Presidential Message…

Happy New Year! I want to wish everyone a very happy and prosperous 2011.

Just back from an all too short break, I am diving back into conference planning. SALALM LVI is just 4 months away! To kick off the year right, I took a brief trip to Philadelphia last week, site of the upcoming SALALM LVI Annual Meeting. I spent 3 fabulous days in Philadelphia with Joe Holub and David Murray. Before I move on to the details, I want to thank Joe and David for their hospitality during my visit. Along with conference planning, I was treated to an extensive tour of Philadelphia’s many and varied neighborhoods, its historical sites and, of course, a sample of its fabulous cuisine!

While in Philadelphia, I stayed at the Radisson-Plaza Warwick hotel, site of our meeting. The ‘Warwick’ is a beautiful historic hotel in the Rittenhouse Square area of Philadelphia. Rooms at the Warwick are comfortable with all of the amenities you would expect in a modern hotel, including complimentary high speed, wireless Internet. For convenience, there are 3 options for dining within the Warwick: The Coffee Bar, Tavern 17, and the Prime Rib Restaurant (dinner only). Just two blocks from Rittenhouse Square itself, the hotel is surrounded by many restaurants and shops and within walking distance of many of Philadelphia’s historic sites. I know you will find many ways to enjoy yourselves between meetings and panels. Joe and David are already hard at

Continued on page 142...

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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 recieve 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.

Contributors and Correspondents...

From the Editor…

Welcome to the first issue of the year! In it, you will find another batch of rapporteur reports from SALALM 55 as well as a report on President Llamas’ visit to Philadelphia, the site of SALALM 56. In addition to our regular sections, which include member and institutional news and dospuntocero, in this issue, Suzanne Schadl reviews Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I. As always, thanks very much to all of our contributors.

Your Editor,

Daisy V. Domínguez
The City College of New York, CUNY
From the Executive Secretary...

Thanks to everyone who responded to our call for membership renewals. Total membership renewals are now at 231: 168 personal; 63 institutional, including 10 sponsoring members. We are well below last year on all counts.

The total membership tallies for last year at this time were: 281 total (182 personal; 99 institutional, including 18 sponsoring members). Please renew today if you haven’t done so already; thank you to those who already have.

In other news, the registration packets for SALALM LVI have already been sent via LALA-L and to all others on our mailing list. We are all looking forward to a great conference in Philadelphia. Nerea, Joe and David have been very busy with preparations. Also, ballots were sent out February 8th. Please mail your vote to Jesus Alonso-Regalado as soon as possible.

Hortensia Calvo
Tulane University

Contents...

Presidential Message 110
Sponsoring Members 110
The Newsletter 111
From the Editor 111
Contributors & Correspondents 111
From the Executive Secretary 112
Advertisers 112
SALALM Honorary Members 112
SALALM Executive Board 113
Members’ News 113
Institutional News 114
Announcements 117
ALAZAR Corner 117
SALALM LV 119
dospuntocero 141
Conferences & Meetings 143
Jose TorioBio Medina Award Form 144
SALALM Membership Form 146

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The Latin American Bookstore, LTD
Susan Bach
Members News

I am very pleased to announce that Sean Knowlton has been appointed to the position of Latin American and Iberian Studies Librarian at Columbia University Libraries. Sean will be coming to Columbia from the Latin American Library at Tulane University and brings prior experience as a Humanities Reference and Instruction Librarian at the University of Colorado Libraries. Sean is well-known in SALALM for his contributions to the Executive Board, the Subcommittee on Reference, Bibliographic Instruction, and Electronic Resources, LASER, and in general for being a knowledgeable and generous colleague. He will begin working at Columbia in early April and his new contact information will be disseminated when it becomes available.

It has been an honor and a true pleasure to serve as Columbia’s Latin American and Iberian Studies Librarian over these many years and I look forward to dedicating my energies full-time to the management of our Area Studies program and to directing our Center for Human Rights Documentation & Research. I will continue to attend SALALM and look forward to continuing my many professional relationships and friendships with SALALM colegas.

Pamela M. Graham  
Columbia University

Peter Stern  (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) gave a presentation entitled “A Tale of Two Congresses: Artistic and Cultural Anti-Fascism in Mexico, 1934-1939” at the XIII Reunión de Historiadores de México, Estados Unidos y Canadá, in Querétaro, Mexico.

SALAMISTAS Meet at Congress of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Montreal, May – June 2010

Four SALALMistas met in Montreal during the 2010 Canadian Federation of the Humanities and Social Sciences Congress. Those meeting were Donna Canevari de Paredes, and Eudoxio Paredes-Ruiz, University of Saskatchewan; Juanita Jara de Súmar, McGill University; and Denis Lacroix, University of Alberta. Donna and Juanita were presenters at a Canadian Association of Hispanists session titled
“Programs y cursos innovadores a nivel universitario en Canadá.” Juanita Jara de Súmar presented her research on “Las ediciones facsimilares como fuente primaria del estudio y la investigación literaria: un acercamiento a la colección de literatura española en facsimil de la Universidad McGill” and Donna Canevari de Paredes presented her findings concerning “Learning and Research Resources for Latin American and Iberian studies: Promoting Spanish Language, Cultural Learning and Research through the University Library.” The four librarians were also able to spend time discussing future projects and initiatives concerning Canadian Hispanic research collections and to tour the McGill and Concordia University libraries.

Edward A. Riedinger
In Memoriam

Dr Edward “Ted” A. Riedinger, a librarian, educator, and Brazilian scholar, has died. Since 1990 he was a member of the library faculty and the history department at The Ohio State University. Ted was born in Cincinnati, Ohio and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana. Most of his adult life he spent abroad, primarily in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From 1979 to 1988, he was Educational Advising Officer of the Fulbright Commission of Brazil at the American Consulate-General in Rio de Janeiro. He was a member of the executive organizing committee for the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA) at the University of New Mexico and an active member in SALALM. Ted authored over 100 articles, reviews, and books, written in English and Portuguese. He authored Como se faz um presidente (The Making of a President) published on the eve of Brazil’s first civilian presidential election (1988) since the military coup of 1964. Ted received MA and PhD degrees in history from the University of Chicago and his MLS from the University of California, Berkeley. He will be remembered for his sense of humor, his storytelling skills, and his love for all things Brazilian. His friends and colleagues at the Ohio State University Library mourn his passing. Adeus, meu amigo, obrigado por tudo!

José O. Díaz
Ohio State University

Institutional News

Claribel Alegría Papers, 1924-2010 at Princeton University Library

The collection of personal and literary papers of the Nicaraguan-born Salvadoran writer Claribel Alegría, contains notebooks, notes, and drafts of her poetry, novels, short stories, essays, articles, speeches, and translations. It also includes correspondence with publishers, family, and Latin American writers such as Mario Benedetti, Julio Cortázar, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Alfonso Quijada Urias, and Sergio Ramírez. Additionally, the collection contains photographs, audiovisual material, and writings of others on Alegría. A detailed finding aid is available at <http://diglib.princeton.edu/ead/>.
Biography: Claribel Alegría was born on May 12, 1924, in Estelí, Nicaragua, grew up in El Salvador, and moved to the United States in 1943. Shortly after her birth, her family was forced into political exile and sought refuge in El Salvador. Alegría attended finishing school in Hammond, Louisiana, and studied at George Washington University under the tutelage of Juan Ramón Jiménez. In 1947, she married Darwin J. (Bud) Flakoll, who became her life-long collaborator and translator. After graduating with a B.A. in 1948, Alegría published her first collection of poems, *Anillo de silencio*. Alegría and Flakoll moved frequently during the 1950s, traversing Latin America as a result of Flakoll’s position in the United States Foreign Service. During this period, Alegría brought out several poetry collections as well as an anthology of Latin American writing, *New Voices of Hispanic America*, which she co-edited with Flakoll. After settling in Paris with their four children (Maya, Karen, Patricia, and Erik), Alegría and Flakoll collaborated on a novel, *Cenizas de Izalco*, centering on the *matanza*, the 1932 massacre of 30,000 peasants in Izalco, El Salvador. This novel, as well as her poetry, mark her as a member of la *Generación Comprometida* (the Committed Generation), a literary movement of the 1950s and 1960s dedicated to social and political justice. In 1966, Alegría and Flakoll moved to Mallorca and continued writing poetry and novels. With the success of the Sandinista Revolution in 1979, Alegría and Flakoll returned to Nicaragua to document the experiences of those who took part. Her poetry came to reflect her developing political awareness as she responded to death squads, massacres, and the legacy of dictatorship and oppression. Alegría has continued her political and poetic engagement with Central America, dedicating herself to the struggle for human rights. The death of Bud Flakoll in 1995 inspired her poetry collection, *Saudade/Sorrow*. She has written over forty books in such diverse genres as poetry, essays, novels, and short stories. She was awarded the Casa de las Américas Prize in 1978 and the 2006 Neustadt Prize for World Literature.

Please contact the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections <http://www.princeton.edu/~rbsc/> at Princeton, or me directly, for additional information about this collection.

Fernando Acosta-Rodríguez
Princeton University Library
University of Pittsburgh Publishes New E-Journal on Bolivian Studies

PITTSBURGH—New research on the history and culture of Bolivia is being solicited for the Bolivian Studies Journal/Revista de Estudios Bolivianos—an e-journal published by the University of Pittsburgh’s University Library System (ULS), a national leader in Open Access digital publishing.

