

From a library point-of-view, this exhibit will serve to increase and underscore students’ sense of the Benson Collection as their space—reflective of their interests, work, and aspirations. The exhibit will be on display through the end of 2011 in the main reading room of the Benson Collection and may also be seen on our Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/album.php?aid=237494&id=2210222816>.

AJ Johnson
University of Texas, Austin

Photograph by Vanessa Martinez whose summer research project was on families of Mexican migrants who receive remittances. Pictured in the photo is an indigenous rights group in the Zócalo of the Distrito Federal protesting the lack of formal work opportunities.

UConn’s Spanish Women’s Magazines
digital project Complete!

The Thomas J. Dodd Research Center <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu/> at the University of Connecticut (UConn) is pleased to announce the completion of the digital project, Women’s Magazine Digital Collection <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu/collections/spanwomen.htm>, with the digitization of 19 titles from the Spanish Periodicals and Newspapers Collection and one title from the Puerto Rican Collection. The digital copies are available through the Internet Archive <http://www.archive.org/> and the UConn Digital Collections site <http://digitalcollections.uconn.edu/>. They are available in several different formats and the text is searchable. A complete listing of all the digitized materials can also be found at <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu/collections/spanwomen.htm>

These unique newspapers written for an elite female audience showcase such things as short historical stories, poems, and advice columns (for both men and women) about the proper behavior of ladies at any age. They also contained things like beautiful
colored and engraved images with the latest news about Paris fashion; music sheets for polka and other music specifically composed for the magazines; and patterns for needlework, to name just a few. These magazines are an amazing window to understand the social dimensions of women in 19th century Spain and Puerto Rico.

The core of this digital collection comes from the Spanish Periodicals and Newspapers Collection, gathered by the famed bibliophile Juan Perez de Guzman y Boza – the Duque de T’ Serclaes, twin brother to Manuel Perez de Guzman y Boza, and Marqués de Jerez de los Caballeros – whose whole collection was bought by Archer Milton Huntington for the library at the Hispanic Society of America. Unfortunately, the collection from the Duque de T’ Serclaes was broken up after his death and divided among his heirs. As of today, no one knows where all the different parts of his collections (books, incunabula, paintings, etc.) are located. But, in the 1970s, UConn acquired what we believe is his complete newspaper collection. The collection spans three centuries with the bulk of material covering 1800 to 1840, although it also includes materials from the 18th and early 20th century.

Because of the success of this digital project, we have decided to start a new digital project to digitize a selection of 18th century Spanish newspapers. We hope to be done with this new project by May 2011. Please stay tuned for more news!

Marisol Ramos
University of Connecticut

Needlework sample for table covering, black and white print, in Correo de la Moda (Madrid) 1852, no. 10 p. 161. Photo courtesy of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center’s Archives &Special Collections.
Color print of hat styles from Paris in Correo de la Moda (Madrid) 1852, no. 28, p. 448. Photo courtesy of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center's Archives & Special Collections.

Link to Salalm with LALA-L!

Lala-l (Latin Americanist Librarians’ Announcements List) is the official electronic discussion group for SALALM members. Learn more about SALALM and your colleagues between newsletters by subscribing to lala-l! Send the message SUBSCRIBE LALA-L to <listserv@listserv.fiu.edu>. Since this is a moderated list, the list owner reserves the right to contact the SALALM Secretariat to confirm membership when a request is received. Once you’re enrolled on lala-l, send your messages to <lala-l@listserv.fiu.edu>.

Gayle Williams, Lala-l listowner
Committees and Committee Members, 2010/2011  
(Based on membership renewals and current as of 11/15/10)

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Cecilia Sercán
Claire-Lise Benaud
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**Announcements**

**Mario Vargas Llosa**  
**2010 Nobel Prize in Literature**

On October 7, 2010, the Swedish Academy awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature to Mario Vargas Llosa “for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual’s resistance, revolt, and defeat.”

Peruvian-born Mario Vargas Llosa (1936—) has long been one of the world’s most celebrated writers and intellectuals. Together with Julio Cortázar (Argentina), Carlos Fuentes (México), and Gabriel García Márquez (the 1982 Nobel laureate from Colombia), Vargas Llosa was a key figure in the literary movement known as the Boom, which brought international recognition to Latin American narrative during the 1960s.

In 1962, Mario Vargas Llosa achieved critical success by winning the Biblioteca Breve Prize for his first novel, *La ciudad y los perros* (*The Time of the Hero*). His next two novels solidified his reputation as a master storyteller: *La casa verde* (*The Green House*, 1966) and *Conversación en la catedral* (*Conversation in the Cathedral*, 1969), which explores political power and repression under a dictatorial regime in 1950s Perú. In *La tía Julia y el escribidor* (*Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter*, 1977), Vargas Llosa introduced humor as a new element in his writing. *


Over the course of his prolific career, Vargas Llosa has written more than 40 books of fiction, literary criticism, and political journalism. His works of fiction have been translated into as many as 30 languages. He is a regular contributor to the newspaper *El País* (Madrid) and the cultural review *Letras Libres* in Mexico City. He has also served as a visiting professor and/or writer-in-residence at prominent universities in Europe, the United States, and Puerto Rico.

The Nobel Prize recently awarded to Mario Vargas Llosa crowns a career of extraordinary accomplishments as a writer and intellectual.

**References**


Luis A. Gonzalez  
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The awarding of the 2010 Nobel Prize in Literature to Mario Vargas Llosa (b. 1936, Perú) confirms the international critical acclaim conferred on Ibero-American letters by the Swedish Academy. Since the creation of the award in 1901, the Nobel Literature Prize has been awarded 103 times to 107 Nobel Laureates. In some years, the prize has been awarded to more than one candidate, as in 1904, when French poet Frédéric Mistral (1830—1914) and Spanish playwright José de Echegaray y Eizaguirre (1832—1916) shared the Nobel. Throughout the prize’s history, 12 of the 107 laureates have come from Latin America (6), Spain (5), and Portugal (1).

Arranged in chronological order, the list below contains the names of the 12 Ibero-American writers who have won the Nobel in Literature. For each author, excerpts are quoted describing the Swedish Academy’s motivation for bestowing the award.

1904 José de Echegaray y Eizaguirre (Spain, playwright) shared with Frédéric Mistral (France, poet)
“in recognition of the numerous and brilliant compositions which, in an individual and original manner, have revived the great traditions of the Spanish drama”

1922 Jacinto Benavente (Spain, playwright)

“for the happy manner in which he has continued the illustrious traditions of the Spanish drama”

1945 Gabriela Mistral (Chile, poet)

“for her lyric poetry which, inspired by powerful emotions, has made her name a symbol of the idealistic aspirations of the entire Latin American world”

1956 Juan Ramón Jiménez (Spain, poet)

“for his lyrical poetry, which in Spanish language constitutes an example of high spirit and artistical purity”

1967 Miguel Angel Asturias (Guatemala, novelist)

“for his vivid literary achievement, deep-rooted in the national traits and traditions of Indian peoples of Latin America”

1971 Pablo Neruda (Chile, poet)

“for a poetry that with the action of an elemental force brings alive a continent’s destiny and dreams”

1977 Vicente Aleixandre (Spain, poet)

“for a creative poetic writing which illuminates man’s condition in the cosmos and in present-day society, at the same time representing the great renewal of the traditions of Spanish poetry between the wars”

1982 Gabriel García Márquez (Colombia, novelist)

“for his novels and short stories, in which the fantastic and the realistic are combined in a richly composed world of imagination, reflecting a continent’s life and conflicts”

1989 Camilo José Cela (Spain, novelist)

“for a rich and intensive prose, which with restrained compassion forms a challenging vision of man’s vulnerability”

1990 Octavio Paz (Mexico, poet)

“for impassioned writing with wide horizons, characterized by sensuous intelligence and humanistic integrity”

1998 José Saramago (Portugal, novelist)

“who with parables sustained by imagination, compassion and irony continually enables us once again to apprehend an elusive reality”

2010 Mario Vargas Llosa (Perú, novelist)

“for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual’s resistance, revolt, and defeat”

References


Luis A. González
Indiana University
SALALM LV

The Future of Latin American Library Collections and Research: Contributing and Adapting to New Trends in Research Libraries
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
July 23-27, 2010

ENVISIONING AND SHAPING THE FUTURE OF LATIN AMERICAN AND AREA STUDIES COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCH
Panel 1, July 25, 2010, 11:15 am-1:00 pm

Moderator: Nerea Llamas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Presenters: David Block, The University of Texas at Austin; Dan Hazen, Harvard University, Cambridge; James Simon, Center for Research Libraries, Chicago
Rapporteur: Daisy V. Domínguez, The City College of New York, CUNY, New York

In his presentation, “What’s Paper Doing in the Electronic Library?,” David Block began by alluding to his presentation at SALALM 53 in New Orleans and discussing where we stand vis-à-vis electronic library material. He noted that the world economic crisis has only precipitated our economic tipping point. Several indicators show that we are already at a broader tipping point. Several studies – particularly the 2009 Ithaca Faculty Survey see: <http://www.ithaka.org/ithaka-s-r/research/faculty-surveys-2000-2009/Faculty%20Study%202009.pdf> – found that faculty prefer and expect electronic access to library material. Some administrators are now calling print books “declining assets.” Finally, data on U.S. e-book sales show a jump from under $40 million in mid 2009 to over $90 million in early 2010. This year, e-book revenues may top $500 million.

Block showed digital journal collections on various platforms: the Universidad de Sao Paolo <http://www.revistasusp.sibi.usp.br/scielo.php?lng=en> which has a SciELO-like platform; the Universidad de los Andes in Venezuela <http://saber.ula.ve>; and the Revista de Biologia Marina y Oceanografía <http://www.revbiolmar.cl/> which operates on a DSpace model. Block suggested that librarians can work to bring these various efforts together in order to make them as accessible as SCIELO or Redalyc.

Next, Block presented a slide with a quote by Ross Atkinson, former Cornell Associate University Librarian for Collections, who in 2003 noted that “[t]he greatest redundancy among research libraries may be in the area of human resources. We do need to ask at some point whether every institution must have a selector for every subject – and to consider whether some parts of local collections might be built by selectors at other institutions.” Block noted that this speaks to the current experiments and trends in libraries like the one at Columbia University and Cornell University where the two institutions share a Slavic Studies specialist and are about to share a Latin American Studies specialist; the deskilling of our profession; and the downsizing of cataloging staff under the assumption that electronic material requires less processing and maintenance.

Block noted that at the SALALM 1956 meeting, Chinsegut Recommendation no. 3 read “That interested libraries explore the possibilities and feasibility of maintaining on a cooperative basis one or more full-time acquisitions agents in Latin America.” Early on, SALALM members envisioned building collections based on the working relationships that have materialized between librarians and libreros. However, a look at the distribution of books that our libraries hold indicates that rather than everything falling into place, we have more of what Block calls a “Goldilocks distribution,” (not too much and not too little, but just right) where 30% of Block’s 490 title sample had between 6 and 15 copies of a book but 69 books weren’t in any library. Block suggested that we need a more even distribution.

Block made several suggestions for what to do going forward. First, we should harvest digital content already available by, for example, cancelling print subscriptions to material that is available via Redalyc and SciELO. We can also acquire digital data from statistical bureaus, electoral tribunals, and public opinion polls via vendors who would negotiate access.

One of the conclusions of the 2008 Janus collection development meeting was that libraries should set aside funds to work on retro-conversion of analog material to supplement digitization projects like Google Books. Vendors could serve as mediators in this capacity. We can also work on procon; that is, work on capturing digitized work published by universities to make them better known and more affordable. We should work with vendors, libraries and research bureaus to gain digital rights to scholarly communication.

Block envisions a new model of collection development with less duplication and a wider spectrum
of material even if we pay higher costs for it. Addressing vendors, Block said that librarians understand that part of their business is in buying the easier-to-locate material in order to subsidize the harder to locate material. Libraries are willing to pay for the work being done by vendors in this new environment. Block closed by saying that he looks forward to new models; to coming to SALALM meetings to hear from regional groups discussing how they are circulating materials around through computer networks; to vendors coming to tell us about the contacts they’ve made with publishers in their countries; to doing digitization of things that are in the national patrimony – items that should not really leave their countries of origin.

For Block’s PowerPoint, please visit <http://salalm.blogspot.com/2010/08/more-salalm-55-2010-presos.html>

Dan Hazen presented “Area Studies Collections and Research: Boutique Conceits and the Long Tail.” Hazen started by talking about David W. Lewis’s July 2010 paper called “The User-Driven Purchase Give Away Library: A Thought Experiment” which proposed that it’s easy to envision everything going online and so we can also envision a library only purchasing materials when patrons need them and the library giving them away for patrons to keep. This is one of the models that is contending with what we have known in traditional libraries. Next, Hazen laid out the unsettling changes in area studies librarianship. The university has traditionally been organized by disciplines with little interest and desire to cross boundaries. When area studies came along, post WWII and in the context of the Cold War, it was cutting edge because of its interdisciplinary nature. Today, interdisciplinarity doesn’t mean going across disciplines but rather disparate combinations of other areas of knowledge. Area studies are pale shadows of what is being done now. We have lost prestige but while we may be mourning our past, we also need to recognize the opportunities of the future. Libraries are operating in a different world. Echoing Block, Hazen noted that when the Chief Collection Development Officers Discussion group at ALA analyzes books, they refer to them as “underperforming assets.” We are more accustomed to thinking about cooperation but not as much about amalgamation of resources, which makes most sense digitally but also implies having the tools to make them usable. Think of HathiTrust which is a dumping ground for Google-scanned docs and those of other groups. Classification and knowledge-making is now becoming less of an academic activity and becoming more crowd-sourced. There is also the paradox that digitized material has the potential to reach broad audiences even while licensing agreements restrict them to the walls of subscribing institutions.

One heuristic model to use when thinking about all of this is to set up a four-tiered structure of information, which has to do with the uses to which information is put and how it is generated. The first would be core material for our local community that is used for teaching and is readily available. The second and much larger category is the record of scholarship, which includes material from university presses, think tanks, and scholarly societies. This is a huge amount of material based on the traditional model of collection development. Depending on the institution, you could do it across the board or in selected disciplines. The third category is raw human expression like music, photographs, blogs, diaries, film – the materials which scholars use as raw data and which would be impossible for one single institution to collect. The fourth category would be raw data like genomic sequencing, materials that come in terabytes – things that are a collective enterprise and that require special tools. Hazen discussed other models for building collections. Now, when syllabi include primary source assignments, students use the commercial market place but it’s a space we as librarians can also develop. While noting that some vendors will go under in this new environment, some vendors can be recruited into partnerships with us for this purpose. The availability of material (knowing that material exists) is as important as discoverability (How do we know it’s there? How can we trust that it’s there?) and access. Lastly, Hazen emphasized the need for assessment. We need to remember to develop criteria for the projects we work on. Also, does SALALM want to take a stand on issues like open access and commercial monopolies?

James Simon’s presentation was entitled “The Future of Collaboration in Area Studies Collections and Research.” Simon, the current Director of the CRL (Center for Research Libraries) Global Resources Network, presented charts that compared DRP (Distributed Resource Project) libraries’ Latin American and Caribbean collections. Simon noted that there are several lessons we can learn from this information. First, approval plans are not enough. Simon encouraged us all to run searches on OCLC; it’s not necessary to have the collection analysis tool, although it might help. Another lesson is that one library is not enough to collect the universe of knowledge; we need to collaborate. Finally, we need to collect smarter,
not harder. Simon went over the various collaborative efforts at CRL like LAMP (Latin American Microform Project), which reflects a $1 million investment (not counting inflation and the countless meeting hours). Next, he discussed the World Newspaper Archive’s Latin American newspapers, currently comprised of 1.1 million pages (out of a projected 1.3 million) and 33 (out of a projected 35 titles). The newspapers are from collections from CRL members, not just CRL. In terms of the future of collaboration, Simon noted that we need to “respond to the changing landscape of production, acquisition, and preservation of information” by, for example, looking at models like digitization and web harvesting. Secondly, we need to “leverage strengths and capacity where they exist.” One example of this is the LLMC (Law Library Microform Consortium), which has worked strongly on digitizing their microform collection. There is a strong interest in Latin American legal materials and Simon invited us to suggest material for inclusion. Another example is CRL’s work with the British Library in digitizing theses. Whereas CRL would previously acquire theses on demand in microfilm, it is now developing digital copies in EThOS (Electronic Theses Online Service). Thirdly, Simon suggested that we should enhance information sharing among libraries. CRL is proposing something called the Global Resources Collection Forum that would include information to give bibliographers more detailed information that would help guide them in investment decisions, including reviews of electronic resources. Finally, Simon suggested that we extend collaboration globally. We should not be working so informally or on a one-on-one basis. Furthermore, he noted, “borders are not so important in the electronic age.” Simon left us a motivational message about putting faith in each other, and perhaps with some naïveté, plunging ahead in these efforts since “the future of collaboration is you.” For Simon’s PowerPoint, please visit <http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/pages/SALALM_2010_future_of_collaboration.ppt> or link to it from the SALALM blog at <http://salalm.blogspot.com/2010/08/more-salalm-55-2010-presos.html>

Questions & Comments: Eudorah Loh (University of California, Los Angeles) asked Simon to upload the statistics that he presented online since it would be great to share the statistical information from his PowerPoint as well any information for other world regions with colleagues. Deborah Jakubs (Duke University) praised the presenters for an excellent panel and commented on the importance of eliciting perspectives from faculty on what they are having difficulty finding and what they are unable to find. Library directors want to know who wants material and why it is important. Jakubs also noted that area studies librarians have a real cross to bear. We are perceived to be conservative and averse to change. It’s important to let directors know that this perception is not true; that we are not stuck in the past. Charlie Remy (Western State College of Colorado) asked Simon if there is a parallel to CRL for non-research libraries. Hazen suggested that smaller libraries work on getting open access material and that bigger institutions need to remember smaller and Latin American institutions when negotiating license agreements and promote fair dealing that is as generous to these institutions as possible. Simon added that we should resist the temptation of seeing CRL as composed only of research libraries since it consists of smaller research libraries and four-year colleges. CRL is not the cheapest program but if you invest in it, you get a lot out of it, too. Suzanne Schadl (University of New Mexico) noted that the way many of us structure our approval plans is very nationally based. How do we collaborate in a way that does not put our vendors out of business? She noted that in some areas, like art history, the physical book is still important. Schadl also cited Title 6, noting that our government funds our institutions regionally, not nationally or internationally. Block suggested that “we need to change our model from building a collection to building something that users have demonstrated a desire to use.” We are an “archipelago of connected libraries” and we need a better sense of what each of us are doing than we currently have. Hazen noted that collaboration efforts among Title 6 centers within SALALM (using a collaborative fund between all these institutions) have previously been unsuccessful but noted that he thinks this effort still has potential.
Ken Ward (Brown University) addressing SALALM members at the John Carter Brown Library Reception at SALALM LV. Photo courtesy of Stephanie Rocio Miles.

CHALLENGES IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS FROM THE INQUISITION TO THE DIGITAL AGE

Panel 4, July 25, 2010, 2:00 pm-3:45 pm

Moderator: Patricia Figueroa, Brown University, Providence

Presenters: Ken Ward, John Carter Brown Library, Providence; Paloma Celis Carbajal, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Andrew Ashton and Patricia Figueroa, Brown University, Providence


In his presentation, “The Private Library of Melchor Pérez de Soto, Mexico 1650,” Ken Ward described the life of Pérez de Soto, the characteristics of the almost 1,600 books in his immense library, and the documentation Ward consulted to verify the inventory of Pérez de Soto’s library and to prepare an exhibit. Pérez de Soto was born in Cholula, Mexico in 1606, and in 1654, he was imprisoned and accused of possessing prohibited books and practicing astrology. He was a navigator, an architect, and a judicial astrologer, an umbrella term that encompassed what we would consider today to be astronomy, as well as being an integral part of the practice of medicine, and the practice of judicial astrology, concerning making judgments. It was judicial astrology that got him in trouble, because it denied the doctrine of free will, and leaned toward the doctrine of predestination. At the time of his arrest, his library of 1,592 books was seized and inventoried. Pérez de Soto’s legal case was never resolved because, during his imprisonment, his cellmate killed him with a rock. His books were eventually returned to his widow. The collection was a working library rich in navigational books. Some appear to have been used on shipboard. It also contained astrology, medical texts, architecture, including military fortifications, military strategy, mathematics and measurement, church history (missionary history rather than canon law), and some entertainment. The inventory includes a number of books listed on the Index (Index Librorum Prohibitorum, or Index of Forbidden Books) and ordered to be expunged or prohibited in their entirety. Ward had wanted to do this exhibit long before coming to Brown. He had read Donald Castanien’s 1951 dissertation and article on Pérez de Soto, Seventeenth Century Mexican Libraries and Book Collections: a Chapter in Cultural History. Castanien was a student of Irving Leonard, a distinguished professor of Spanish-American literature and history at the University of Michigan. Reading the list of books in Castanian’s dissertation was interesting, but it did not compare to seeing the books. The John Carter Brown Library and the John Hay Library own about half of the books listed in the inventory. For the exhibit, Ward selected titles that he found to be visually interesting and intellectually stimulating. Although the entries on the inventory identify the titles in the library, it is impossible to identify the precise editions.

In her paper, “It Takes Two to Tango: Opportunities and Challenges with Collaborative Projects within the Special Collections Environment,” Paloma Celis Carbajal described cartonera publishing and the cartonera collection at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Cartonera books are contemporary books with covers made of cardboard collected on the streets of Latin American cities. The publishing trend began in Buenos Aires in 2003, a time when many unemployed people had turned to sorting through the trash for re-usable materials. Eloísa Cartonera, in the Almagro neighborhood of Buenos Aires, was the first company to produce these original books with recycled cardboard covers that sell for about one-third the price of a conventional paperback. Cartonera publishing spread to other Latin American countries, and eventually Latin American immigrants introduced it to Europe, where
cartonera books are bi-lingual, in Spanish and the language of the host country, including Italy, Germany, and France. The content is the work of contemporary Latin American writers, and includes both well-known and emerging writers. The covers are hand-painted and, therefore, each one is unique. Some are done by artists and signed, but most are anonymous. The cartonera collection at UW Madison is part of Special Collections. When Celis Carbajal began collecting cartonera books in 2006 with a batch of 100, she thought it was a one-time purchase. Now the library owns 612 volumes from 17 different cartonera publishers. Even as Celis Carbajal bought a few more batches, she did not anticipate that the project would grow so big, nor did she anticipate that the books would not circulate. Once the books were in-house, it soon became clear that they were too fragile to last if they went into circulation. Another problem was the quality of the paint on the covers; they were painted with cheap temperas, and, over time, there was paint transfer. They were produced to be used and discarded, not to last. Because of these issues with their physical condition, it was necessary to house them in a non-circulating collection. The irony is that since one of the goals of cartonera publishing is the democratization of literature by offering books at prices affordable to all, putting them in special collections runs counter to their nature. Of the 612 volumes, 594 are in Special Collections, and the remaining 18 are kept in a locked case to be used for classes. These 18 are duplicates have Library of Congress call numbers and circulate. The 594 in Special Collections have only accession numbers. The whole acquisitions process is a challenge. In general, these books are not sold through vendors. The cartoneras want their books to go directly to their readers. In many cases, Celis Carbajal has purchased directly, but in other cases, she has explained to the cartoneras the advantage of using a vendor, and has made arrangements with vendors to provide their service at no cost other than shipping, or at a greatly reduced cost. The vendors that participate do so in solidarity. Twenty seven percent of the volumes are cataloged and have a call number, while 73% have an accession number. For those with no call number, the librarians have faced decisions of how to shelve and how to organize for retrieval. The cataloging is a challenge because the publishers are not consistent about where and how they list the publication information. Although many publishers take care to be accurate with dates and other descriptive information, some cut corners and re-use old templates, regardless of accuracy. To add another level of complexity, there is a supplemental project of scanning the covers (see: <http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/Arts/subcollections/EloisaCartAbout.html>). Because the covers are digitized, Celis Carbajal must ask the cartoneras for permission at the time the books are purchased. Celis Carbajal explained that the project involves close collaboration between the librarians and the curators of Special Collections, and that the project has been a success because of constant communication and respect between the two units. At this time, the cartonera collection has produced two undergraduate theses, one master’s thesis in art, and a PhD dissertation is in the works. Two professors, one for Latin American Literature and one for Art for the History of Bookmaking, include the collection in their curriculum. In the future, Celis Carbajal would like to create an exhibit and also “package” the collection to offer it to the university community as an integral unit.

In his presentation, Andrew Ashton described the digital projects he works on with Patricia Figueroa in their paper, “Curricular Engagement for Special Collections in the Digital Age.” At Brown, Ashton is a librarian, a technology project manager, and a programmer. This role in the library allows him to observe how students are using digital media to engage with Special Collections. He has observed the evolution of this engagement from what he would call a crude use of the digitized image to a nuanced engagement with digital materials. He demonstrated the continuum of this evolution using projects as examples. The first project he described was “Latin American Travelogues,” consisting of Latin American travel accounts from the 16th to 19th centuries (see: <http://dl.lib.brown.edu/travelogues/>). Brown University’s Professor James Green has had his undergraduate students study the collection of digitized travel accounts, and then asked them to consider the collection as a genre and to respond critically to the digitized works. The students’ studies were later posted in the site alongside the original digitized documents. The next project in the continuum is entitled “Shadows at Dawn” (see: <http://www.brown.edu/Research/Aravaipa/index.html>). This website contains a rich array of primary sources documenting a single event: the Camp Grant Massacre of 1871. Included are materials from many collections, such as court documents, treaties, essays, interviews, maps, photos, and a timeline developed by the staff. The arrangement creates a narrative of the event, rather than presenting the resources as a series of disconnected objects. To the digitization and critical analysis is
added topical exploration. “Brazil: Five Centuries of Change” is a forthcoming website to supplement Professor Green’s History of Brazil course. Although initiated by Professor Green, it is a project created and run by students, who work in tandem with librarians and faculty. The site will supplement the second edition of Thomas Skidmore’s Brazil: Five Centuries of Change. In the continuum of student engagement to digitization, critical analysis, and topical exploration, one adds annotation/creation. The last project in this continuum is the “Pico Project” (see: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/pico/>). The “Pico Project” makes accessible a complete resource for the reading and interpretation of The Discourse on the Dignity of Man (1486) by Pico della Mirandola (1463-1494). This work is considered the “Manifesto of the Renaissance.” The site includes an interactive tool for comparing and annotating TEI-encoded texts, manuscript images, and translations. The development team created a system in which annotations can be created and re-aggregated. Scholars in Mexico created a complete Spanish translation via annotation. The translation becomes part of the collection. At this point in the continuum, students are engaging with materials at the level of creators, doing more and more annotation and contribution of original content.