The Bolivian Studies Journal <http://bsj.pitt.edu> is an international, peer-reviewed journal, published by the ULS with the support of the University’s Center for Latin American Studies and Department of Hispanic Languages and Literature and edited by Elizabeth Monasterios and Martha E. Mantilla. The journal’s editorial board comprises well-known scholars, intellectuals, and writers working in Bolivia, the United States, and Europe. It publishes once a year and accepts material in Spanish, English, or indigenous languages.

Editors are seeking innovative interdisciplinary research that critically discusses Bolivia’s challenges in the new millennium. The journal is especially interested in disseminating research produced in Bolivia to a worldwide audience. It welcomes articles, case studies, discussions and interviews in a wide range of areas, including Andean studies, Amazonian studies, history, law, philosophy, visual arts, and many others. For information on submitting to the journal, visit <http://bsj.pitt.edu>. For any other inquiries e-mail <bsj@mail.pitt.edu>.

The University of Pittsburgh’s E-Journal Publishing Program is part of ULS’ D-Scribe Digital Publishing Program. For more information about the ULS’ E-journal Publishing Program, see <http://www.library.pitt.edu/e-journals/>. The ULS is the 23rd-largest academic library system within the United States. Under the administration of the Hillman University Librarian and ULS director, it includes 21 libraries and holds more than 6.2 million volumes and world-class specialized collections, among them the Archive of Scientific Philosophy and the Archives of Industrial Society, as well as major foreign-language materials from around the world totaling 1.4 million volumes. The ULS offers state-of-the-art facilities and services, with innovative digital library collections and capabilities.

This press release was printed with permission.

Martha Mantilla
University of Pittsburgh

Mario Vargas Llosa regresa a la Librería Linardi y Risso

En el día de hoy, martes 11 de enero de 2011, el reciente premio Nobel Mario Vargas Llosa, junto a su mujer Patricia y su hijo Alvaro Vargas Llosa, visitaron nuestra librería de la ciudad de Montevideo.

Fue para nosotros un honor haber recibido por cuarta vez al escritor peruano, aunque ninguna de las anteriores visitas adquiere la importancia de la de hoy, luego de haber recibido el mayor premio literario del mundo.

Vargas Llosa está en Uruguay para brindar una conferencia el jueves 13 en la ciudad de Punta del Este.

Estuvo en nuestra librería por casi una hora, eligiendo libros, charlando y disfrutando de un rato de esparcimiento en su agitada agenda.

Alvaro J. Risso
Librería Linardi y Risso
Announcements

Nuevo sitio web de los libreros de SALALM

Escribo este mensaje en conjunto con John Wright, Ellen Jaramillo, y Carlos Retta para invitarlos a visitar un nuevo sitio web en el que hemos estado trabajando: <http://librerossalalm.wordpress.com/>.

La idea de este sitio surge de la última reunión de Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations celebrada en Providence, RI, donde algunos bibliotecarios se interesaron en conocer cuan preparados están los libreros para proveer servicios técnicos a las bibliotecas.

En este sitio web encontrarán recursos sobre la catalogación en formato MARC 21, facturas EDI, y otra información que esperamos les sea útil.

Queremos crear un espacio para compartir información y contestar preguntas sobre los cambios que se están presentando en el área de la catalogación y adquisiciones.

Les agradecemos su participación y cualquier comentario, inquietud o pregunta están más que bienvenidos.

Gracias,

Stephanie Rocio Miles (Harvard College)  
John Wright (Brigham Young University)  
Ellen Jaramillo (Yale University)  
Carlos Retta (RettaLibros)

ALZAR Corner

San Francisco’s Galería de la Raza Celebrates 40th Anniversary

San Francisco’s noted Galería de la Raza celebrated its 40th anniversary in November of 2010. Born out of the Chicano movement of the 1960s, the Latino community arts space has been a constant presence in San Francisco’s Mission District since its founding in 1970.

The exhibit “Galería 4.0, A Retrospective” provided a sample of the collective programs/shows hosted in the last 4 decades, at times posing provocative exhibits. In 1997, some of the Galería’s windows were broken and others spray-painted to protest an installation by Los Angeles artist and teacher Alex Donis, depicting homosexual kisses among religious leaders, Latino community heroes and pop icons. I remember attending a boisterous community meeting that attempted to bridge artistic freedom and local sensitivities.

It was not the first of the Galería’s polemic exhibits. In 1978 and 1981, shows by prominent artist Yolanda Lopez, depicting the Virgin of Guadalupe as a modern feminist, resulted in bomb threats and a broken window. The art space was also picketed by feminist groups for not including Latina artists in an installation showcasing the Latino art movement in 1994.

As part of the celebration, several well-known Latina and Latino artists collaborated to create a limited edition print portfolio. A companion 200 page exhibit catalog will include essays, interviews, and color reproductions that encapsulate Galería’s 40-year history.

Adán Griego  
Stanford University

Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I

Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I is a valuable electronic resource for those interested in U.S. Hispanic literature and culture, as well as in the diverse national backgrounds that contribute to the legacies collected within the “Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage Project.” This vast undertaking, now in partnership with EBSCOhost, offers subscription based electronic access to over 1,000
books and 60,000 historical articles, many from Spanish language U.S. newspapers, gazettes and pamphlets. The majority of the content in this collection is in Spanish, but the series is indexed and searchable in both Spanish and English.

*Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I* provides its rich content through EBSCO’s “state-of-the-art” content viewer. EBSCO promotes this viewer as a tool that enables scholars to traverse archival and historical content with the assistance of important features. Indeed the viewer’s document mapping and manipulation capabilities make for painless browsing and reading, except in cases where print on the original document was too faded to scan clearly. Having the ability to take notes within the document, collect specific references in folders and export content from the database simplifies the organization of research within this collection.

In addition to offering access to many of the critical works generated by the “Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage Project,” *Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I* also provides access to the historical literary works addressed in them. This kind of availability enables students to follow the research process from the actual works to their critical analyses in publication. While some of the titles available within this database, like the Arte Público Press titles and *Revista chicano-riqueña*, may be commonplace in academic libraries, others such as *Doctrina de Marti* and *Gaceta de Santa Barbara* are much harder to find in physical collections.

The digital accessibility of these recovered historical documents is certainly a welcome addition to the curriculum across the humanities, but especially for the study of U.S. Spanish and Hispanic culture. As such, *Arte Público Hispanic Historical Collection: Series I* is well worth the investment in a subscription.

*Suzanne M. Schadl*

*University of New Mexico*
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

Opening Session

The Rapporteur for the Opening Session was David Block.

SALALM President and Princeton University’s Librarian for Latin American, Iberian and Latino Studies, Fernando Acosta-Rodríguez, opened the session by welcoming the audience and acknowledging the generous support of libreros and information vendors in making the meeting possible. Acosta-Rodríguez introduced the theme of the meeting, The Future of Latin American Library Collections and Research, and its implied recognition of the role of technology in the lives of librarians and information providers. He invited us to explore creative solutions to problems of job stretch, budgetary stress and fears of institutional retrenchment that will deemphasize international studies.

Patricia Figueroa, who chaired local arrangements, reiterated Acosta-Rodríguez’s recognition of the libreros and publishers and thanked her colleagues at Brown’s Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, and the Hay and University Libraries for their many kindnesses.

Richard Snyder, Director of Brown University’s Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, recognized librarians’ role as especially important in supporting area studies centers. He observed the growing presence of librarians in the pedagogical enterprise and suggested this as an area with great potential growth.

Harriette Hemmasi, Joukowski Family Librarian, welcomed attendees to Brown, invited them to visit the University’s many libraries, the campus, and the environs of Providence.

Hortensia Calvo, SALALM’s Executive Secretary and the Doris Stone Director of Tulane University’s Latin American Library, recognized Jane Garner’s five decades of membership and service to SALALM. Garner has served formally as the organization’s President and its Treasurer and Parliamentarian, and informally as a source of counsel and institutional memory for SALALM and its officers. The SALALM membership gave Garner a mighty send off, and all wish her well in her retirement. Calvo introduced the Enlace fellows: Claudia Escobar Vallarta (Colegio de Mexico) and Sergio López de Quesada (Biblioteca de Santiago, Chile) and the Presidential Traveling Fellowship recipients: María Rita Corticelli (University of Exeter), David Stone (Mississippi State University), and Luis Rodríguez Yunta (CSIC-CCHS, Madrid)

Deborah Jakubs, the Rita DiGiallonardo Holloway University Librarian at Duke University, gave the keynote address, “A Library by Any Other Name: Change, Adaptation, Transformation.” Jakubs reminded us of her long association with SALALM and expressed pleasure with the chance to give something back to the organization. She cast her remarks in the context of an administrator well-versed in the worries that research librarians feel about the future of their profession. But she counseled hope and gave a number of reasons for her message. Jakubs reminded her listeners that while “library” remains as vital as ever, it is need of redefinition and that area studies are a good example of that redefinition. First she pointed out that area studies librarians have been at the forefront of collaboration, a watchword in current library practice. She also cited the importance of Latin Americana as libraries begin to focus attention on their distinctive special collections for description and access. And area studies are potentially part and parcel of the globalization of North American universities, but it is up to us to insert ourselves into that movement. In answer to her invitation to go big, Jakubs used the rubrics developed by Duke University Libraries in its strategic plan:

- Improve the user experience – learn what users need and how they work, the basis for shaping collections and services
- Offer services and scholarly resources in the formats that best fit user needs – with an emphasis on digital content
- Encourage new strategies for interacting and working with users – digital convergence offers a number of opportunities for collaboration, as mentioned by Professor Snyder earlier
- Enhance library spaces- again responding to the ways that scholars communicate and students learn
She concluded by suggesting that this meeting’s emphasis on change and adaptation marks the opportunity for SALALM to revisit the statements of purpose enunciated in its basic documents. She pointed out that SALALM’s mission (note: see <http://salalm.org/about/index.html> and <http://salalm.org/about/constitution.html#ArticleINameandStatus> for “purpose”) is cast as static, reflecting the times in which it was written, rather than the protean conditions that characterize the 21st century condition of libraries, publishers and booksellers. (note: The Presidential Message in the October 2010 SALALM Newsletter, <http://salalm.org/news/October_10_Newsletter.pdf>, page 59, announces that the Constitution and Bylaws Committee is rewriting the Constitution and Bylaws and drafting an official mission statement.)