Questions & Comments: Hortensia Calvo (Tulane University) congratulated Ward and Patricia Figueroa on a wonderful exhibit, and she remarked that re-creating an inventory of books adds intellectual depth and a new dimension to the inventory. Regarding the lack of subject headings for the cartonera books, Rachel Schneiderman (Pennsylvania State University) asked Celis Carbajal if they have applied to the Library of Congress for subject headings. Celis Carbajal replied that they haven’t yet, but that it is something they would like to do. Schneiderman then asked why there are no call numbers for the books. Celis Carbajal explained that it was a decision of Special Collections. They chose to no longer catalog and class the cartonera books as a way to handle the great numbers of titles acquired. To keep track of the books and to help identify them, Celis Carbajal completed an inventory of the collection, and she makes a flag for each book that lists the cartonera followed by the author, title, and bibliographic number. Calvo commented to Celis Carbajal that having the cartonera books next to the 16th and 17th century books in Special Collections isn’t such an odd pairing if we consider that the 16th and 17th century books were made of cotton rags, the recycling of the time. David Dressing (Tulane University) asked Celis Carbajal if she has the ambition to collect all of the cartonera books or if she will begin to collect selectively. Celis Carbajal answered that she will collect selectively, and that she has already begun to do so. Celis Carbajal asked Ashton whether the TEI was P4 or P5. He replied that most is P5, except for the older documents done in P4. Kathleen Helene-C-Paul (University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago) asked Ashton how he gets the faculty to buy into digital projects. He said that it is the most difficult challenge. Figueroa added that it is very important to have a librarian who does good outreach. Claire-Lise Bénaud (University of New Mexico) asked Ashton how much staff time is dedicated to the digitization projects. He said that they usually have 2 people working full-time on 2 to 3 grant projects per year. The Center for Digital Scholarship has a scholarly grants program and the grant award is not money, but rather the staff time of the Center.

IMPLEMENTING NEW CATALOGING PRACTICES AND TRENDS
Panel 7, July 25, 2010, 4:15 pm-6:00 pm

Moderator: Laura Shedenhelm, University of Georgia, Athens

Presenters: John Wright, Brigham Young University, Provo; Ana Lupe Cristán, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Ellen Jaramillo, Yale University, New Haven

Rapporteur: Stephanie Rocío Miles, Harvard University, Cambridge

The presentations in this panel discussed new cataloging trends, the implementation of new standards (RDA), and the eliminations of backlogs in “other” Iberian languages.

The first presentation was titled “A Survey of New Cataloging Trends,” delivered by John Wright from Brigham Young University. Wright began by reminiscing about the previous SALALM held in Berlin, and then talked about RDA (Resource Description and Access), mentioning that his library is one of the test libraries that will be first to implement it. He also mentioned Tina M. Gross’ presentation dealing with the classification of coca, and how between the two of them they were able to get the LOC (Library of Congress) to establish a new classification for coca when used in traditional ways (as opposed to being used as a drug). Wright then
discussed “R2’s Study of the North American MARC Records Marketplace” Report, and the Calhoun’s report for the Library of Congress, “The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration with Other Discovery Tools,” pointing out that the conclusions of these reports can be interpreted in a variety of different ways by librarians and administrators. One way of interpreting these reports is to believe that library catalogs are being underutilized because of all the other resources the libraries is providing. The reports also discussed a number of statistics associated with original cataloging such as how many new bibliographic records could be produced every year as opposed to how many are actually produced. The reports also talked about the growth of backlogs, and the type of material that is most often found in these, both in terms of format and language. In terms of cooperative programs, Wright discussed libraries’ participation in BIBCO Standards, and the different approaches we have towards the value placed on MARC records. Companies that provide bibliographic records are viewing these from a dollar value; librarians are looking at them as a way to share information. Wright discussed some of the new trends and standards at Brigham Young University, such as not requiring daily quotas of work, and creating a new level of staff called “Cataloging Specialists” who are copy catalogers trained to assign call numbers. Wright also mentioned the decrease in the overall number of catalogers on campus and the effect this is having on their backlogs. Brigham Young University Libraries have been utilizing the Cataloging Specialists to work on many of the new books arriving at the library, while the original catalogers are working on much of the backlog. They have also been working with outsourcing some of their cataloging, and although this set up greatly helps them keep up with the work, these records still require authority work. Wright also mentioned the Wiki at Ibiblio (see: <http://www.ibiblio.org/batch/load/index.php/Main_Page>) which provides a public space to share information about batch loads. This topic also involves vendors, as some are feeling the pressure to provide more of the cataloging work, whether by full bibliographic records, or fuller invoices from which basic bibliographic information can be added to a library’s local ILS without additional retyping. As a test library for RDA, Brigham Young University Libraries are beginning to use the RDA Toolkit, asking employees to create an account, go through the 9 modules the Library of Congress has created, and eventually have all of their cataloging done using RDA standards.

Next came Ana Lupe Cristán from the Library of Congress whose presentation was titled “RDA: antecedentes y aspectos de su implementación” (the presentation was in Spanish). Cristán’s presentation focused on a number of URLs which will be useful to librarians everywhere learning about RDA. She began by noting that the main online tool for learning about RDA was available for free until August 30, 2010, after which users will be asked to subscribe to the paid version. There is a proposal for a printed version of this tool, but this is not yet available nor is there a set date for when it will be released. Cristán continued to describe the many libraries (academic and public), consortia, library schools, and other institutions which are helping test the RDA online tool. They will also analyze the effectiveness of the tool itself, if it is cost-effective, and how well new records are compatible with established working tools. It is also necessary for all catalogers to be well acquainted with the basic cataloging standards that will be impacted by RDA. Cristán mentioned “The Statement for International Cataloging Principles” (see: <http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/icc/principles_review_200804.htm>), which is available in 20 different languages, and is a useful tool for everyone. The Library of Congress also has a multitude of resources available on their website (see: <http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/ rda/>). Cristán also recounted some of the history of how RDA was developed and mentioned some of the people who contributed to this development and who helped translate the documentation that was created in order for this information to be available to a larger audience. She also explained some of the rationale for the need for RDA and FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) in our current digital age, such as offering more consistency, rules that can help expand the cataloger’s knowledge, simplifying rules, and to aid in international collaboration. She also offered some suggestions that can help keep interested parties up to date with these changes, such as reading the documentation, attending sessions at conferences, and visiting the multiple online resources that have been created. Cristán then offered a few concrete examples of how RDA will change things. It will change the way pages and illustrations are expressed on the bibliographic record, eliminate the rule of three, and offer deeper linkage between various expressions of the same work, among others differences. She concluded with a number of specific examples of the changes that will be seen in new bibliographic records.
The third and final presenter was Ellen Jaramillo from Yale University who gave a presentation titled “Reading Leonés in New Haven: Cataloging Backlogged Materials in ‘Other’ Iberian Languages.” This paper was the result of a grant funded project at Yale University which aimed at cataloging approximately 3,000 titles from their backlog of books published in Spain and Portugal, but which are not in Spanish or Portuguese. Jaramillo wanted to explore how to identify, locate, organize, and begin to process this material. In 2009, Yale University received a $5 million dollar grant from Acadia, which is to be paid over the next 5 years. The organization works to protect endangered cultural treasures. Jaramillo explained the logistical details of how this material was searched, and what personnel arrangements were made to free up her time to work on this project. Once the material is fully cataloged it will be housed in Yale University’s remote storage location. Jaramillo explained that appropriate authority records were created for authors and series and records were shared in OCLC. For the material in Basque, Jaramillo explained that although the language is not related to the other languages in the region it was included in this collection because of geographical closeness. Fortunately she found that many of the books in Basque were actually bilingual editions. She also searched for copy in OCLC, and used other resources such as dictionaries, and Google translate. Jaramillo also spoke about some of the limitations she found in the classification schedules and LCSH when working with this material. The PC subclass of the schedule is for linguistics works, so it would not apply to many of the works of fiction she was working on. The subject headings also fell short. She hopes that at the end of the project she will be able to propose new schedules and subject headings to the LOC for implementation. Cataloging this material has taken Jaramillo longer than it would take to catalog similar imprints from Latin America. Part of this is due to the fact that she is not as familiar with the appropriate schedules and subject headings needed for this material. Nonetheless, she has enjoyed learning more about the culture and history described in these books. Jaramillo also gave some background information about literary production in Spain, explaining that in 1983, Spain legislated that each region in the country should teach in the local language, ensuring that students would graduate being fully bilingual. This has increased the demand for publications in regional languages. The government has also offered subsidies for publications in many of these regional languages, which has led to significant increases in said publications. At Yale University Libraries, there has been a shift in collection development due to the state of the economy, which has pushed the library administrators to think long term. This led to the reduction in acquisitions of material in certain subject areas, including material with low circulation that would be housed at the remote storage location, and materials that cannot readily be processed due to volume, language or formats. The collections that Jaramillo has been working with would clearly fall under these restrictions. Because the university wants to reduce or eliminate acquisitions of material that is not associated with courses being taught on campus, it is unlikely that material in these “other” Iberian languages will be purchased in the future. Jaramillo wondered what consequences these decisions will have in the long term. She then quoted a paper by Dan Hazen of Harvard University that foresees further collaboration among libraries to ensure that many of these more rare materials will continue to be collected. Jaramillo closed by wondering if she will be one of the last librarians at Yale University who will be working with this material.

Questions & Comments: Charlie Remy (Western State College of Colorado) asked how the material that was cataloged under the Acadia grant would be shared by the university. Jaramillo clarified that what will be shared is the bibliographic information, not necessarily the items themselves. He then asked Jaramillo for a more detailed explanation as to the rationale in acquiring and cataloging material that is rarely used. Jaramillo explained that in a research collection you acquire as much as you can. Laura Shedenhelm (University of Georgia) added that in terms of linguistics, much of this material is important to providing a deeper intellectual understanding to a region’s culture and history. Peter Bushnell (University of Florida) explained that many academic libraries often have visitors who expect to find material from regions where the library has collected in the past. Wright noted that now that much of this material has been fully cataloged, their use will likely increase. Ferelyn Meyer (Library of Congress) read a note on behalf of her department head, Angela Kinney, who wanted to clarify that Library of Congress participated in various studies to find out who was doing MARC 21 cataloging, that they lost 60 staff members in 2006, and that the Library of Congress could have the capacity to catalog all the material they receive if they were not...
spending so much time conducting trainings and the like. **Tina Gross** (St. Cloud State University) talked about the Calhoun Report, the Library of Congress, and OCLC, commenting that she felt there was a denigration of subject analysis and controlled subject vocabulary. Gross mentioned a previous study she conducted about how often keyword searches resulted in hits to subject headings, and that this report was cited in the Calhoun Report. Shedenhelm commented on how now OCLC has multiple bibliographic records in multiple languages for the same title that often do not facilitate searching. Shedenhelm thanked the audience, and the session ended.

**TRENDS IN TECHNICAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**  
Panel 14, July 26, 2010, 11:00 am-12:30 pm

**Moderator:** Héctor Morey, Library of Congress, Washington, DC  
**Presenters:** Tony Harvell, University of California, San Diego; Sergio Rodríguez Quezada, Biblioteca de Santiago, Chile; Geoff West, British Library, London; Micaela Chávez Villa and Víctor Cid Carmona, Colegio de México, México, DF  

[Change to the original program: Geoff West and Micaela Chávez Villa were unable to attend.]  
**Rapporteur:** Ellen Jaramillo, Yale University, New Haven

This panel dealt with the initiatives (both historical and future trends) put forth by institutions as they relate to information and technical services.

The first presentation was “Future Trends in Acquisitions and Cataloging of Latin American Materials” by **Tony Harvell**, who said that he would be speaking based on his own experience at UCSD (University of California, San Diego). He has not done collection development for 8-9 years. However, following the June retirement of Karen Lindvall-Larson, he was asked to add to his work the responsibility for selection of Latin American Studies and Spanish and Portuguese literature. Like many universities, UCSD cannot recruit externally. Harvell said he thinks that sometimes there is a built-in tension between selection and technical services staff - not that that is a bad thing; it is just based on different perspectives. He hopes that by now “wearing two hats” he can bring a perspective from both sides. Harvell stated that throughout this conference, we have been hearing that this is a time of transformation for us all. Most librarians are experiencing diminished collections budgets. At the UC (University
of California) system there is an increased focus on its unique collections and on building digitized collections. At almost every library there has been a decrease in technical services staff. At UCSD they have lost 30% of the technical services staff. There has been increased dependence on vendor services. Within UC and other consortial groups there has been increased pressure toward cooperative or “enterprise” solutions with vendors and other libraries. Additionally, UC has mandated the reduction of “unnecessary duplication” across library systems, not only in materials, but also in activities, services and processes. Many within the cataloging community are familiar with Karen Calhoun’s report on “The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration with Other Discovery Tools” which grabbed the attention of library administrators. Calhoun raised questions that those within technical services are being forced to answer at their institutions. Harvell noted that we are being questioned about highly customized acquisitions and cataloging operations. There is a perception among administrators that staff are resistant to simplifying cataloging. Within UC there have been tremendous problems with system interoperability between partner libraries or with vendor systems. There has been the perception that decision-making has been very library-centric and not based on what their users say they want. UCSD has had limited availability of data to support management decisions in regards to acquisitions and cataloging. There is the perception, and perhaps in some degree a reality, that some library staff may lack the skill set to deal with the new formats and complexities of new issues that they are now facing. In some cases there is an unwillingness or inability to learn those new skills. Harvell believes that there is a lack of consensus on standardized, simplified, more automated processes. Following the Calhoun report, UC formed a task force to look at these issues. The task force asked how well users were being served by UC’s 10 online public access catalogs reflecting 4 different library operating systems, the union catalog (Melvyl), various web pages, and A-Z e-journal lists. Task force surveys found that UC users were not well served. Responses noted that the union catalog is poorly designed and UC libraries offer a fragmented set of systems that are often confusing and redundant. When technical services staff were surveyed the response was unanimous that UC has a fragmented system that is very labor intensive and difficult to maintain. They pointed to a need to reduce effort and complexity in maintaining operations. This resulted in a push to innovate and reduce costs by simplifying catalog records (the repeated mantra concerning bibliographic records is: “how much is ‘good enough’?”) and to reuse data available at the point of selection or automatically generate this data from publisher output and build upon it. The task force identified a need to manage acquisitions and catalog data through batch processes as much as possible and to identify local customization and eliminate them whenever possible. UC technical services staff were asked to streamline workflows to eliminate unnecessary or redundant effort, to work with vendors to support workflow best practices and standards and not ask them to adapt to UC local practices, to support workflows with automated techniques and tools, and on campuses with multiple technical processing centers, to integrate and centralize operations. To a great extent all this has been accomplished or is in progress at UC. Some of the specific steps have been to create a single catalog interface for all of UC; to re-architect cataloging workflow where all 10 campus cataloging workflows are seen as a single enterprise with a single data store; to consider abandoning controlled vocabulary for some subject headings by substituting TOC (Tables of Contents) and indexes for them (this is under review); and to focus on formats that are undiscoverable without subject access (e.g. images, music, numeric databases) and to strive for better access to them (in progress). Harvell described Columbia and Cornell Universities’ joint partnership (2CUL) to achieve significant integration of operations, services, collections, and resources within three years, and establish a fiscal and governance framework for managing integration, and to thereby achieve significant cost savings. 2CUL was motivated by rapidly shifting user behaviors and expectations; redundant, inefficient library operations; increasing emphasis on unique collections and distinctive services; new roles and responsibilities for research libraries within their parent universities; a need to achieve scale and network effects through aggregation; a mandate for systemic change; and new economic challenges posed by the national and international economies. In a similar effort among the UC consortium, it is Harvell’s observation that acquisitions and catalog librarians have been much more eager to work along these lines than have collections librarians. In trying to identify a body of materials to be purchased collectively, acquired, processed, and managed as a persistent, collectively governed collection for all of UC, the sticking points have been: what is that body of material
that can be jointly purchased, who pays for it, who does the work, and where will it be housed? It has been difficult to achieve an equitable and workable funding model across the various California University campuses. The mantra that has been used is: 1 University, 1 Library, 1 Collection where each campus should: build on its strengths, establish “Centers of Excellence” for certain areas which might focus on acquisitions and cataloging in those areas, reduce “unnecessary duplication”, develop an infrastructure that facilitates cooperative selection, manages workflow and financial management across the UC system, and improve delivery services to the user. To those ends, so far UC has moved to network level cataloging (work done in OCLC versus the ILS so that all benefit, however this results in loss of local data in OPACs) and outsourced cataloging within UC campuses. They are working on developing best practices and common standards for acquisitions, cataloging, financial management, and digitization/metadata analysis, and are working with vendors for online data early in the life cycle (e.g. vendor records for orders, ONIX data from publishers, and user-created metadata). One large success has been in using the EDIFACT standard for ordering and invoicing. This allows the generation of orders directly from the ILS, which are then emailed. The invoicing eliminates the need to key in receipt and payment information, speeding up payment to the vendor. It is to the vendor’s advantage if they can provide some of these services. Harvell prefers to do selection using vendor databases, but he notes a lack of standardization across vendor platforms. They do not make the acquisitions process easier because of multiple steps to get vendor records into ILS, and there is often no relationship with OCLC records to facilitate record overlay at the point of order and cataloging. About 80% of UC English language approval orders have shelf-ready cataloging, and they’ve recently begun with Casalini orders. Some of the issues are that they are not able to accommodate local practices without increased costs, not all vendors provide the WorldCat Local required OCLC control number, and unit costs for BIBCO Standard records are expensive unless there are many customers. We really have to do a further study to determine whether this process is cost-effective and we may need to do additional work upon receipt (authority work, shelflisting). The dilemma is that there are big start-up costs to our vendors. Many of our Latin American vendors are small operations and cannot sustain the expense. There hasn’t been an equitable relationship between OCLC and vendors for what they contribute and libraries may not always get financial “credit” for enhancing vendor records. On the horizon are new types of materials that we are being asked to acquire and catalog: datasets (commercial and raw data), anthropologist’s field notes, oral histories, streaming media, realia (artifacts, replicas, specimens), and other new human expression media (blogs, graphic novels, electronic correspondence). They all require increased attention, special licensing, preservation, curation, and metadata analysis skill sets. Looking ahead, Harvell expects that technical services library staff will be fewer and need to be more efficient. We will be forced to reduce costs of acquiring and processing “core” materials–including Latin American materials – and there will be increased staff time devoted to unique resources and new formats. Vendors can provide some services to libraries that might not involve great start-up costs (e.g. EDIFACT Ordering/Invoicing). Will it make them competitive? How can libraries help them and can vendors and libraries work collectively to offset the costs to provide these added services?

The second presentation was “Políticas de adquisición bibliográfica en la República de Chile”, by Sergio Rodríguez Quezada, in which he discussed Chile’s national policy on purchasing bibliographic materials. Chile has a population of 17 million inhabitants, more than 83% of whom live in urban areas. Its citizens are proud of the democratic reforms achieved within the last 20 years, and are very attached to adherence to the law. In few other countries is the legal code sold on street corners. This background helps to explain the administrative process used in the acquisition of bibliographic materials. Average annual income for 2010 exceeds $14,000 dollars, an increase of over 560% from thirty years ago. In spite of being the Latin American country with the highest per capita income there is still a dramatically unequal distribution of wealth. The poorest 10% of the population receives only one percent of the nation’s income. Within this framework the government has sought ways to efficiently spend some of the nation’s resources. In 2001 President Ricardo Lagos introduced the program “ChileCompra” (see: <www.chilecompra.cl>), a program which mandates centralized government purchasing. This purchasing contract extends to any type of item for which the state has use, from pencils to highway construction. It seeks to have purchasing agents work in a more efficient and transparent way and to create a more stable public market value for
This project? The strengths have been: the creation of an open tool or catalog with which to search publishers’ and distributors’ lists which also supports their sales (you do not need to be a state-licensed purchaser in order to consult this catalog); better selection capabilities for those outside of urban centers; automation of the administrative processes of acquisition; shorter delays in obtaining bibliographic materials because of this automation; growth of participation in this state purchasing program, which is expected to double. The weaknesses are: the catalog contains only 41,000 titles; you cannot purchase bibliographic materials that do not appear in this catalog, which limits selection and diversity of materials; slowness in updating this catalog; delays in offering the most recent publications, sometimes to the point of being overlooked; minimal inventory control that is not updated daily; the catalog is created by public officials and does not follow recognized bibliographic standards and contains errors that impede access to information. Those who created the system thought only of including recent or high circulation titles and did not realize the necessity some institutions have of acquiring older or lesser known titles. Another issue is the weakness in the distribution chain. Formerly, those living at either extreme of the country acquired books from a nearby distributor. Now they are purchased centrally in Santiago, foregoing the local businesses, whose income suffers. Purchasers tend to seek those titles that have been aggressively advertised by the largest bookstore chains, written by the most popular authors, or concerning the most popular topics. This threatens diversity within collections. Some recommendations to improve the program would be to: allow orders of less than $5,000 to be purchased outside of the “ChileCompra Libros” program; keep bidding for larger price reductions; make it easier for smaller publishers or vendors and self-published authors to participate in the program; and to invite the collaboration of librarians in formulating the database.

The final presentation was “La Contribución del CLADES de la CEPAL al desarrollo de los sistemas de información en América Latina” by Víctor Cid Carmona. This paper reviewed the contributions made by CLADES in the early 1970s, one of which was the new concept that identified access to information as a basic element for economic growth planning. CEPAL (Comisión Económica de América Latina = United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, or ECLAC) began as a project in 1947 to confront the grave economic situation in Latin America and its contribution to the broader world economic crisis.
It was deemed necessary that the region industrialize and maximize the use of its enormous wealth of natural resources so as to raise existing standards of living, help to resolve the economic problems in other countries, improve the economic balance throughout the world, and enhance international trade. Formally established in 1948, CEPAL is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations and is based in Santiago de Chile. Its mission is to contribute to the economic development of Latin America, to coordinate the subgroups charged with supportive activities, and to reinforce economic relations among countries within the region and throughout the world. From its inception, the specialists working within CEPAL were aware of a lack of information about the region which was needed for developmental planning. One of their first activities was to compile statistical information and to design strategies that would assure the execution of information infrastructures at the national, regional and international levels and capable of efficiently organizing and managing the influx of new information. Specialists convened in 1970 to discuss the bases for operating the Commission’s information requirements, which highlighted the need for countries to utilize modern systems of gathering, organizing and storing data. This led to the creation of CLADES (Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económico y Social = Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation, a branch of CEPAL). Another conference in 1971 produced a list of recommendations for modern techniques for documentation, which included: define common principals of normalization for the dictates of documentation, promote networks for the efficient exchange of socio-economic information, adopt administrative policies to assure the conservation and protection of collections, adapt compatible technical regulations for the transfer of information, integrate documentary languages to create a technical reference structure utilizing a univocal approach, and coordinate efforts with various organizations to implement a training program for information specialists. Beyond the initial purpose of CLADES, it was determined they should play a part in facilitating interaction between institutions concerned with investigation, study, planning, coordination, and promotion and that generate, process or control information, networks, and their institutional or personal users. They proposed to support the systematization of the countries’ bibliographic, economic and social information; stimulate and promote interaction among various types of institutions and networks; and support the dissemination of information on economic development. CLADES identified seven common problem areas concerning information in Latin American countries: the absence of a complete assessment of economic and social information infrastructures, political and technical obstacles that affect the development of information exchange networks, duplication of information services, lack of links among subject specialists, lack of communication among information specialists, lack of adequate tools and documentation, and the absence of a realistic methodology for the design and implementation of information systems within those countries. CLADES concentrated its efforts in four fundamental project areas: an inventory of information unities whose efforts were overseen by the national directorates of each of the participating countries, as requested by the governments of those countries; a regional directory; information on the development of an information infrastructure within selected countries, as requested by their governments; and a regional assessment of the economic and social information infrastructure within Latin America. Documents produced by these efforts were: a manual for the selection of documents to be included in INFOPLAN (the Latin American Information System for Planning); a manual of basic information instruction, a course on network administration, a guide for use of the macro-thesaurus used for registering documents, and a classification scheme. Other tools were produced, such as manuals for database management, and bibliographic computer programs, manuals for data entry and payments, record logs, information chips and usage manuals. They also participated in the revision of the Spanish version of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development macro-thesaurus and produced more than 200 publications. The creation of information systems and print resources for developmental planning was an important factor for regional development. The overall design of the project for information management was deemed to be systematic and had clearly defined goals. The study of documents CLADES produced allows one to reconstruct and visualize the development of information systems during the last third of the 20th century. Various CLADES products constituted the basis for regional library automation. For example, even today, the Microisis system and tools like CEPALINDEX or Planindex are valuable sources of information for the investigation of economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It can also be
said that in the case of some of these countries, these resources served as founding elements for libraries and documentation centers in an era of rapid technological change.

Questions & Comments: Ivan Calimano (University of Southern California) to Harvell:
Calimano: “Have you given access to selectors to go directly into the acquisitions system to generate their requests, rather than to go through you?”
Harvell: “We do for English language materials.”
Calimano: “And they input the records into the acquisitions system?”
Harvell: “No, we use YBP’s GOBI system. They select online. We then export those records using GOBI export which then already has their initials, the fund, all of that information so that we don’t have to create an order record. They’re not putting it directly into the system, but they’re providing the information that does. WorldCat Selection works the same way, which we use for Casalini, Harrassowitz, Touzot and China International Book Trading Corp.”
Calimano: “Can you get a protocol implemented to solve some of the interface problems so you don’t have different systems for the user to deal with?”
Harvell: “Are you talking about the ILS systems?”
Calimano: “Either way. Other systems use Z39.50 with the idea that the user would have to use only one common interface rather than dealing with several different systems.”
Harvell: “The issue is having to search 10 separate systems and the weeks-long delays in uploading batches of records. The holdings information is loaded into Melvyl in batches, but it’s not in real-time and you can’t see on-order information in the OPAC. WorldCat Local has Z39.50 and you can see order and circulation information in your OPAC.
Calimano: “You also mentioned having less cataloging. For those in the field and as a cataloger yourself, you know that’s ‘sacrilegio,’” but you said you’re disposing of controlled vocabularies in favor of tables of contents.”
Harvell: “They’re looking at that in some areas, to upload TOCs that are keyword searchable.”
Calimano: “But that’s mostly for materials in English; what about Latin American?
Harvell: “There’s no one currently doing that. I think García Cambeiro is looking into it.”