WELCOME TO THE MAD HATTER HOUSE: EMBEDDEDNESS AND THE EVOLVING ROLES OF THE LATIN AMERICANIST LIBRARIANS
Panel 3, July 25, 2010, 2:00 pm-3:45 pm

Moderator: Marisol Ramos, University of Connecticut, Storrs
Presenters: Meiyolet Mendoza, University of Miami; Marisol Ramos, University of Connecticut, Storrs; David C. Murray, Temple University, Philadelphia; Melissa Gasparotto, Rutgers University, New Brunswick
Rapporteur: Paula Mae Carns, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This session was inspired by Jesus Alonso-Regalado’s article, “Librarian for Latin American and Caribbean studies in U.S. academic and research libraries: a content analysis of position announcements, 1970-2007,” Library Resources & Technical Services, 2009, vol. 53, n. 3, pp. 139-158, which revealed how many hats Latin Americanist librarians in the U.S. are now wearing. They are being asked to take on greater collection development responsibilities, to add instructional services to their public service portfolios, to be virtually and physically embedded in the spaces and workflow of their users, and to be technologically savvy in a rapidly changing technological revolution. In short, Latin Americanist librarians are becoming more and more diverse.

Meiyolet Mendoza is the librarian for History, International Studies, and Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Miami, where she has worked since 2007. In her presentation “The Embedded Librarian from a Collection Development Perspective,” Mendoza chronicled her experiences as an embedded librarian. After being in her job for 5 months, her first professional library post, Mendoza and some colleagues decided that they might better serve library users if they became embedded librarians. First, they decided to become embedded in a research seminar for upper-level history undergraduates and graduates and worked closely with the faculty member to come up with a curriculum. They invited other librarians to participate in order to expand the expertise base. The faculty delivered the lectures and the librarians did presentations on finding library materials presented in the lectures. The endeavor was time-intensive and took away time for other projects, which caused problems with library administration who felt that the Library received very little in way of return for this project. Another problem was that students outside of the class felt that the librarians favored and gave special attention to the students in the class. During this time Mendoza and a colleague were asked to participate in new approval plans for Latin American and Caribbean studies. In order to do so effectively, Mendoza felt that she needed to understand the Library’s holdings in this area as well as faculty and student research and study interests. Thus she embarked on a pilot to be embedded in a course for Latin American and Caribbean Studies that took place in the spring of 2008. The format was
the same for the other course: faculty delivered lectures and librarians gave presentations on library resources. The librarians did not assess the students’ needs prior to designing the course and thus their approach was not successful. Students tended not to pay attention to the librarians’ presentations and very few needed help finding information. Méndez concluded that the project was not the best way to gauge research and teaching interests for collection development purposes and decided to rethink it. In the second phase, Méndez and the other librarians appeared in class as guest lecturers, rather than co-teachers. Instead of presenting course materials, they concentrated on demonstrating library tools, such as the online catalog and online databases. Moreover, they geared their presentations to undergraduates. Their one-shot presentations were far more successful than their embedded endeavors. Another tactic that they have tried with regards to embedded librarianship has been for librarians to hold office hours in departments. However, finding space is a challenge and few students come for help. Méndez concludes that these activities provide far too little return on investment to be sustainable and she does not foresee their continuation. However, she and her colleagues are glad that they tried a variety of approaches so as to better target successful initiatives.

Marisol Ramos used Alonso-Regalado’s article regarding how the position of Latin Americanist librarian has changed through time to become more complex and multi-faceted as an inspiration for her presentation, “Embedding Latin American Archives into Library Instruction and Practice,” as well as the entire panel. At the University of Connecticut, Storrs, where Ramos is the Library Liaison to Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, and Spanish, and Curator of the Latin American and Caribbean Collections, embedded librarianship and outreach are part of the Library strategic plan and thus top priorities for all librarians. Every year all librarians must report on their activities in these related areas. Heavy workloads and large numbers of library users make such initiatives challenging. For Ramos, in her role as archivist for the Latin American and Caribbean Collection at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, being embedded and doing outreach pose special challenges. Archivists deal with unique items that are usually available only in fragile print form and often have poor metadata for individual items (though not for the entire collection). For Ramos, embedded librarianship means becoming an integral part of her constituents’ academic life and needs. Hence, it means inserting archival materials and locating them into faculties’ and students’ workflow. To do this, Ramos uses the well-known software for library online guides, LibGuides. An example is her LibGuide for History 994W: Cuba from National and international Perspectives, <http://classguides.lib.uconn.edu/cuba>, that explains how to find and use primary resources online (such as the Castro Speech Database, LANIC, Internet Archive, Kennedy administration documents, microfilms). (After the class was over, the LibGuide was renamed “Cuba: A Resources Guide”) The professor was very specific about the materials to be included (materials that showcase the Cuban point of view and not the American point of view of their history) and thus Ramos had to work within a set of specific requirements, which posed another challenge. Another example is Ramos’ online portal, Spanish Periodicals and Newspapers: Women’s Magazine Digital Collection <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu/collections/spanwomen.htm>, that provides open access to many unique items in the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. A third category of her outreach includes show and tell events, receptions, blogs, email lists, newsletter, and Facebook. At the end of her presentation, Ramos encouraged the audience to: 1) work with curators/archivists in their institution to identify ways to incorporate primary resources from Latin America and the Caribbean in library instruction and/or LibGuides; 2) take advantage of all the great free and accessible primary sources available online (e.g. Internet Archives); and 3) go and get embedded!

David C. Murray, librarian for History, Latin American Studies, Spanish and Portuguese at Temple University, began his presentation, “Teaching Ancient Mesoamerica: A Collaborative Faculty/ Librarian Experiment in Embedment,” by discussing a course on Ancient Mesoamerica that he is co-developing with the head of Latin American studies at his university. For Murray’s guide, go to <http://guides.temple.edu/elas2098>. By way of background, Murray explained how several years ago the instruction librarians at Temple University took charge of providing library instruction for two full class periods of freshman writing. The number of sessions was around 500 each year, an instructional load uncommon among ARL (American Research Libraries) Libraries. A major challenge to this initiative has been finding librarians to cover the sessions. Usually the instructional librarians have to pull in subject specialists and other librarians to help teach the classes. In many ways, Murray says, they have been the victim of their own success. A new direction
for the librarians at Temple is to be embedded, which to Murray means being part of the campus’ curriculum and working closely with faculty and students in the design and delivery of courses and not just teaching one-off information literacy sessions. To this end Murray approached the head of Latin American and Caribbean Studies and offered to become embedded in a course on Ancient Mesoamerica, which has just been approved and will be offered in the spring of 2012. As part of this course, Murray will present three information literacy sessions and teach up to five lectures. In the information literacy sessions, Murray will have the students find and evaluate needed information meet various information literacy outcomes along the way. He will grade each of the three information literacy assignments using a rubric for evaluation. Murray believes that assessment is crucial to developing appropriate and vibrant instructional sessions that will meet students’ needs. Not only does Murray inform students about library tools but he instills in them skills to be life-long learners.

Melissa Gasparotto’s presentation, “Latin American and Iberian Studies Collection Development in the Age of Blogging: Identifying, Collecting and Preserving Literary Blogs,” focused on an interesting collection development project that she is considering piloting at Rutgers University. Like many academic librarians, Gasparotto fears that in the current economic climate her collections budget will be severely cut, leaving her with little buying power. In addition to collecting books and journals, she is proposing to select, harvest, preserve and make available a digital collection of Spanish and Latin American literary blogs. According to recent blogger surveys, the majority of Spanish-language bloggers are young men between the ages of 25-34 from Spain, Argentina and Mexico. In the U.S., 20% of Spanish-language Hispanic bloggers are young men. Not only do they blog about current events but also about literature and other types of cultural production. To create these blogs bloggers are using open access software. So why should librarians collect blogs? Bloggers are citing library resources such as magazines and thus are part of the matrix of library materials. University faculty and student users read blogs. If they are not already using them in their research, at some point they will and having access to archived blogs will be essential for their scholarly work. Gasparotto’s particular interest is cyber literature: blogonovelas, e-poems, collaborative literary projects utilizing comment threads, etc. The only way to have a collection of e-literature is to archive the websites on which they are posted. At present there are no statistics on e-literature, though Bitacoras.com does provide ratings for select websites. Melissa showed several sites that offer e-literature, such as La Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes at <http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/>. Literary blogs are disappearing at an alarming rate and thus preserving them is important. The internet archive does not currently collect this material adequately. There are sites that collect blogs such as Boomeran(g), the human rights web archive at Columbia, Library of Congress’s web archiving section, Archive-IT; California Digital Library Web Archiving Services, New Zealand’s Web Curator tool. Gasparotto concluded her presentation by noting how very challenging it is to try these experiments. There are very few guidelines and even cases of non-success. Even if the experiment does not work out, at least the information is known by others. Blogging is the future, especially literary blogs—now the new ephemeral literature.