Tina Gross (St. Cloud State University) to Harvell:
Gross: “This is a WorldCat Local question: at my institution we’re beginning to implement a discovery layer that’s an implementation of VuFind, and we’re discovering some deficiencies in cataloging done in the past, which is causing all kinds of clean-up issues. One of the virtues of WorldCat Local is that it doesn’t use your own data so some libraries are able to evade those issues by going with WorldCat, and not worry about cleaning up your local data. Does that pose the risk of permanently committing you to having to remain with OCLC over any other possible future route that you may want to take, because you no longer have any “decent” local data to work with? Is that a concern for you?”
Harvell: “Very much so. In moving away from your OPAC you’d lose your local 690s, 590s, etc., so there’d be no incentive to add any local information.”

WHAT’S NEW WITH LATIN AMERICAN AND SPANISH E-JOURNAL CONTENT
Panel 15, July 26, 11:00 am-12:30 pm

Moderator: Peter Stern, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Presenters: Iría Alvarez, Revista de Libros, Madrid; Patricia Martínez, Asociación de Revistas Culturales de España (ARCE), Madrid; Anne Ray, JSTOR, New York; Elizabeth Brown, Project Muse, Baltimore
Rapporteur: Marne Grinolds, Ohio University, Athens

The presenters on this panel represented four different sources of online Spanish and Latin American e-journal content. Each related her organization’s history of involvement in this area and plans for the future.

In her presentation “Lectores de revistas culturales en el entorno digital,” Iría Alvarez of Revista de Libros spoke of the Revista’s attempts to come to terms with the challenges of digital publishing. In Spain, as elsewhere, there has been much variety in how journal publishers put their content online—some publish all content from the print journal online, while others put up only tables of contents and/or article summaries to direct readers to the material in print. Readers have shown that they are interested in online content, but many publishers lack resources to venture into this new area. Even when journals do decide to put their content online, another question remains—whether to make it available free of charge (which increases goodwill towards the journal) or to offer it for a price (which may be a valuable
source of revenue). Eventually, the latter option could lead toward an online-only publishing model. *Revista de Libros* has decided to use a mixed model in its online presence, with full issues and individual articles available for purchase, and tables of contents and article summaries available free of charge. In this way, they are exploring new models of distribution while at the same time reinforcing the value of their content. They hope that their online presence will increase their exposure to libraries around the world, possibly leading to new subscriptions. Alvarez concluded by emphasizing that the move to online publishing represents not just a technological change but a cultural change, illustrated by the difference between traditional encyclopedias, with their presumption of authority, and Wikipedia, which elevates readers to be on a par with traditional authors and editors. In this new online model, the role of editors will change as their technical skills become even more valuable than their skills in content creation and selection.

**Patricia Martínez** in her presentation “Pensando en digital: retos y oportunidades” gave a history of ARCE members’ online publishing activities and analyzed the threats and opportunities of online publishing that they all share in common. ARCE began in 1983 as a joint venture of publishers of cultural magazines in Spain. They had three main goals: to represent their common interests, to promote cultural activities in Spain, and to promote their publications internationally. In 2005 they created an online presence for the organization at <www.revistasculturales.com>. In 2009 they created another site (see: <www.quiscocultural.com>) to host online versions of member publications. This year they plan on creating a Facebook site as well. Martínez identified many reasons why publications have delayed putting their content online, such as high cost, lack of resources and staffing, and perceived preference of readers for print. In 2005 when ARCE surveyed their members about plans to put content online, 34% were considering it, and only 11% had put all their content online. By 2008, 60% were considering it, and 19% had put their content freely online. There are several business models that ARCE members have chosen from. Some publications publish an online edition on their own, while others make their content freely available at various online portals, and still others have made their content available for purchase online. Of the ARCE members, 30% participate in the organization’s Quiosco Cultural, while 19% publish their own online editions and 14% make their content available through JSTOR.

There are some threats associated with putting content online. It is hard to assess the value of online content, especially in the short run. In addition, ARCE members risk losing some of their independence when they give up control of their content to portal sites. However, there are many benefits that come with online content sharing, such as wider dissemination of the material, increased opportunities for reader participation, and new models for subscription. In conclusion, Martínez stated that each member publication of ARCE must find its own path by choosing a model that matches its particular objectives.

**Anne Ray** of JSTOR gave a presentation called “JSTOR and Latin American Studies Content.” JSTOR became part of Ithaka, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving record of academic content, in 2008. JSTOR today contains 1,200 journals, 6 million articles, and 38 million pages. The oldest content is from 1545, but most articles fall between 1950 and 2002. JSTOR consists of 14 collections, including multidisciplinary core collections and also some discipline-specific collections. Right now they are working on a collection called Arts & Sciences 9, which focuses on area studies journals. The first Latin American Studies journal was added to JSTOR in 1999, the first journal published in Latin America in 2005, and the first published in Iberia in 2009. New additions to JSTOR are selected based on user needs of the global community. They work with organizations in each country to identify journals and use the same selection criteria across areas. Ray distributed a list of JSTOR titles from Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. Twenty-eight of them were added in the last year, with 14 more to be added this year. Ten of the journals are Spanish language, and 3 are in Portuguese. In 2000, only seven Latin American institutions subscribed to JSTOR. Today there are 389 institutions, with reduced or free fees being offered for many countries. Future plans for JSTOR include adding content from more countries, in more languages, and on more subjects. They would also like to add more primary sources and develop a better platform for Spanish and Portuguese speakers.

**Elizabeth Brown** of Project MUSE spoke on “Project Muse and Latin American Studies Content.” Project MUSE is a collection of non-profit journals in the humanities and social sciences. It was started by Johns Hopkins and has just marked its 15th anniversary. Brown identified common characteristics of non-profit journal publishers. Some are clinging to print, but most agree that e-content is here to stay. However, there is a
fear that e-content is disembodied and undervalued; as in an online environment, the individual article becomes more visible than the journal itself. Small non-profit journals are finding it hard to attract peer reviewers and authors, and journal rankings published in other countries have been exacerbating these problems. The ERIH (European Reference Index for the Humanities) ranks journals with a three-tiered system. Journals in category A are high-ranking international publications, while category B is for standard international publications and category C is for domestic journals with less reputation outside of their home countries. Of the Latin American Studies journals in MUSE that were ranked by ERIH, most landed in category B. Another journal ranking scheme is called ERA (Excellence in Research in Australia). They have four categories: A* (one of the best), A (very high reputation), B (solid reputation) and C (quality peer-reviewed journals). Most of the Latin American Studies MUSE journals scored category B or C in this scheme. While the organizations who publish each of these schemes try to emphasize that all journals included are reputable and have their place in the scholarly world, in practice scholars try to stay away from publishing in journals assigned to a lower tier. Brown worries that since Latin American journals tend to be smaller and less well known outside of our field, this will continue to hurt them in the journal rankings, exacerbating the problems these journals already face in attracting authors and peer reviewers.

Questions & Comments:  
Adán Griego (Stanford University) asked if there is a possibility that funding cuts could hurt the Revista de Libros. Alvarez responded that there is always a chance, but that they have been lucky so far. Peter Stern (University of Massachusetts) asked why we in libraries should care about journal rankings. Brown responded that this is an issue of great importance to our faculty, and therefore we should be able to intelligently discuss these issues with them. Anton DuPlessis (Texas A&M) commented that young faculty members are often advised to publish only in the most reputable traditional journals. Stern responded that university administrators are usually more amenable to open-access journals than faculty members in the departments. Ken Moore (John Carter Brown Library) commented that it is much harder to browse the whole run of a journal online than in print and asked how new technology can be used to simplify this process. Ray responded that the focus up to now has been on making individual articles findable, but added that they are in the midst of redesigning the JSTOR platform and feedback like this from users is very important in deciding which features to add. Brown said that Project MUSE is working to become easier to browse from mobile devices. Diane d’Almeida (Boston University) commented that it was a good reminder to hear that JSTOR has Spanish and Portuguese content, which professors do not necessarily realize. Ruby Gutiérrez (University of California, Los Angeles) asked if it would be possible to move towards a recommendation engine like Amazon’s for articles. Ray responded that she loves Shelfari’s interface and would love for JSTOR to have something similar; this is a design issue rather than a data issue.

BEYOND INSTITUTIONAL BORDERS: ARCHIVISTS DOCUMENT UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES  
Panel 17, July 26, 2010, 2:00 pm-3:45 pm  
Moderator: Silvia Mejía, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge  
Presenters: Yesenia López, Puerto Rican Community Archives, Newark Public Library; Pedro Juan Hernández, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College; Joan D. Krizack, Northeastern University, Boston; Tomaro I. Taylor, University of South Florida, Tampa  
Rapporteur: Brenda Salem, University of Pittsburgh

The presentations on this panel discussed different initiatives by certain institutions to archive the records created by local underrepresented communities.

The first presentation, titled “Organizing Our Communities’ Records: Connecting a Community to Its History,” was given by Yesenia López. López is the project archivist for the Puerto Rican Community Archives at the New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center of the Newark Public Library. Her presentation talked about a pilot project she ran that taught local high school students skills in identifying and storing archival records. López began her presentation with some background information on the history of the HRIC (New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center). The HRIC, the first of its kind in the state, was established in response to the emergent need to document the legacy of the Hispanic community, particularly the Puerto Rican community, which makes up the largest percentage of the total number of Latinos in New
The Center is comprised of the Sala HispanoAmericana, the Hispanic Reference Center, and the Puerto Rican Community Archives, where López does her work. The Puerto Rican Community Archives was established with a survey that ran from 2002-2006 that resulted with the identification of 2,000 cubic feet of material. Currently, it houses 32 collections from over 300 cubic feet of material. During the survey, López came across the archives of the St. Columbia Neighborhood Club, which lacked organization and had sustained some damage from floods. From this, a collaborative project began in 2006 in which an intern was trained in identifying and processing archival records. In turn, the intern would train high school students participating in a 10-week YES (Youth Employment Summer) program to do the same. Among some of the issues encountered in this project were lack of workspace, lack of storage supplies, and lack of computers to input inventory data. However, the outcomes were the identification of historical records and the creation of a complete inventory, as well as the valuable skills learned by the students. While the first year’s program was not supported by any funding, its success allowed Lopez to obtain funding for the next year, which covered staff costs, computer equipment, and archival storage supplies. For 2007, a workforce development aspect was added, which consisted of additional workshops that taught high school juniors and seniors. In 2008, the program received funding from HSBC and was expanded to include workshops and tutoring for 13-16-year olds. The curriculum included project leader training, record assessment and youth training, organization of records, wrap-up, and evaluations. The 2007 program resulted in the identification and donation of 38 cubic feet of historical records and the 2008 program resulted in the identification of 10 cubic feet of records that are pending donation. A program in collaboration with HISPA, Inc. was proposed and discussed for the summer of 2009, but they did not receive the necessary funding. However, it is hoped that the program will be offered in the coming future. López ended by stressing that the most valuable outcome for the students was learning the importance of archives, recordkeeping, and documenting their personal and local history.

The second presentation was titled, “Becoming Visible: A Profile of the Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora at the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños” and was given by Pedro Juan Hernández. Hernández is the Senior Archivist for the Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora at Hunter College in New York. He gave an overview of the history and collection development of the Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, as well as some initiatives and projects taken on by the Archives. He started out with a brief historical background of the political activism in the 1960s and 1970s that took place among the different ethnic groups, particularly Puerto Ricans, which resulted in the formation of ethnic studies departments in academic institutions. Among them was the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, or CENTRO, which was established in 1973 in order to support, develop, and strengthen research in Puerto Rican studies. The CENTRO’s library, including the Evelina Lopez Antonetty Research Collection, became a valuable resource of secondary sources, microfilmed documents, and PhD dissertations that supported the research of the community and beyond. The CENTRO produced many nationally recognized publications and in 1982, it established an Oral History Task Force, which was charged with collecting the oral histories of the Puerto Rican immigrant community. Many of those interviewed came forth with many documents of historical importance that they were willing to donate to the CENTRO. Two major collections that resulted from the Oral History Task Force were the papers of community organizer and activist Jesús Colón (acquired in 1983) and the photographs of Justo A. Martí (acquired in 1984). These two collections compelled the CENTRO to add to their mission the responsibility to collect, describe, preserve, and provide access to primary resources pertaining to the Puerto Rican community in New York City. These primary resources became the Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora. From 7 collections in 1989, the Archives grew to include more than 240 collections. While most of the collections pertain to the local Puerto Rican community, some of the collections document the presence of Puerto Rican communities and organizations in various parts of the United States. The Archives document the lives of extraordinary Puerto Ricans, such as Antonia Pantoja and Helen Rodríguez Trias, who have achieved in various fields. The Archives also holds the records of PRLDEF (Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund), which were in great demand during the Supreme Court confirmation hearings of Sonia Sotomayor. Other holdings include a searchable database of records that documents the lives of ordinary workers. There is also a significant collection of visual art that includes political posters, paintings, artists’ files, and exhibition catalogs. There is an effort to expand their holdings to cover as many subject areas as possible while still remaining true
to their mission. The Archives has received awards and recognition from REFORMA and the New York State Archives, which has shown much support. Visibility is very important to the Archives and one of the ways this has been established is through publications that are the result of the large amount of research that has been done in the CENTRO Archives. These publications include dissertations, academic articles, non-academic publications, and films. Another way to maintain visibility is through traveling exhibits at conferences and other institutions. Donors are also very important to the Archives because they provide strength as well as keep the Archives grounded in the community. The Archives’ presence on the Internet has been one of the best ways to reach out to younger audiences. They are currently working on revamping their website and are working on different digitization projects in collaboration with the New York State Archives. These digital collections provide educators, researchers, and the community access to some of the Archive’s collections and are a valuable educational resource. More recently, with the initiative of their new director, they have established a presence through social media. Hernández ended the presentation by inviting everyone to visit their website to learn more about the Archives of the Puerto Rican diaspora.

The third presentation was given by Joan D. Krizack and was titled “Preserving the History of Boston’s Diversity: Northeastern University’s Project to Document the African American, Chinese, Latino, and GLBT Communities of Boston.” Krizack is the University Archivist and Head of Special Collections at Northeastern University (NU) in Boston. Her presentation talked about the efforts of the NU archives to document the underrepresented communities of Boston, with an emphasis on the efforts to document the Latino community. When Krizack started out as NU’s first archivist, several special collections already existed, but there was no specific collecting policy. One of the issues they had to consider in developing the policy was the “competition” from the many institutions around Boston that already had long-established archives. They wanted the scope to be appropriate for NU and wanted to acquire materials available for free. Hence, they decided to make their Freedom House collection the focus of the NU Archives collecting policy. The collection held the records of Freedom House, a local organization created in 1969 to foster interracial relationships between the African-American and Jewish communities. The collection policy, therefore, would focus on the records of organizations and individuals that worked for social justice in the African American, Chinese, Latino, and GLBT communities of Boston. Krizack’s personal interest in social justice also motivated her to develop this collection. She cited two articles that have guided her work. One was Howard Zinn’s “The Archivist and the New Left” and Gerald Ham’s “The Archival Edge.” The NU Archives received a grant from the NHPRC (National Historical Publications and Records Commission) to process the records of Freedom House. They also established a gift agreement and applied for another NHPRC grant to plan the documentation of these four underrepresented communities as well as to process one collection each from 3 of the 4 communities, as they did not yet have a collection from the Chinese community. They hoped that by putting these initial collections on the web, the documenting endeavor would be taken seriously and would establish trust between the Archives and the communities, especially since none of the archives staff belonged to these communities. The Archives received help from the New York State Archives in creating a documentation topics framework in order to develop a collecting strategy. Krizack provided the following link to those interested in learning about their framework in more detail: <http://www.lib.neu.edu/archives/collections/framework>. From the framework, the NU Archives decided to focus on the topic of “Social Reform and Welfare” because it fit in with and contributed to the mission of the university. From there, they lined out the target populations and worked with an “advisory committee” for each of the communities. These committees, which consisted of activists, historians, and journalists interested in the documenting of their respective community, helped to identify local organizations and individuals that would be worth documenting and be potential donors of materials. After a contact list of organizations and individuals was created, the Archives sent them letters that included a brochure (which is now online) explaining the archives and its mission. These letters were followed by phone calls and scheduling meetings where potential donors were shown the archives whenever possible. In other cases, Krizack would go to the organizations or individuals to talk to them personally. She said that she had to learn patience and persistence because the communities were hesitant at first to donate their materials. But with time, the Archives have acquired over 100 collections pertaining to the four communities. Now Krizack receives phone calls from organizations
and individuals offering to donate their materials. Krizack went on to stress the importance of community involvement and outreach, community representation on the archive’s staff, demonstration of long-term commitment, fast processing of materials, publicizing acquisitions, and documentation plans for each of the collections in establishing a good reputation. Archives-related programming includes both physical and virtual exhibitions and panel discussions. Three years ago, the archives started putting a lot of their efforts into digitizing their collections and now has a grant from EMBC as well as two IMLS re-grants from the MBLC (Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners) to digitize their Latino collections. Within a year, three of those collections will be accessible on the Internet. She also briefly mentioned an oral history initiative. There are times when Krizack has gotten requests from the community that are beyond the scope of the Archives, such as the creation of a minority scholarship. She also gets invitations to community-related events, which she enjoys. The collections are used for research on a variety of topics by graduate students from the university as well as from outside institutions such as Harvard, Boston College, and even Johns Hopkins. People from the local community also come in to use the archive collections.

The fourth and final presentation was given by Tomaro J. Taylor and was titled “Web 2.0 and Underrepresented Communities.” Tomaro is an Associate University Librarian and Certified Archivist at the Louis de la Parte Mental Health Institute Research Library at the University of South Florida in Tampa. Her presentation discussed the need for institutions to use Web 2.0 social media tools in order to present and provide access to materials documenting underrepresented communities as a way to reach out to those communities. Taylor started with the following quote from a 10-year-old article by Gloria Lothrop: “It is as frustrating to witness the disappearance of an historic record as it is gratifying to recapture it.” Since then, there has been a greater emphasis on the identification and preservation of a body of resources that can better document the legacy of excluded communities. There has also been a lot of change in national and international perspectives on identity. According to Taylor, the commonalities in purpose and function of archivists and Latin Americanists bring the archives and library fields together in their drive to identify, maintain, and provide access to resources that document underrepresented communities. However, archivists and librarians often lack in presentation and ready accessibility to materials through online social media. With these Web 2.0 technologies, there is much opportunity for the discovery and use of materials in many types of formats. The challenge is to present the materials in a way that is both useful and usable. An additional challenge to Latin Americanists and archivists is the issue of identity, language, and often undefined social constructs that appear in materials pertaining to underrepresented communities. However, today’s Latin American/archivist has the technological and linguistic ability to create an environment that presents materials in a way that speaks to the user and provides opportunity to delve into the lesser known aspects of a culture. These new and more interesting perspectives can allow society to reframe the way these cultures are perceived. According to the literature, mass amateurization of the creation of information creates a “collective consciousness” or “collective intelligence” that Web 2.0 tools help to harness. A great interest has been generated in interpersonal activity and the ability of users to actively engage and deconstruct and reconstruct their experiences. The role of archives and libraries is to use the stream of information coming from Web 2.0 and conceptualize it within their areas. With the wide variety of Web 2.0 tools and products, the possibilities of promoting resources and engaging consumers are endless. According to Taylor, the time is right for institutions to individualize the way they provide access to resources using Web 2.0. Citing several articles, Taylor stated that the changing population demographic has led to more widespread recognition and appreciation of the diversity of cultures of this country, therefore increasing demand for access to materials that represent these cultures. For underrepresented communities, the promotion of material pertaining to their heritage validates their role in a marginalized society and creates opportunities for expanded community awareness beyond the group. The challenge to the archivist lies in the ability to contextualize the material and the challenge to the Latin Americanist lies in being able to present the material in a way that is non-biased yet meaningful. In mid-October 2009, Taylor conducted an informal survey titled “The Institutional Use of Web 2.0 in Special Collections and Archives” in order to find out to what extent archives, libraries, and other institutions made use of Web 2.0 to reach out to users, particularly minorities and underrepresented groups. Sixty-six individuals from various institutions responded. Taylor found that the institutions used
a variety of Web 2.0 technologies to promote and provide access to their collections, especially blogs and online social networks. Only a small number of institutions, however, have a large percentage of their archives that relate to underrepresented populations, the majority only having less than 10% of their collections relating to minorities. Taylor acknowledged that if she could conduct the survey again, she would have asked the name of the institution to get a better sense of the individual institutions responding. While these institutions used a variety of Web 2.0 technologies to promote their collections, not many of them used these technologies to promote their collections relating to minorities and underrepresented communities. This adds to the challenge of providing better access to resources pertaining to these communities and highlights just how little interactive and dynamic content there is available from institutions that have these kinds of materials. Taylor stated that institutions need to take advantage of the variety of Web 2.0 tools out there in order to reach out to the wide range of individuals and communities.

In 2007, Taylor created podcasts in both English and Spanish for the University of South Florida Libraries that highlighted their collection of Ediciones Vigia artist books. The podcasts were posted on YouTube and iTunes U so that they could reach an audience beyond the regular special collections researchers of the USF Libraries. In doing this, she was able to highlight materials that would have been found only through the traditional library catalog and was also able to reach out to a whole new community of potential users that would have previously been underserved. Since then, a whole new range of Web 2.0 tools have emerged that can be used to connect to underserved users and communities. According to Taylor, success in using these tools consists of regular updating of both developer and user-generated content to keep it interesting and maintaining an ongoing dialogue with the users.

Questions & Comments: Rachel Schneiderman (Pennsylvania State University) asked López if students in the summer program found anything of personal interest as they processed documents. López said that there were no personal finds but that students identified personally with the findings. Schneiderman asked Hernández how his institution raises awareness of the CENTRO Archive’s web presence among the Puerto Rican community. Hernández answered that they are not good at this as he is not as familiar with the website. The Archive’s Webmaster keeps statistics but doesn’t know how effective they have been in reaching out online. Hernández does know, however, that they get a lot of web traffic and requests through the New York State Archives website. He acknowledged that they need to look more into how effective their web presence has been in reaching out to the community. Marisol Ramos (University of Connecticut) added that she has been able to easily find the CENTRO Archives website through Google searches because many other sites have links to it. Schneiderman went on to ask Taylor about reconciling the need to document underrepresented groups on the web and the way these groups are often excluded from the web by the digital divide. Taylor said that people from underrepresented groups often lack the tools to properly research and felt it important to establish institutional presence in social media networks like Facebook, where people are more likely to come upon the information. She acknowledged, however, that not having Internet access at all is a different issue. Ivan Calimano (University of Southern California) asked López how her collection is accessed. She said people search the collections through finding aids and find out about the collections through word of mouth because the HRIC website has not been updated. Calimano continued by asking Hernández if the scope of the archives includes only Puerto Ricans in the U.S. or if it also includes Puerto Ricans in the island. Hernández answered that the archives pertain only to Puerto Ricans in U.S. Calimano asked who owns copyrights to photographs in the archives. Hernández answered that for the most part, the CENTRO Archives owns the copyrights and that they can be used with permission for a fee. Calimano then asked all of the panel participants what they do with born-digital archives. Krizack said that people still often print out digital records but that the NU Archives are working with community organizations to preserve their websites and develop digital repository system for these websites. She says while most documents are still available both in print and digitally, digital preservation it is something that they need to think about more. Víctor F. Torres (Universidad de Puerto Rico) asked Hernández whether the photographs in the CENTRO Archives are digitally accessible. Hernández answered that they currently don’t have the resources to digitize all of their photographs but that they have collaborated with the NY State Archives to digitize 1,000 photographs from the CENTRO Archives collections. He said that this collaboration will allow them to learn about the digitization process from an institution that currently has the necessary resources. Also, their new central
director is attuned to digital technologies and is pushing for more digitization, but lacks the understanding of the amount of work that goes into the digitization of each item. He hopes that within a few years, there will be a possibility of in-house digitization but that for now, pictures not digitized through the New York State Archives must be accessed physically. Torres asked how pictures can be accessed within the CENTRO. Hernández answered that they can be accessed through finding aids and materials. Also, digital copies can be requested. Calimano asked if a patron can come in and scan the pictures on a personal scanner. Hernández answered that it was not allowed and that a proposal to change that policy would have to go through the Hunter College administration. Silvia Mejía (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) added that her institution also does not allow scanning on a personal scanner. Claudia Rivers (The University of Texas at El Paso) started by congratulating the panelists on being able to get funding through grant proposals and then asked them for tips for getting institutional support and making the institution understand the importance of one’s work. Kizack said that it is important to understand the institution’s mission and shape the archive to fit that mission. She added that in her experience administration was more supportive once she started receiving grants and got a response from the community. She feels that special collections have become a very important part of the academic library and differentiate one institution from another. Fortunately, the current dean of libraries at her institution also feels the same way and has given her support. For López, the HRIC Support Network has been a great help in raising funds and awareness on a volunteer basis through many events such as an awards dinner. The Support Network has provided funds for technical equipment as well as cover expenses whenever there isn’t enough grant funding. She added that community support impresses the administration. Hernández added that his institution has been fortunate in receiving support in spite of the limited amount of resources. Through this support and through taking on many roles within the institution, the CENTRO Archives has gained recognition. However, this has been both a blessing and a curse, as the new director seems to want increased say in the direction of the Archives because it has become so central to the CENTRO. Kizack added that in her role as fundraiser, she is not afraid to ask the community organizations themselves for money and has been successful at times. She makes it clear to the organization that she will always accept their donations of materials as long as it fits with the collection guidelines. Marisol Ramos (University of Connecticut), who is in charge of the website for LACCHA (Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives) Roundtable, the organization that sponsored this panel, ended the panel by talking about the importance of documenting not only the heritage of Latin America, but the experience of its diaspora. She hoped that this panel would raise awareness that archives and libraries should be working together to make these records more accessible to the communities they represent. She thanked participants and attendees and said that she was inspired by the presenters’ experiences. She hopes to do a similar panel again next year. Taylor explained that there are several ways to access her Ediciones Vigia podcast (which she was not able to access during her presentation), such as Google, her professional webpage, and iTunes U. Ramos ended by saying that the PowerPoint presentations shown in this Panel would be posted on the LACCHA website.

Marisol Ramos (University of Connecticut), Gayle Williams (Florida International University), and Fred G. Morgner (Vientos Tropicales) at the John Carter Brown Library Reception at SALALM LV. Photo courtesy of Stephanie Rocío Miles.