Questions & Comments: One member of the audience thanked Méndez for her willingness to present projects that were not completely successful so that we can learn “from others’ mistakes.” One question for Murray was about how he handles the growing number of requests for instructional sessions. He replied that librarianship is about service and that teaching is one facet of service. He would like to blend librarianship and teaching, though at present it is not possible for him to become teaching faculty. Someone suggested to Murray that the term information literacy is useful amongst librarians but might turn students off. Someone else suggested that instruction librarians do the lower level course and the librarians like Murray could do higher level ones. At some universities there isn’t a division between librarians who do upper levels and those who do the lower. Murray says that they are exploring the possibility of online tutorials to cover the growing number of sessions. One attendee was curious about what system Gasparotto will use to archive these blogs and how its cost will affect her budget. Gasparotto replied by saying that she will use an open source harvester and will use experts at her university. Gasparotto also noted that her university looks favorably on digital initiatives.

PECHA KUCHA: SNAPSHOT OF NEW TRENDS AND PRACTICES
Panel 5, Sunday, July 25, 2010, 4:15 pm-6:00 pm

Moderator: Alison Hicks, University of Colorado,
Boulder

**Presenters:** Katherine D. McCann, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Daisy V. Domínguez, City College of New York, CUNY; Kent Norsworthy, LANIC, University of Texas, Austin; Martha D. Kelehan, Tufts University, Medford; Orchid Mazurkiewicz, Hispanic American Periodicals Index, University of California, Los Angeles; Daniel M. Schoorl, University of California, Los Angeles; Luis A. González, Indiana University, Bloomington

**Rapporteur:** Mary Jo Zeter, Michigan State University, East Lansing

Moderator **Alison Hicks** began by defining the Pecha Kucha format that would be followed by the seven panelists: “20 slides, 20 seconds for each slide, equals 6 minutes, 40 seconds of exhilarating fun!” [Shortly after the panel, Hicks posted the slides of most of the presentations on the SALALM blog <http://salalm.blogspot.com/2010/07/pecha-kucha.html>.

**Katherine D. McCann’s** presentation, “In Translation: Luring English Speakers to Latin American Studies,” highlighted Web-based resources for the collection and study of literary translations. She began by pointing out that HLAS, produced by the Hispanic Division at the Library of Congress since 1936, has been calling attention to literary translations since the first volume. McCann then showed a series of slides of free Web review resources, beginning with sample entries for translations in The Complete Review’s “Index of Latin and South American Literature under Review,” an exhaustive resource with critical analyses by founder and compiler Michael Orthofer, as well as links to newspaper reviews, publishers’ sites and sources for purchase. Also highlighted were WLT (World Literature Today) Book Club, which has a reading group and discussion questions online, and American PEN, which has a reading group called PEN Reads and sponsors the annual PEN World Voices Festival of International Literature. Chad Post writes about the festival in World Voices Blog, and blogs for WLT and Pen Reads as well. Post is publisher of Open Letter, the literary translation arm of University of Rochester Press that releases twelve literary translations per year, and also maintains a translation database, Three Percent (named for the percentage of works published annually in the U.S. that are translations into
English), a compilation of all the translations published annually. McCann commented on newer publishers of translations, as well as the “Grand Dames” such as Knopf, New Directions, Grove, and City Lights that were instrumental in bringing Latin American works to U.S. audiences, noting also the New Directions blog “Cantos,” which features translations news, interviews with translators and more. Words Without Borders: The Online Magazine for International Literature undertakes to promote international communication through translation of the world’s best writing--selected and translated by a distinguished group of writers, translators, and publishing professionals--and publishes and promotes these works (or excerpts) on the Web. Recently announced is AmazonCrossing, Amazon.com’s new imprint that will acquire and translate internationally literary works for the English-speaking market. AmazonCrossing intends to use reader input to identify books for publication in translation. It is up to librarians, McCann affirmed, to utilize all these new tools to help us with our buying decisions and to engage patrons.

Daisy V. Domínguez shared lessons she learned using Twitter to create an online community for collection development purposes in “Minga Virtual: How Librarians Can Sow and Harvest on Twitter.” Skeptical at first, Domínguez soon recognized Twitter’s potential for promoting her library’s collection and hearing from others that are interested in it. This potential is explained in the definition of Twitter as a “crowd-sourced search engine,” where the “crowd” is made up of people whose interests align with (but extend) your own.” Domínguez defined minga as an Andean term for communal work party, and using the metaphor of an agricultural minga described the concept of the virtual minga: sow by tweeting information, thoughts and questions; harvest by searching and engaging with a following. The first lesson she learned is that tweeting is easy, but creating a virtual minga is not. The goal is a two-way conversation, and not just with patrons, but between colleagues. She began her Twitter experiment by asking for film purchase recommendations for her library’s collection, and then began tweeting about film titles, vendors and distributors that might be of interest to library colleagues. Responses to date had been mixed—some goofy, some related to software, links to author interviews, and interesting articles on librarianship, but not the number or kinds of replies hoped for. Domínguez attributed this to not having established a library-focused identity from early on. Lesson number two is to use one’s tweets to establish an identity and create a bio to help others decide whether to follow you. Lesson number three is that not everyone is on Twitter, especially the faculty with whom we liaise. She noted however, that some SALALM members have joined, and Domínguez created a URL so that others, even those that do not have Twitter accounts, can easily follow SALALM tweeters: twitter.com/daisilla/salalm. “Use hashtags,” was Domínguez’s lesson number four, and she pointed out that Twitter users can use the “#FollowFriday” hashtag to promote other Twitter users. She concluded with slides showing how she uses TweetDeck for managing her social media accounts (organizing SALALM and collection development tweets as well as Facebook updates) and shared her own Twitter URL, twitter.com/daisilla

Kent Norsworthy, LANIC Content Director, reported on four new initiatives at the Center in “This just in...: New and Upcoming Initiatives @UTLANIC.” The first was the use of social media to reach new audiences, beginning with adding Wordles to top level subject directory pages and AddThis buttons, as well as Wikipedia references and a landing page for LANIC, but focusing mainly on Twitter, for a more direct engagement with users. Through Twitter, followers can find information that doesn’t fit in the directory categories, such as news coverage previously provided through LANIC Newsroom, new material added to LANIC that was previously posted on the “What’s New” page, news and analysis related to LANIC subject coverage, and announcements about activities at the Benson Library, LLILAS and UT. A full-text searchable archive of all tweets is in Twapper Keeper and LANIC is using TweetLevel analytics to attempt to measure the impact of what they do on Twitter— which was looking good, considering they were just slightly behind MackBrown-TexasFootball (on their campus, anyway)! Norsworthy then turned to updates on LANIC’s web archiving initiative, LAGDA (Latin American Government Documents Archive), citing the challenges of preserving born-digital and ephemeral Web content. Initially focusing on political communications and electoral campaigns, LAGDA utilizes Archive-It to capture what would be otherwise lost content. As a case in point, he shared a LAGDA screen capture of an archived website with links to the speeches of deposed Honduran president Manuel Zelaya. Currently LANIC is collaborating with UT’s advanced computing center to develop better discovery tools, and is exploring the inclusion of links in their library catalog, as well as
options for in-house web archiving capability. Next, Norsworthy spoke about LANIC’s digital curators pilot program, which seeks volunteers to help maintain their directory resource guides. Curators have access to a Wiki-based workspace and are tasked with using their subject expertise to uncover hidden gems on the Latin American Web. LANIC digital curators are rewarded with high visibility for their work—the majority of 84 subjects of LANIC directories are among the first 10 Google results. There are 113,000 inbound links to LANIC and 10,000 unique URLs in the LANIC directories. Norsworthy ended with information about the LAEDA database (Latin American Electronic Data Archive). Currently in the first of a four-year TICFIA grant, the project responds to the need, expressed by researchers, for data sets as a resource-collecting priority. The focus is on electoral data, household surveys, and data relevant to public policy. Begun only 6-8 months previously, LANIC had been working with several political scientists who were contributing their electoral data collections. LAEDA utilizes open source technologies, Dublin Core and DDI metadata, and is exposed via OAI for harvesting and federated search.