**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR HAITIAN STUDIES**

Panel 19, July 27, 2010, 9:00 am-10:30 am

**Moderator:** Dominique Coulombe, Brown University, Providence
Alfonso Vijil’s presentation was entitled “The Haitian Booktrade, 1980-2010: Observations of a U.S. Bookdealer.” Vijil presented a brief history on being a bookdealer. The emphasis of his company had originally been Central America. Vijil’s first visit to Haiti was in 1987 and Jean-Claude “Baby Doc” Duvalier was in power. Acquiring books from Haiti has never been easy. Most stores would not have air conditioning and would only have a few old books that could still be used. A typical year would have about 200 books shipped. For changing money, the black market came in handy. Vijil gave a description of the problems of daily life in Haiti. He also talked about the histories of some of the stores. The airport has proved to be the best place to acquire CDs and DVDs. 2009 has been the best year in a long time for obtaining material, but it has been more expensive this time. The quality of material has improved over the 25 years of doing business in Haiti.

Richard F. Phillips presented “Playing Scrabble in Haitian Creole: Study and Research of Haiti & the Haitian Language at the University of Florida.” Scrabble, the game, is sold in 121 countries, in 29 different languages. 150,000,000 sets have been sold worldwide and can be found in one out of every three American homes. A brief history of the Latin American Collection of the University of Florida was given. Benjamin Hebblethwaite, a University of Florida professor, developed a Creole project lasting from March 2008 until June 2009 and wrote an article entitled “Scrabble as a tool for Haitian Creole Literacy: Sociolinguistic and Orthographic Foundations.”

Edward L. Widmer and Leslie Tobias Olsen then spoke on “Building a Digital Haitian Library.” The JCB’s (John Carter Brown Library program) to highlight its Haitian collection was begun before the tragedy of the January 2010 earthquake. That event spurred the digitization of JCB Haitian books. Under the advocacy of a JCB Board member, David Rumsey, the JCB joined the Internet Archive. At present, they have some 850 items online. To launch the project and to define it, the JCB opened a “Remember Haiti” website.
which serves as a “best hits” of the Haitian collection. Important to the library was providing an interpretation on the books.

**Questions & Comments:** A brief discussion about cataloging copy and the demand for Haitian books was engendered by Denise Stuempfle (Indiana University), Paul Losch (University of Florida), Dominique Coulombe (Brown University) and Adán Griego (Stanford University). Griego also asked about other collections with responses by those present who have been collecting Haitian material (University of Florida is one example). Gayle A. Williams (Florida International University) then discussed the situation in Miami for the purchase of Haitian books.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS AND ARCHIVAL ACQUISITIONS: THEN AND NOW**
Panel 20, July 27, 2010, 9:00 am-10:30 am

**Moderator:** Sarah Aponte, Dominican Studies Institute, City College, New York  
**Presenters:** Claire-Lise Bénaud, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; Suzanne M. Schadl, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; Kevin J. Comerford, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque  
**Rapporteur:** John B. Wright, Brigham Young University, Provo

Claire-Lise Bénaud spoke about the acquisitions of three archival collections housed at the UNM (University of New Mexico). The David Holtby Collection of posters from the Spanish elections of 1977 represents an acquisitions model Bénaud calls “on-the-run” or “solo collecting.” During May 1-15, 1977, Holtby collected 45 posters he had collected around Spain. He felt this election was important, being the first election in Spain since 1936. He was worried about taking the posters. Bénaud displayed several images of the posters. Another set of posters UNM has in its archives is the Sam Slick Collection. Other presentations in past SALALM conference have been made about this collection. Slick was a professor of Spanish in Texas and Mississippi. The collection consists of over 12,000 visual, textual and political posters from the mid-1970s through 2000. Slick built a large network of people throughout the U.S. and Latin America. This network was a result of personal relationships with artists, students, and government agencies. UNM purchased this collection in 2001. Several images were shown in the presentation. The third collection was created by Ramón Figueroa. Dominican by birth, Figueroa, a professor of Spanish in Mississippi, grew up watching Mexican telenovelas and reading Mexican comics. He has an interest in Mexican culture and a real passion for collecting. Originally he wanted to collect art, but couldn’t afford it. He has said, “You learn to love what you can afford.” He has collected what some call the best Mexican movie poster collection in the U.S. The items were largely purchased as individual items from eBay, each costing $10 to $800.

Suzanne M. Schadl described the fact that UNM has print special collections of Literatura de Cordel and Brazilian chapbooks. These have been created by collaboration. They are converting a lot of their chapbooks into digital format. She transitioned to discuss her belief that web blogs are a lot like chapbooks. Why not be proactive and save web blogs? They have had to limit what they go out and search for. They have used the tool Archive-It™ (a child of Internet Archive). We hear a lot about digitizing projects of political and social studies materials, but what about art, street art, and posters? The collecting of this digital type material follows the same patterns of regular collection development, but it is just a different medium.

Kevin J. Comerford spoke about using web crawling as a “new” acquisitions tool. Since 1996 Internet Archive has captured metadata and indexed it. Comerford made an appealing case for creating a program for acquiring web-based data through web crawling as a way to enhance core and supplementary library content. He illustrated this using an example of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin. What content from the Web could be added (acquired) to enhance the Library’s collections? He asks: are there blogs and organization sites dealing with the birth date? There is the movie of his life entitled Creation. Can we somehow link to that? What about web content of things dealing with Darwin’s Origin of Species? All of this web content would need to be organized and made accessible to users. Comerford also gave some points to remember: 1) You can only copy publicly available content, not password protected data; 2) Content owners can block crawlers with ROBOT.TXT; 3) Where focus is preservation—not modification or commercial gain—content owners don’t have much to complain about; 4) Objections made by content owners should be respected. Archive-It™ is a subscription service offered by Internet Archive. There are other options out there: Heritrix and New Prosoft.

**Questions & Comments:** Dan Hazen
Demonstration of E-Resources from Spain and Portugal
Panel 21, July 27, 2010, 9:00am-10:30 am

Moderator: Patricia Figueroa, Brown University, Providence
Presenters: Patricia Figueroa, Brown University, Providence; Luis Rodríguez Yunta and Teresa Abejón, CSIC, Madrid; Paula Covington, Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Miguel A. Valladares, Dartmouth College, Hanover

Rapporteur: Sarah A. Buck Kachaluba, Florida State University, Tallahassee

The presentations on this panel demonstrated various Iberian websites useful to librarians and library patrons to identify relevant primary and secondary sources for collection development and research purposes.

Patricia Figueroa presented first, demonstrating a series of rich digital Iberian portals:
1. “Hispana” constitutes the Spanish component of a European directory of digital collections, providing access to Spanish “Colecciones y Recursos Digitales” (see: <http://roai.mcu.es/es/inicio/inicio.cmd>). Unveiled a few months before SALALM, it was created by Spain’s Ministry of Culture, through which it can be accessed at <http://www.mcu.es/> It can be searched by region, subject, or library host.
2. The BDH (Biblioteca Digital Hispanica), a digital initiative of the BNE (Biblioteca Nacional de España) provides access to digitized BNE content (see: <http://www.bne.es/es/Catalogos/>). Such content is organized in collections and sub-collections based on discipline or format (such as maps, photos, sheet music, and manuscripts).
3. The Hemeroteca Digital is a specific project of the BDH, providing access to digitized BNE periodicals and newspapers. It’s grown tremendously in the past 2 years, see: <http://www.bne.es/es/Catalogos/HemerotecaDigital/>
4. The Biblioteca Digital de Prensa Histórica is the result of a cooperative digitization initiative involving Spain’s Ministry of Culture, Iberian autonomous communities, and other institutions (see: <http://prensa historicomcu.es/es/estaticos/contenido.cmd?page=estaticos/presentacion>). This site allows full-text keyword searching as well as searches by title and location of the institution holding the material.
5. The Biblioteca Virtual de Patrimonio Bibliográfico, yet another cooperative digital initiative between Spain’s Ministry of Culture and autonomous communities, makes resources of particular importance to Spain’s national heritage, such as those related to the war of independence, digitally available (see: <http://bvpb.mcu.es/es/estaticos/contenido.cmd?page=estaticos/presentacion>).
6. Portugal’s Biblioteca Nacional Digital (see: <http://purl.pt/index/geral/PT/index.html>), a project of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (see: <http://www.bnportugal.pt/>), provides access to digitized versions...
of largely 19th century newspapers and journals, dictionaries and encyclopedias from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

7. PORBASE, a collective online catalog for Portugal (see: <http://porbase.bnportugal.pt/>), also provided by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal holds over 1,500,000 records. Libraries searched can be limited by region and type. It can be accessed from the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal by clicking on “pesquisa.”

8. Bibliografia Nacional Portuguesa em Linha, another service provided by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (see: <http://www.bnportugal.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=269%3Abibliografia-nacional-portuguesa-em-linha&catid=48%3Apesquisa&Itemid=71>) is an excellent tool to see what has been published in a given year in Portugal. It is updated every three months and lists monographs published annually. It can also be accessed from the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal by clicking on “pesquisa.”

The second presenter, Teresa Abejón demonstrated CSIC’s ISOC bibliographic database, focusing on the Social Sciences and Humanities. This is a subscription-based database that provides access to 600,685 records in 2,540 periodicals. Luis Rodríguez Yunta distributed information on the database during this presentation.

Paula Covington presented third, demonstrating two resources useful for Iberian and Latin American searches:

1. PARES, the main portal to Spain’s National Archives system (see: <http://parees.mcu.es/>). She used sample searches for “Biaisou” (referring to Jorge Biassou and a slave uprising preceding the Haitian Revolution) and “cobre cuba mapas” to identify maps of copper mines in Cuba. Such searches are representative of ways she has used this resource to assist graduate students in finding previously unexplored materials.

2. Chadwyck Healy’s Bibliografia de la literatura desde 1980, a subscription-based resource which, although not full-text, provides 98,000 records, claims to be the most complete bibliography on Spanish literature.

The last presenter was Miguel A. Valladares, who pointed to several additional Iberian resources.

1. TRACES (see: <http://traces.uab.cat/>), a database created by the GELCC (Grup d’Estudis de Literatura Catalana Contemporània) from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, aims to provide comprehensive access to records for all works of and about Catalan language and literature.

2. RACO (see: <http://www.raco.cat/>) is an open access portal to Catalan periodicals.

3. ARCA (Arxiu de revistes acatalanes antigues; see: <http://www.bnc.cat/digital/arca/index.html>) is an open access portal to digitized versions of historical Catalan periodicals that are representative of Catalan culture and society. It is a service provided by the Biblioteca de Catalunya (see: <http://www.bnc.cat/>) with the support of the Consorci de Biblioteques Universitòries de Catalunya (see: <http://www.cbuc.cat/>).

4. Dialnet (see: <http://dialnet.unirioja.es/> is an open access resource which is similar to the CSIC database. It includes records to theses, books, and articles and includes periodicals published in Latin America. Valladares explained that in Spain, it is possible to create a personal subscription with a personalized interface but he hasn’t figured out how to do this in the U.S. He thinks this feature may be reserved for Spanish institutions.

Questions & Comments: Diana d’Almeida (Boston University) asked what Dialnet is. Valladares responded that it was created by the Universidad de la Rioja in 2001 and indexes and abstracts theses, articles from newspapers, magazines, and journals, and documents harvested from the Internet. Eighty percent of the content is full-text. David Block (The University of Texas at Austin) added that Dialnet has very good bibliographic information for periodicals, such as contact information, indications of when and why a journal ceased publication, etc. It is helpful for finding out how to acquire something. Valladares added that one can get such information by searching for the periodical title, which brings up the periodical’s publication information and index. Martha E. Mantilla (University of Pittsburgh) asked what the advantages of setting up an individual membership/subscription are. Patricia Figueroa answered that it facilitated full-text searching. Jesús Alonso-Regalado (SUNY Albany) added that one can create one’s own profile and users pace in Dialnet and save records (which carry over from session to session) in there. Charlie Remy (Western State College of Colorado) asked for more information about the links between Dialnet and CSIC and whether there is a Spanish union catalog which functions as the equivalent of Portugal’s Bibliografia Nacional Portuguesa em Linha. Abejón explained the similarities between the Dialnet and CSIC systems and Figueroa explained that Spain’s Biblioteca Nacional and Ministry of Culture provide many services including such a
resource. Figueroa lamented that there was not enough time in this session to demonstrate every resource. This was a highly informative session pointing attendees to many very useful search portals and strategies for using them.

**EBOOKS: CONTENTS, POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES**
Panel 24, July 27, 2010, 11:00 am-12:30 pm

**Moderator:** Adán Griego, Stanford University, Stanford

**Presenters:** Miguel A. Valladares, Dartmouth College, Hanover; Lluis Claret, DIGITALIA, New York; Felipe Varela Lucas, <Ebrary/e-libro.com>

**Rapporteur:** Deb Raftus, University of Washington, Seattle

Adán Griego welcomed speakers and encouraged participants to check out his ISIS blog entry from April 2010 after the panel presentation for articles and links about e-books in Spain, see: [http://iberianstudiesinsalalm.blogspot.com/2010/04/e-books-in-spain.html](http://iberianstudiesinsalalm.blogspot.com/2010/04/e-books-in-spain.html)

Miguel A. Valladares, from Dartmouth College, sparked off the discussion with his presentation, “Spanish Electronic Books and Libraries: They’re Already Here!” To begin, he extolled the successful cooperative relationship between librarians and libreros in SALALM. Based on his 12 years of participation in SALALM, Valladares sees this relationship as a good model in the field of librarianship, as the libreros of SALALM are SALALMistas themselves. SALALM provides its members a space and opportunity to work together and prepare themselves for the future of the book, and to best serve the library and library users. Seeing digitization as the future, Valladares concluded with anecdotes from his personal experiences working with DIGITALIA at Dartmouth, and cited the work of Lluis Claret and Felipe Varela Lucas as good examples of the future promises of the e-book.