Martha D. Kelehan described her experiences working with teaching faculty at Tufts University in her presentation, “GapMinder, GIS, and the Digital Humanities: New Tools for New Cross-Campus Collaborations.” The Bengali Oral History Project was the result of collaboration between a team of three librarians, members of Tufts’ Academic Technology unit, and Professor Kris Manjapra. The Academic Technology staff provides educational technology consulting services and support, develops educational software and maintains a GIS lab. Together, they developed interactive tools for a website for learning about Bengal through interviews with intellectuals from Calcutta and Dhaka that came of age during decolonization. Called “Visualizing Oral Histories Using Digital Tools,” the project allows students to explore the group as a network, or a kind of “Facebook for Historians.” Audio files could be played while reading transcripts with key concepts and terms hyperlinked to a custom GIS, historic and contemporary photos, other interviews, etc. Through her role in the project, Kelehan gained valuable new skills, increased her subject knowledge, and became more familiar with issues in GIS and data librarianship and their ramifications for collections. In another digital humanities collaboration, Kelehan and a library colleague, Academic Technology staff members, and sociology professor Paul Joseph incorporated GapMinder data visualization software into a multi-part assignment for an undergraduate course, “Introduction to Peace & Justice Studies.” Presented in a single instruction session, the students, working in groups, also learned to use VUE software to create concept maps. Kelehan’s role was to assist students in finding, evaluating and using data sets, demonstrating a sample concept map with data visualizations, and providing additional support beyond the session through office hours, a class wiki and research guides. Kelehan concluded by citing among ACRL’s Top 10 Trends in academic libraries changes in higher education that will require librarians to have diverse skill sets, an expanded role for libraries within and beyond institutions through collaboration, and changes in services and skill requirements due to new technology.

Orchid Mazurkiewicz presented “Federated Searching, Data Harvesting, and Latin American Studies,” with the hope of inspiring collaboration to improve resource discovery. Librarians and other specialists have difficulty keeping up with new resources being developed for the field, and end-users are confronted with dozens of resource choices—e-journals, article databases, Internet portals, news databases, and specialized, focused projects. At the other end of the resources spectrum are multidisciplinary databases, and of course, there is Google. Librarians have been trying to narrow the gap between the complexity of library resources and the simplicity of the Google search box. Mazurkiewicz imagines a search engine for Latin American studies that could utilize methods such as federated searching and data harvesting technologies, and briefly defined each: Federated searching offers users an interface that provides seamless searching across multiple databases (MetaLib, WebFeat) and then returns results to the user, while data harvesting involves pre-search processing of aggregated data that then creates a single clearinghouse or unified index (Serials Solutions’ Summon); queries are submitted to this index rather than directly to databases. One tool that is specifically for Latin American studies resources and utilizes federated search technology is Cibera, created by the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, which searches primarily German databases. Mazurkiewicz mused that through a collaborative effort, a similar tool could be created, but with a much broader resource base. Challenges in such an effort would be technological and financial, and there would be competition for branding and over the way in which results would be displayed.

Daniel M. Schoorl’s presentation “Data
Visualization: Exploring Ideas for Interactivity in SALA Online,” was an introduction to visualizations that might be possible in a future, interactive, version of SALA on the Web. He began with an introduction to SALA, the Statistical Abstract for Latin America, published from 1956 to 2002 by UCLA’s Latin American Institute. SALA covered the economies, societies and politics of 20 countries. Schoorl explained that visual displays of data “speak to the eye,” and help us to understand complex data and phenomenon. Modern forms of data display include bar and pie charts, histograms, line graphs and time-series plots as well as contour and scatter plots. Through data visualization, we can help students understand the relationship of this data across countries and across variables. Some of the attributes of SALA data is that it is longitudinal (important for studying trends), it is presented in tables, it is annotated with references and original sources, it is comprehensive in nature, and has included exotic data throughout the volumes. Schoorl went on to show a slide of a table of cocaine seizure data from the last published volume of SALA (vol. 38, 2002), followed by slides of color-coded visual representations (stack graph and bubble chart) of the same data created using Many Eyes, an IBM-driven Web application. Similarly, data about marijuana seizures was shown first in the original table as published in SALA, and then depicted in a pie chart that allows viewers to select data for a single year and finally the same data in bar chart and line graph visualizations, which have the advantage of showing time series. Another area of interest is mapping data. There are many open platforms for this, including GeoCommons, Ushahidi, and Social Explorer. Schoorl concluded with a slide of a map that he created showing changes in number of drug-related arrests in Latin America, 1987-1999, and expressed the hope that students and researchers would welcome a new online product that would permit such manipulations of SALA data.

Luis A. González’ presentation, “Bibliographic Commons: Using Open-Source Citation Management Software to Create Freely Accessible Online Bibliographic Databases,” provided a nuts and bolts discussion about his Researching Brazil/Pesquisa no Brasil website, a project that he began nearly ten years ago. This integrated platform for aiding discovery in Brazilian studies offers: organized access to portals such as electronic dissertation portals, full-text collections, a...
core selection of print reference sources, and bilingual journal indexing. First launched in 2000 and hosted by Duke, González migrated the site to Indiana University in 2007, redesigned the interface and began work on the bibliographic index. The index is a selective index of Brazilian scholarly journals, especially in history and the social sciences. González noted that while around 15,000 Brazilian serial publications are listed in Latindex, only a fraction of them are indexed in any of the scholarly indexes. He selectively indexes journal content, including literature review articles, those presenting conceptual or theoretical debates, descriptions of library or archival collections, works on research methodologies, and interviews with leading scholars. The commercial citation software which González had used initially was discontinued, and eventually he turned to rebase, open-source software created specifically to make bibliographies searchable online. The new search engine for the bibliographic index was launched in April. Slides of the new index home page, a sample search, and a record highlighting rebase’s link-to-full-text feature were shown. RSS feeds can also be installed. Planned enhancements include implementation of cross-linking, migration to a new server and an interface redesign with Portuguese translation. A new project launched a year ago is Researching Mexico, a site modeled on Researching Brazil with a bibliographic index still in the works. González asserted that open-source, open-access software affords librarians without programming skills the opportunity to undertake similar projects. Collaboration is essential; for his projects an internship was developed for a Master’s student with basic programming skills. The take-away, said González, is that these projects are doable.

Questions & Comments: Adán Griego (Stanford University) invited audience members to participate in the SALALM blog. McCann asked Kelehan to elaborate on her use of VUE and GapMinder for her own collections projects. Kelehan stated that she really likes Google motion charts, basically the free version of GapMinder, which she used to track inter-library loan journal requests by her departments faculty and researchers by cost. She also finds concept-mapping software useful.

Marisol Ramos (University of Connecticut), Sarah Aponte (CUNY Dominican Studies Institute), and Fernando Acosta-Rodriguez (Princeton University) at the 2010 LANE meeting at the Instituto Cervantes. Photo courtesy of: Ramón Ferrera (Instituto Cervantes, NYC).

HISTORIAS Y CONTENIDOS EN REVISTAS LATINOAMERICANAS Y ESPAÑOLAS
Panel 9, July 26, 2010, 9:00 am-10:30 am

Moderator: Philip S. MacLeod, Emory University, Atlanta
Presenters: Luis Rodríguez Yunta, CSIC-CCHS, Madrid; Marisol Ramos and Michael J. Bennett, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Claudia Escobar Vallarta, El Colegio de México, México, DF
Rapporteur: Víctor J. Cid Carmona, El Colegio de México, México DF

La primera presentación fue “Contenidos latinoamericanos en revistas españolas: dificultades para determinar la colección de publicaciones de Estudios Latinoamericanos” a cargo de Luis Rodríguez Yunta. El autor presentó los resultados de un estudio encaminado a seleccionar un conjunto de publicaciones periódicas españolas especializadas en Estudios Latinoamericanos. Las fuentes para dicho análisis fueron: la base de datos ISOC del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), el sistema de revistas iberoamericanas LATINDEX y los portales de la Red Europea de Información y Documentación
Científica (REDIAL), denominados, *Americanismo.es y América Latina. Portal Europeo*. En principio, expuso las características y condiciones de registro e inclusión de cada uno de los sistemas, así como el número de títulos españoles registrados en ellos. En resumen, REDIAL incluye 81 títulos vivos, en ISOC y LATINDEX, se cuentan 41 revistas como especializadas en Estudios Latinoamericanos. A continuación, seleccionó para su estudio 55 títulos vigentes, que ofrecieron además, acceso a los sumarios de forma continua durante los dos últimos años. Como resultado del análisis de las revistas seleccionadas, advierte las múltiples diferencias que existen entre el número de artículos relacionados con América Latina, que abarca revistas cuya cobertura temática se refiere en su totalidad a la región, hasta aquellas que de manera parcial se refieren a dicho ámbito. Cabe mencionar también, que algunas revistas que no se definen como de contenido iberoamericano, ofrecen una cantidad considerable de artículos relacionados con Iberoamérica. Después del análisis, determinó un conjunto de las 10 revistas españolas con mayor número de artículos sobre América Latina para el periodo 2008/2009. Concluye que, en razón de la diversidad, no resulta sencillo fijar un criterio para definir la inclusión o exclusión de revistas españolas de Estudios Latinoamericanos, si se considera que el número de artículos sobre dicha temática puede resultar muy diverso anualmente. Adicionalmente, muestra que los estudios latinoamericanos, aparecen dispersos en publicaciones españolas y son producto, en buena medida, de los esfuerzos de autores procedentes de instituciones ajenas al ámbito español.

A continuación, Marisol Ramos y Michael J. Bennett presentaron “Mujeres, damas y señoritas: el mundo de las revistas femeninas españolas del siglo XIX al alcance de la mano: The Women’s Magazine Digital Collection at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center”. Se trata de los resultados de un proyecto de digitalización de revistas femeninas españolas que se conservan en el Archives and Special Collections del Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. Describieron el proceso para la selección de títulos: consideraron únicamente aquellos que fueran únicos o que no hubieran sido digitalizados por otras instituciones. Con el objeto de garantizar la integridad de las publicaciones determinaron digitalizarlas en la institución con equipo, parámetros y técnicas especializadas. Definieron estrategias que garantizaran la mayor visibilidad posible de las colecciones de revistas en su formato digital. Para ello, integraron registros de cada revista en su propio catálogo y en WorldCat. Mostraron el portal que diseñaron para el acceso a las revistas en línea. Comentaron sobre las estrategias que diseñaron para interactuar con los usuarios de la colección digital y expusieron datos estadísticos sobre el acceso y uso del Spanish Women’s Magazines portal.

La última presentación, con el título “El libro y el pueblo: su contribución al cimiento de la escuela bibliotecológica mexicana (1922-1935)” estuvo a cargo de Claudia Escobar. Ella presentó de manera abreviada la situación de las bibliotecas públicas en México a partir del surgimiento del Departamento de Bibliotecas (1921), como parte de la Secretaría de Educación Pública. Describió la estructura, funcionamiento y actividades del Departamento, así como sus resultados más relevantes. Entre ellos, mencionó que entre enero y agosto de 1922, se habían abierto 843 bibliotecas con más de 66,000 volúmenes. Otra de las acciones importantes fue la publicación del órgano de difusión del Departamento, con el título El libro y el pueblo: revista de bibliografía y biblioteconomía, que apareció desde marzo de 1922. Destacó el papel que tuvo dicha publicación como medio de difusión del desarrollo de la bibliotecología y la bibliografía mexicana de la época. Se difundieron en sus páginas textos sobre educación profesional, métodos, técnicas e investigación bibliográfica, bibliografía mexicana, desarrollo de bibliotecas, formación del bibliotecario y fomento de la lectura. En conjunto, sus artículos muestran el fundamento de la disciplina bibliotecaria en México. Advierte que El libro y el pueblo es pieza fundamental para la reconstrucción histórica del desarrollo de la disciplina bibliotecaria mexicana de principio del siglo XX y destaca la importancia de tomar medidas encaminadas a garantizar la conservación y preservación de fuentes documentales de tal naturaleza.

**BRIDGING PHYSICAL, VIRTUAL AND HYBRID SPACES IN LIBRARIES**

Panel 10, July 26, 2010, 9:00 am-10:30 am

**Moderator:** Orchid Mazurkiewicz, Hispanic American Periodicals Index, University of California, Los Angeles

**Presenters:** Angela Carreño, New York University, New York; Sarah A. Buck Kachaluba, Florida State University, Tallahassee; Alison Hicks, University of Colorado, Boulder; Pamela Graham, Columbia University, New York

**Rapporteur:** Norma Palomino, Inter-American
Angela Carreño presented “New York University’s Experience with the Cloud Library Research Project.” In 2009, New York University (NYU) joined the HathiTrust digital library partnership in what is called the “cloud library,” or digital space for shared collections as shared network resources. The main reason for NYU to join HathiTrust has to do with limited physical space for print collections. As of December 2009, and based on WorldCat holdings data, 28% of titles in NYU libraries were already archived in digital format in HathiTrust, which is the equivalent to at least 38,000 linear feet of standard shelf space. However, around 94% of these titles are designated as in-copyright. Because of that, HathiTrust can’t be considered as supplier of material under copyright, which is the majority of NYU holdings. However, the Research Collections and Preservation Consortium (ReCAP) holds almost 7% of these in-copyright titles in print, which makes them available without restriction.

The pilot project involved three partners. NYU was the model customer facing acute space pressures and with a major library renovation planned for 2012. This library renovation has a limited mandate to build local collections of record. ReCAP was a model supplier and preservation agent for print collections. HathiTrust was the second model supplier for the large-scale shared digital repository. Finally, OCLC Research and the Council of Library and Information Resources (CLIR) acted as research consultants. During the planning period, many issues rose: can holdings on a large scale print repository and large scale digital repository offer an acceptable surrogate for onsite print collections? How to build a secure infrastructure, policies, and procedures? There are some key points that repositories need to start working with clients: shared services, unique content, collection development mechanisms that consider accessibility and preservation statuses, and removing titles that are duplicated across many institutions as long as standard preservation and access requirements are met.

Sarah Buck Kachaluba presented “Approaches to Freeing Up Space And Funds in Tight Physical and Fiscal Library Environments: Two Case Studies from FSU Libraries.” During the last four years, the Florida State University (FSU) Libraries’ materials budget has operated with a significant deficit, represented by the difference between allocated/recurring funds and necessary funds budgeted for materials acquisitions. The two case studies in this presentation are the Libraries’ Materials Reallocation Project and the JSTOR Withdrawal Project. In the Libraries’ Materials Reallocation Project, librarians convened committees of faculty members to review subscription-based resources in order to identify items for cancellation and redirect funds to new acquisitions. In the second case study, the JSTOR Withdrawal Project, FSU Librarians weeded print materials with electronic duplicates in JSTOR. In the Libraries’ Materials Reallocation Project, librarians were assigned to chair college-based committees with teaching faculty representatives from each department. Librarians convened committees, showing committee members an overview of the library budget for each subject and departmental area in the college. Each committee reviewed lists of non-bundled, subscription-based resources to identify titles that could potentially be cancelled. The final stage was to add up each department’s cancellations and to allow faculty to identify new resources to purchase with these funds. The librarians’ committee chairs came back together with their saved funds and wish lists of new materials and made decisions about what to purchase. Regarding the JSTOR Withdrawal Project, in the summer of 2009 library staff began pulling print materials duplicated in JSTOR from the shelf and moving these items into remote storage. This storing project caused concern among some faculty members from the Classics and Anthropology departments, and was eventually cancelled. Faculty members were
mainly concerned about their access to journals with visual content. In December, an open forum for faculty on the JSTOR project was held at the library, with the following results: Libraries gave faculty the option of housing withdrawn JSTOR materials within their departments; the Libraries’ Collection Development Committee was restructured with heavy representation by subject specialists; the Faculty Senate Library Committee became more vigilant of such withdrawal projects; and a JSTOR Project LibGuide was created to facilitate library-faculty communication and collaboration on JSTOR and other withdrawal projects. The most important lesson learned from both projects was the need for communication. More complete communication may slow down the project’s execution process and result in compromise, but this ultimately produces a better outcome. Also, evaluating both projects raises issues related to digitization: advantages and disadvantages of electronic format and challenges in storing print materials.

Alison Hicks presented “Analyzing ‘La Cuna’: Future Directions for a Digital SALALM.” “La Cuna” constitutes an online forum dedicated to mentoring for Latin Americanist and Iberianist Librarians. Facing the fact that 50% librarians will retire by 2012, “La Cuna” aimed at providing these librarians with area-related training. Additionally, there is no formal training for Latin Americanists librarians as a specialization in librarianship classes, which creates a need for colleague mentoring. There are also some issues with mentoring. One is geography, since specialists are dispersed throughout the country, and another is that new members can feel intimidated by well-established organizations. In that sense, “La Cuna” wants to become a virtual space to share mentorship, to ask questions and get answers without feeling stupid. The blog is organized in four main areas: reference, collections, area resources, and web tools. It’s a social network site, like Facebook. As of July 2010, the forum has 34 participants (14.2%), which comprises around 15% of SALALM membership. In the 6 months it was running, there were 8 discussions and 2.88 comments, with Collection Development being the most popular topic for discussion (with 4 contributions). A Catalan Collection development thread has also started. Two surveys were conducted, the first one having 7 participants (20% of the membership) and the second 12 participants (35.3% of the membership). The results from Survey 1 can be summarized as follows: to the question “Where do you ask the librarians at their home institution, 3 (42.9%) respondents find help via LALA-L, 2 (28.6%) ask a SALALM Member, and 2 (28.6%) get help from other sources. Survey 2 focused on the following questions: “Why did you join La Cuna?” which was answered as follows: 10 participants expressed they wanted to get experience from colleagues, 9 participants expressed that they wanted to share their experience, 6 were interested in both sharing and getting experience, and 3 looked for technology related threads. The second question in Survey 2 was “Why didn’t you ask a question?” The main reasons were: 7 (64%) of the respondents said that they did not have any pressing questions, one of them (9%) expressed they changed their job or area of interest, 2 (18%) said that they had no time, another participant (9%) was embarrassed to ask questions, and finally, posting on LALA-L (instead of “La Cuna”) was another reason the forum didn’t get questions. No respondent expressed lack of interest in posting questions in the forum. The third question in the survey aimed to find out if the participants evaluated whether or not their skills improved by participating in “La Cuna.” The answers were collected by the four main areas in which the blog is organized, as follows: 2 participants considerably improved their skills in Collection Development while 5 expressed no change; 5 participants expressed no change in Referenc; one participant considerably improved their skills in Instruction while 4 expressed no change; 2 expressed no change in Cataloging while 1 said “not at all,” and finally, regarding the web resources area, 5 expressed no change in their skills. The final question of the second survey revolved around the future of “La Cuna,” pondering what changes should be done to make it successful. Respondents advised that “La Cuna” should become an open reference forum (4 participants, 36%), that it should become an open online learning community (2 participants, 18%), that it should stay the same (1 participant, 9%), that it should have more directed activities (2 participants, 18%), and that it should encourage more non-U.S. participation (3 participants, 27%). Other alternatives included merging with Facebook and expanding the goal beyond mentoring. The general conclusions are that 58% of people use the online environment for knowledge management: reading other people’s questions and using the forum to get information instead of using it for mentoring. There seems to be no room for the traditional mentor-mentee model. Some people prefer to ask questions to their colleagues, highlighting the model of peers instead of mentors. Additionally, in the
e-environment people do not want to log into many places. Because of this, a potential place for “La Cuna” would be to add it to the current SALALM e-presence. A caveat to these conclusions is that the survey was limited to a small and specialized crew of people who knew the survey coordinator. However, the results can still be considered a snapshot. An additional element would be to add the web analytic of the blog (how many people logged in, how long they stayed there, etc). Regarding the future, we should consider that e-presence is a must and that e-mentoring is a trend. The results of “La Cuna” weren’t what the presenter expected, but it was a valuable experiment.