Lluis Claret of DIGITALIA presented his insight into future trends and potential strategies in his presentation, “El libro electronico en Español: presente y futuro para bibliotecas.” Claret began by thanking the audience members for their enthusiasm for e-books. While librarians have purchased a great deal of electronic content through databases and e-journals, e-books haven’t yet played much of a role in the academic world in Spain. He noted that our digital future consists of books, journals, and other documents of widely varying formats, such as photos. He stressed the need to find a way to consolidate these materials and make them available. In the coming years, library and library users will see less paper and more digitized materials — in this future, they will have as many digital objects as print. Librarians will have to find a balance to simultaneously meet the needs and demands of students and academics. Claret presented the features and contents of DIGITALIA and his company’s strategies toward providing quality electronic resources to the academic market. The DIGITALIA database includes electronic journals and e-book content, including more than 3,000 books in the fields of art, architecture, literature, science, film, engineering and computers, history, philosophy, religion, business and economics, linguistics and philology, political science, law and social sciences. As digital content becomes more prevalent, academic libraries that rely solely on print materials will not meet the demands of their students. Digital content provides greater access (for example, New York students studying in Abu Dhabi), and are a helpful solution to libraries’ lack of physical space. At this time, Claret observed that there are many improvements to make. To meet future demands, improved access, readability, beneficial subscription models, reliable archival practices, and the integration of databases and catalogs for improved searching are needed. In his conclusion, Claret stated his hope of working with librarians in building online collections, as he already is with Colombia and Dartmouth. He told the audience, “If you have materials you want digitized, please ask.” Referring to Deborah Jakubs’ keynote address, Claret underlined that collaboration between vendors and librarians is good for vendors and librarians.

In the final presentation, “La socialización del conocimiento”, Felipe Varela Lucas, President of <Ebrary/e-libro.com>, presented the history of e-libro (born in 1998) and the company’s collaboration with Ebrary. Varela Lucas highlighted several features of the database, demonstrating how the e-book can augment the reading experience by linking to reference sources and complementary texts, and providing interactive tools. The e-book experience mirrors the physical act of reading a book, but provides instant access to supplementary materials, including online dictionaries, Wikipedia, maps, Yahoo Translate, biographies and bibliographies. Readers can search within the document or and search the Web. The user can annotate
and highlight books, create links, copy and paste or print excerpts, and create their own library. E-libro includes more than 45,000 titles in Spanish, 4,500 in Portuguese and 1,050 maps. Academic disciplines include economics, law, computer science, technology, humanities, history, medicine, health sciences, social sciences and education.

**Questions & Comments: Charlie Remy** (Western State College of Colorado) asked, “Are you developing applications for the iPhone or iPad?” Claret answered, “If you have the application for Kindle, you can use the iPhone and iPad.” Remy inquired, “Can libraries share e-books from your collections with other institutions (through consortia and interlibrary loan)?” Claret replied, “It would be great, but it has to work out economically. Providers are searching for ways to share, but libraries and providers must comply with license agreements.” Varela Lucas added, “Publishers are protective of their content, and the e-book providers must protect their publisher first, as they depend on their content to sell their product.”

**Linda Russo** (Latin American Bookstore) asked, “If I have access to another library’s holdings, I have access to the e-book. How does this work technically?” Varela Lucas replied, “When a library subscribes, they have to provide IP addresses. If a consortium pays for it, all IPs can be added.” Griego highlighted the importance of IP, which is used by all academic libraries to manage electronic subscriptions. For example, to access Stanford’s electronic content, users must access it through <stanford.edu>. Claret added, “Interlibrary loan of an entire e-book is not allowed. However, for NYU, DIGITALIA signed an agreement saying that if you can print the pages, than you can send the information. For example, a library might print a chapter and send the pages to another institution.” The discussion continued about the possibility of paying for sharing. In this case, ILL would cost money, with a portion going to the eBook publisher. It would all be dependent on the license agreement between the library and the e-book provider. Griego (Addressing Casalini, Gale-Cengage, and other eBook providers in the audience) asked if they had words of wisdom. **Scott Dawson** (Gale-Cengage) replied, “Gale works with DIGITALIA and other publishers and has its own eBook platform. I’m not sure what we’re doing with Interlibrary Loan. Regarding our old digital archive, we allow interlibrary loan because the books are out of print. For these, so much of the value is in the interface and power of search, so we allow ILL for out-of-print materials.” Griego noted, “It is important for us to keep in mind that as more vendors provide e-books, we’d like to see more user-friendly centralized databases so that it’s easier for our users to find materials. The technology exists; for example, federated search, deep web technology, Cambridge Scientific, Ebsco, and Proquest.” Valladares asked Varela Lucas, “You’ve presented links to outside open source resources in e-libro <Wikipedia, biografia.com>. Is it possible to link to subscription databases (for example: encyclopedias and dictionaries that we subscribe to)?” Varela Lucas answered, “The open source databases come on the profile and the individual reader can personalize links to their preferred resources.” Valladares continued, “Are all users seeing the same copy, and would they all see each other’s personal notes?” Varela Lucas stated, “No. Each user would see their own their personal copy, so they would only see and maintain their own notes and preferences.” Remy queried, “Can multiple users view the same book at the same time?” Varela Lucas replied, “It depends on the subscription. Libraries can purchase books for single or multiple-user access. Libraries can see turn aways to know if you need to change your subscription.” Remy then asked, “Are individual accounts possible?” Claret and Varela Lucas replied, “Yes.”

Final comments by Griego: “In Spain, the biggest player is Libranda, a project of the major publishers and vendors. Libraries need to pay attention to e-books to meet the needs of our users. Even if we don’t prefer e-books, the younger generation does. For example: at a WESS (Western European Studies Section of ACRL) e-book discussion at the ALA Annual meeting in D.C., a young librarian from Yale told us he wants instant access on his iPhone, using Amazon as a model. E-books should be easily and quickly accessible by portable devices.”
Express Yourselves: Simple Personal Websites

If you google my name, you will discover that I am a writer of romantic fiction. And a tennis pro who was flung into jail by Joe Arpaio, America’s toughest sheriff. And a medical librarian in the UK. Or not… Sadly for me, there are in fact several Alison Hicks who are either far more famous than me, or who have sponsored a lot of links about themselves. For those of you who have unusual names or who are secretly quite pleased about your new Googlified-self, maybe this doesn’t matter. But for many years, a search engine has been the default for finding out about people, whether this is professionally or socially. While I am neither vain enough nor rich enough to search engine optimize my name, Web 2.0 has made it much easier for me to ensure that people find more accurate information about me.

If you just want a quick, low maintenance online presence, the easiest way to get started is to sign up for a profile on a professional social networking site. Less intrusive than Facebook, these sites are ranked highly in search engines and only show snippets of information in search engine results. LinkedIn is the easiest, but <http://www.linkedin.com/> is growing in popularity. Google profiles is another site which enables you to claim your name and control how you appear in Google. ClaimID is another site which allows you to have more control over your name.

But I already have 3 social network profiles, a blog and a twitter feed! A more detailed solution, which is equally easy to create, is a personal portfolio or webpage to start promoting you, your projects and your achievements. Web 2.0 personal portfolios are easy to keep up to date, involve no knowledge of html, are hosted for free and you can link in your social media sites too. Weebly is a very easy to use drag and drop site which has a lot of customization options. Flavors.me is a slightly trendier personal portfolio site which encourages you to link your social networking personas into one place. Finally, if you can get past the narcissistic title, about.me provides an equally new and hip way to manage your online presence.

If you prefer html, have access to server space or want to make a more robust or in depth personal portfolio, there are a bunch of free templates available. Wordpress.org is the version of the popular blogging software that can be used to create a webpage. Alternatively, do a search for “free web templates” to get suggestions for another easy way to create a webpage; Andreas Viklund has some cool ones.<http://andreasviklund.com/templates/>.

Finally, there are some tools to track how you are represented on the web. Google Alerts is well known for tracking phrases or keywords, while Social Mention does the same for social media. You can set up searches in Twitter for any keyword, while TweetBeep claims to be the Google Alerts for Twitter. And if this is all too typical millennial self-centered for you, all these resources would also work for groups and projects as well as people.

So go ahead, make a profile and reclaim your online identity! And in the meantime watch out for my novel that features a steamy romance between a tennis pro and a medical librarian…

Alison Hicks
University of Colorado at Boulder
<Alison.Hicks@Colorado.EDU>
Conferences to Come

[The Newsletter’s practice is to repeat only the basic information about future meetings we have previously announced (identified by an asterisk*) unless we have new information to give. Readers may refer back to our original mention for fuller details. -- Ed.]

FEBRUARY 10-20, 2011: Feria del Libro de Cuba. La Habana, Cuba.*


APRIL 7-9, 2011: “Caribbean Unbound V: Vodou & Créolité” Franklin College Conference on Caribbean Literature & Culture. Sorengo (Lugano), Switzerland. For more information, please contact: Prof. Robert H. McCormick, Jr. at <rmccormick@fc.edu>*

MAY 16-20, 2011: 43rd Annual Conference of the Association of Caribbean Historians. Puerto Rico. For more information, please visit: http://www.associationofcaribbeanhistorians.org/>*


on their charge. Meanwhile, the membership of the SALALM Communications Committee was also finalized. I am pleased to share that the Committee consists of: SALALM Website Manager: Melissa Gasparotto; SALALM Website Content Editor: Daisy V. Domínguez, chair; LALA-L Moderator: Gayle Williams; SALALM Social Media Coordinator: Alison Hicks; and Membership Committee Liaison: Orchid Mazurkiewicz. While the SALALM Communications Committee’s on-going charge is “to coordinate the promotion and dissemination of information related to SALALM news, events, activities, members, and initiatives...,” this year will be devoted in large part to transforming the SALALM Newsletter.

Along with these two working groups, a third, the Webinar Pilot Project Working Group, was also formed by popular demand. This working group is the result of a discussion amongst several SALALM members about how to provide virtual training or workshops, particularly to non-SALALM members. The group – whose members are Anne Barnhart, Adán Griego, Darlene Hull, Sean Knowlton, Jana Krentz, Carmen Yasmina Lopez and Orchid Mazurkiewicz, chair – will pilot a SALALM webinar project during the 2010-2011 year. As part of their charge, this group will investigate hardware & software needs, cost, audience and content and then host a webinar. Webinars are an exciting prospect for SALALM as they can be cost effective ways of delivering instruction and at the same time publicizing SALALM activities. Stay tuned for more news about this pilot project.

As in previous years, a group of SALALMistas will attend the FIL in Guadalajara, Mexico. Thanks to the Free Pass Program, sponsored by the American Library Association and FIL, many of us have attended regularly over the last several years. This year, along with participating in the FIL orientation session, SALALM is also sponsoring a book donation drive. SALALMistas attending FIL are encouraged to donate academic books to AMIGOS: Red de Instituciones Mexicanas para la Cooperación Bibliotecaria. Books should be university press titles on topics related to the United States or Latin America. For those not travelling to Guadalajara, I encourage you to consider mailing your donations (contact Adán Griego, <adan.griego@stanford.edu>, for instructions). During the economic downturn Mexican academic libraries have reduced their spending on US university press books. Any titles you can provide will be appreciated.

Wishing you all the happiest of holidays!

Nerea A. Llamas
University of Michigan
2010/2011 COMMITTEE PREFERENCE FORM

Please check only those committees and/or subcommittees on which you actually want to serve. Leave the others blank.

*Committee assignments are not carried over from one year to the next. Therefore, you must fill out this form for 2010/2011 even though you worked on a committee or committees last year.

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Please fill out this form EXACTLY as you want it to appear in the Directory

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INSTITUTIONAL NAME_____________________________________________________________________________________

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INSTITUTIONAL ADDRESS__________________________________________________________________________________

PHONE:_______________________   Fax:______________________   E-Mail:______________________________________________

WEBSITE:________________________________________________________________________________________________

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HOME PHONE:_______________________   Fax:______________________   E-Mail:___________________________________

How did you hear about us?____________________________________________________

PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS (check one)

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Check One:

( ) First Time Personal Membership: $50.00

( ) Personal: $75.00

( ) Personal (Latin America, Puerto Rico, Caribbean): $40.00

( ) Paraprofesional/Student: $30.00

( ) Paraprofesional/Student (Latin America, Puerto Rico, Caribbean): $15.00

( ) Emeritus: $30.00

( ) Emeritus (Latin America, Puerto Rico, Caribbean): $15.00

( ) Institutional (all countries): $110.00

( ) Institutional-Sponsoring (all countries): $500.00

( ) Contribution to the Marietta Daniels Shepard Scholarship Endowment

( ) Contribution to Enlace Program

( ) Contribution for the SALALM Challenge Match

( ) Members outside the U.S. may add $10.00 Airmail Fee

( ) Credit Card Handling Fee: $3.00

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VISA__  MASTERCARD__  EXPIRATION DATE________   CREDIT CARD #_________ - ________ - ________ - ________

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