Pamela Graham presented “Radical Collaboration for Extreme Futures: Reflections on 2CUL and Beyond.” The Columbia and Cornell University Libraries joined forces in 2CUL, a transformative partnership between its two library systems. 2CUL establishes a record of collaboration and innovation that expands different areas of library activity. The themes are to coordinate and integrate activities across libraries, find areas where the two university libraries can realize needs and relieve resources, collaborate and not duplicate, and share collection librarians and bibliographers. The basic challenge is how to collaborate and build a sustainable collaborative model. One of the first questions that may be asked is why Columbia and Cornell University? The truth is that both are similar institutions in terms of programs and research areas, both are private institutions in the New York area, both have similar sizes, both face budget constraint challenges, and both also have a record of collaboration and innovation in many ways. 2CUL could become a model for collaboration than can be implemented in similar institutions, or bring more partners to the venture. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has awarded $385,000 to the 2CUL project. As detailed in the website <http://2cul.org/>, the specific goals during the two-year proposal period include: i) improve the quality of collections, services and expertise available to key constituencies through joint innovative activities and the redirection of resources; ii) lay the foundation for a permanent selective integration between Columbia University Libraries and Cornell University Library; iii) achieve significant integration of operations, services, collections, and resources, and establish a fiscal and governance framework for managing integration, initially between Columbia and Cornell; iv) achieve significant cost savings through shared services, joint collections, and the elimination of redundancy, to respond to budget reductions and the need to invest in emerging priorities; v) collaborate in the pursuit of generating new resources; vi) co-invest in critical under-supported areas and innovative new services for the universities; vii) build understanding and support for the 2CUL collaboration among stakeholders at both universities, including library staff, university administration, faculty and students, and other university divisions; viii) share experiences and findings from this initiative with the broader higher education and library communities. The ultimate goal is to provide libraries with a blueprint or example for similar enterprises. The themes are to coordinate and integrate between libraries in a way that has not been seen before. 2CUL follows a single selector model. Columbia University, which works with the expertise from partner institutions to serve collections in both campuses, analyzes complementarities, and performs a careful assessment to take the most realistic approach, looking at approval plans from both libraries, etc. The priority areas for collaboration are: collection development, technical services, technology infrastructure, and digital preservation. Within the collection development area, both university libraries had multiple selectors for the Southern and South-East Asia subject area, for example, which overlaps efforts. According to the 2CUL model, all selectors from both libraries will work as a team and share resources, and each subject area will have only one selector for both university library systems (Cornell will mainly deal with South East Asian materials while Columbia will mainly deal with Southern Asian materials). Selectors also look for free resources that can be used for more cost-effective selection processes. 2CUL is also looking at technical services to leverage public services, integrating more fully subject guides with instruction to take advantage of both. A fundamental step in the joint venture was to do consultations with faculty since they have a lot of questions regarding the 2CUL partnership’s impact on services. These consultations helped faculty understand the tough budget situation. Faculty involvement, understanding and support is a key factor in the success of joint ventures like this associated with re-shaping library services. The two universities also signed a memorandum of understanding, which formally documented this cooperation and elaborated what is expected, the responsibilities of a single selector (monitor joint approval plans), etc. One of the goals is to shift money into more specialized ways of collecting, focusing on what faculty really needs, coordinating efforts and avoiding duplication. In this model,
Caribbean, Florida International University, Miami; Rapporteur: American Library Association, Chicago

Presenters: Michael Dowling, International Relations Office, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Questions & Comments: Diana d’Almeida (Boston University) emphasized her concern about blog participants being embarrassed to ask questions in “La Cuna,” as Hicks explained. “La Cuna” should make sure that everyone has the right to ask simple questions and embarrassment should be discouraged. Adrian Johnson (University of Texas at Austin) asked Carreño about the option of getting hard copies of journals from ReCAP: how long does it take? And, if takes more than a few days, whether she had any ideas about speeding it up? Carreño answered that getting hard copies from ReCAP can take between 3-4 days and that NYU Libraries is exploring more delivery options. An attendant encouraged Hicks to explore non SALALM members’ opinions about technology and social networking technologies. Jesús Alonso-Regalado (SUNY Albany) suggested that an idea for the future of “La Cuna” would be to expand its scope to Latin American librarians, and noted that for this to be successful the language’s forum would need to be Spanish. David Magier (Princeton University) asked Buck Kachaluba to further explain faculty reasons of concern regarding the JSTOR duplicate print project. Were they concerned because of issues with preservation and archiving, or rather usage or access? Buck Kachaluba answered that they were concerned about access because faculty actually used the stacks to browse. Their concern was more related to usage rather than preservation since they were more comfortable accessing the journals in print format. Another important concern is that they were not consulted about sending those print copies to a storage facility. That is why librarians at FSU realized how important it is to involve faculty in these decisions, in spite of facing a lengthy process.

REBUILDING HAITI’S AND CHILE’S LIBRARIES
Panel 11, July 26, 2010, 9:00 am-10:30 am

Moderator: Gayle Williams, Digital Library of the Caribbean, Florida International University, Miami
Presenters: Brooke Wooldridge, Digital Library of the Caribbean, Florida International University, Miami; Michael Dowling, International Relations Office, American Library Association, Chicago
Rapporteur: Joseph Holub, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

The panel described the destruction wreaked on Haitian and Chilean libraries by the earthquakes of January and February 2010 and the responses of the library community. In her introduction, Gayle Williams explained Florida International University’s involvement with Haitian libraries through its membership in the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC) project. The National Archives of Haiti, like FIU, was a founding partner in 2004, and was soon joined by the National Library of Haiti and the Haitian Library of the Fathers of the Holy Spirit (Bibliothèque Haitienne des Pères du Saint Esprit). As dLOC grants coordinator Brooke Wooldridge noted, dLOC has 19 partner institutions in 12 countries and has digitized 8,000 titles and 1.2 million pages of content. Wooldridge had already spent considerable time contributing to digitization work in Haiti at the time the earthquake struck on January 12th. While it took some time to learn the extent of damage at various Haitian libraries and collections, the FIU Dean of Libraries, Laura Probst, committed the institution to providing assistance and approved a Wooldridge visit in February.

In “Saving Haitian Cultural Patrimony after the Earthquake” Wooldridge described how the DLOC’s Protecting Haitian Patrimony (PHP) Initiative grew out of meetings with the Haitian leadership to develop a phased plan to protect, preserve and ensure perpetual access to the collections (“Protect, Preserve, and Perpetuate”). A significant role for dLOC was to attract and coordinate the contributions of international organizations without compromising local sovereignty. At the same time the National Library played a coordinating role for other libraries, in large part because of its structure, government support, and reliably paid staff. The National Library serves as the liaison for UNESCO in the country. The National Archives provided a coordinating role for the same reason. The protecting phase involved removing books and other materials out of structures that were either destroyed, severely damaged, or in the process of collapsing. The Fathers of the Holy Spirit Library (est. 1873), for example, took about two months to collapse, the only one of the patrimonial libraries to do so. A joint operation of the National Library, the National Archives, ICOM (International Council of Museums), Libraries Without Borders, and the French ministry removed the 20,000 books. The French government is considering providing a new structure. Of the National Library (est. 1939) network of 19 municipal libraries,
three were completely destroyed. Wooldridge showed video of damage at the National Library. If shelves did not always collapse, they were often distorted from the stretching of their steel. It was believed that the library of the Christian Brothers, notable for its periodicals, a newspaper collection digitized by CRL and for its secret preservation of the Holy Spirit collection in the Duvalier era, was destroyed. It survived, in fact, but the nearby Brothers’ housing was lost. Besides the concerns caused by collapsing buildings, there was also pressure to protect materials before the start of the hurricane and rainy seasons. With boxing done collaboratively, the objective to protect was successfully met. In the longer-range preservation stage it is clear that the primary coordinating partners will be the National Library and the National Archives. FOKAL, the U.S. Blue Shield, and the International Blue Shield are other major collaborators. The U.S. and International Blue Shield operations will both be based offsite away from downtown. The former, because of the Smithsonian connection, will focus on museums, the latter on libraries and archives. dLOC wants to provide access to local support and training. A group from the University of the West Indies – Mona recently visited to assess local preservation capability and needs and to provide some training. dLOC wants to restore and develop the preservation facility at the National Archives and establish a bindery at the National Library. For the most important perpetuation stage, UWI – Mona has taken the lead in support of Haitian universities, accepting 80 Haitian students at Mona and doing library outreach. The Mona archivist led a preservation training team to Haiti. Another goal is to find funding and create an online union catalogue for the three patrimonial libraries. dLOC will continue digitizing rare books on a copybook scanner, which was purchased from the U.S. Embassy in Haiti. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History of the OAS has offered funding for equipment and training. The Society of Florida Archivists made possible a donation of 1,500 archival boxes from Hollinger Metal Edge, while Florida libraries pulled together storage boxes and FIU found 40 surplus computers. Wooldridge considered what else needs to be done. Besides the adopt a library program, which would be described by the second speaker, she recommended that libraries with Haitian materials digitize content, sponsor public events and fundraising, or support travel in order to provide training, especially for those with French language skills. CIFNAL, the collaborative initiative for French language collections, has a group that focuses on Haiti. As for academic and educational projects, she noted that the strong dLOC Haitian collection had been largely hidden. In the summer of 2010, graduate student Adam Silverman provided contextual commentary of his own and others on the documents found in the dLOC collection.

**Michael Dowling**’s “ALA Efforts in Haiti and Chile: Fundraising and Partnering to Build” spoke of the history of ALA efforts in disaster relief going back to Rockefeller-supported work in Europe after World War II. The responses to hurricanes Katrina and Rita, however, set the new model for ALA’s current approach. For fundraising, ALA uses its influence as a national organization to provide help to state and local bodies. Its website provides information and ways for people to contribute with checks or credit cards. Fundraising evolves to keep pace with technology. At the opening of the ALA general session in the summer of 2010, ALA President Alire requested mobile phone text donations of the audience, raising over $500 in two minutes. The donations are charged to the mobile phone bill of the donor. The ALA web page also leads members and others to donation pages for the Haiti Library Relief Fund and Chile Library Relief. A key element of the ALA strategy is the “adopt a library” model, which is premised on the idea that individuals are more likely to donate to a specific, tangible place or institution, the rehabilitation of which can be followed over time. There are three libraries in Haiti that have been adopted, as well as others listed for sponsorship. The three include a public library in the National Library system, a community library, and a research library, that of the Fathers of the Holy Spirit. Dowling recognized that Chile presents greater challenges to fundraising because it is perceived as less needy than Haiti. While ALA had raised $25,000 for Haiti, donors had committed only $3,000 to Chile. Dowling concluded by stressing the value of SALALM members’ expertise and connections to the rebuilding efforts and asking for their feedback and recommendations as the ALA and others proceed. He also asked, not only for individual donations, but for raising awareness in the workplace, if only in an item in the staff newsletter.

**Questions & Comments: Angela Kinney** (Library of Congress) asked what kind of role the Library of Congress (LC), particularly her own acquisitions section, could play in the Haitian rebuilding process. Wooldridge welcomed the request, noting that dLOC was working with the U.S. National Archives, but, except for the World Digital Library project, LC has not
been involved in Haiti. She can put LC in touch with the National Library director in Haiti, although the director has been overwhelmed by offers. The challenge has been to find out how to make offers a reality. Dowling was also asked to help give a presence to the ALA programs in the Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. Some strategies were discussed. Sergio Rodriguez Quezada (Biblioteca de Santiago) made a statement expressing his awareness and appreciation of international aid and noted that soon after the earthquake a national project was announced to have a library in every community and municipality in Chile. Dowling added that part of ALA’s work with USAID and the State Department is to make clear the importance of libraries in restoring a society. While the ALA has concentrated on Chilean public libraries, USAID has brought in academic libraries. Teresa Miguel (Yale Law School) asked if there any copyright issues involved in Haitian digitization projects. Wooldridge responded that most materials date before 1923, Haitian copyrights expire 50 years after the death of the author, and government documents are in the public domain in Haiti. She also mentioned a legal digitizing project separate from dLOC, which has worked on Le Moniteur, the official daily record of the government, but it is not yet available. Miguel also asked about Google’s interest. Dominique Coulombe (Brown University) interjected that there has been some interest, but the issues are complicated. The Gates Foundation was also mentioned, but Wooldridge pointed out that in the United States, as elsewhere, contacts are important. Since Gates library programs are by invitation only, she said she would appreciate anyone with contacts passing them on. In response to Kathleen Helenese-Paul’s (University of the West Indies) mention of a large donation of computers from Microsoft, she viewed this as another case of Gates working within an already established relationship. Wooldridge added that a most useful program could be developed in conjunction with such a partner as Gates/Microsoft that would involve long-term digitization work, providing jobs and skill training as a bonus to preservation itself. Helenese-Paul also asked about specific programs with which UWI could work. Wooldridge suggested speaking with the library director in St. Augustine, since other Caribbean universities have been providing assistance and UWI-Mona already has programs of an academic nature in place. In response to Miguel’s question if there is a “Brooke” in Chile, Dowling and Miguel both alluded to the less general devastation in Chile (Santiago, for example, suffered less damage than other areas) and the greater size and diversity of the country. ALA’s original focus on public libraries had been extended to academic libraries through its work with USAID, but the efforts in Chile remain more diffuse. Dan Hazen (Harvard University) further elaborated on the contrast between Chile and Haiti in terms of physical and organizational infrastructure, which makes Chile organizationally more centralized. He suggested that it would make sense to work with DIBAM (Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos), a division of the Ministry of Education and charged with oversight of the nation’s libraries, archives and museums. Since the Gates Foundation had installed public access computers in Chile in public libraries, DIBAM could be the means to connect to Gates. Federal universities, too, have centralized coordination in its council of rectors, and there are a number of countrywide cooperatives for access to online resources and other activities. Hazen also wondered to what extent the demands caused by the earthquake in Haiti have diverted dLOC from its original objectives. Wooldridge said dLOC made the decision to give priority to Haiti because of the possible loss of primary material. dLOC also saw that it had a particular responsibility in the post-earthquake environment because it was taking a leading role in working with a wide spectrum of groups in Haiti. When Hazen asked about sustainability, Wooldridge noted dLOC’s funding from the soft money of TICFIA, but explained that the library directors want to keep dLOC alive, and dLOC is seen as the most sustainable of all TICFIA projects. In part, this view is based on the steady support and use of University of Florida equipment for digitization, which includes digitization of Florida’s own collection. As for her involvement in Haiti, Wooldridge said that the plan was to reduce her role after six months once the infrastructure was in place. Dowling noted that the ALA has been working with DIBAM, which directed ALA to the list of public libraries and the three libraries that have been adopted. He also pointed out that ALA has received grants from the Gates Foundation but only within the United States, and believes that the Foundation is cautious about getting involved in disaster relief. Besides, DIBAM would be the logical partner for Gates in Chile. Coulombe brought up Google again, pointing out that it is up to the people in Haiti to decide if they want to work with Google. She also asked how those with supplies, such as archival folders and boxes, can send these items to Haiti through dLOC. Wooldridge recommended that everyone wait a few
more months. Besides the issue of clearing customs, it is not known whether institutions are ready to receive materials. Many are still undergoing reconstruction. A first test shipment will be coming up, including material from the Society of Florida Archivists. Ted Widmer (John Carter Brown Library) added that institutions can contribute by doing their own digitizing. The JCB already had Haitian digitization underway before the earthquake. Sarah Wenzel (University of Chicago) pointed out that is hard for those without large Haitian collections to contribute and requested that dLOC post a list of what might be helpful.

Lynn Shirey started off the program by stating a common understanding that collaborative collection development is a necessity. One of the first collaborative initiatives began in 1913 among Harvard, Brown, Northwestern, Chicago, and several others, which resulted in the collection of over 9,000 volumes from South America including manuscripts and newspapers. Another early collaborative collection agreement is one between Duke and UNC which began in the 1930s and continues today. The Farmington Plan (1942-1972), which had the goal to ensure that “at least one copy of all books important to scholarship should be available in the United States,” was one of the early models. This was the idea of a national collection and the initial cooperation was based on subject categories but later evolved into country responsibilities as the basis of its collection methodology. SALALM began in 1956 with early efforts focusing on the acquisition and distribution of Latin American materials in the United States and the establishment of vendors to help us do this. SALALM has succeeded in our initial goals and now needs to focus on diversifying and deepening our sharing efforts. The Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP, 1959-1972) involved acquisition trips by agents and booksellers, such as Stechert-Hafner, Inc., and encouraged in-country vendors of library materials. Membership in LACAP included 38 libraries in 1967. Other initiatives followed. The Library of Congress started its PL48 Program in 1962 by establishing overseas acquisitions offices. In 1965 the Midwestern Inter-Library Center expanded and became the Center for Research Libraries (CRL). The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) at the Library of Congress was created in 1966. The Research Libraries Group (RLG) finalized a conspectus in 1973 involving Columbia, New York Public Library, Harvard, and Yale. RLG operated as a consortium and its focus was initially geographic in nature. The project eventually dissolved. The Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) was founded in 1975 to create, preserve, and maintain microform and increasingly digital copies of expensive, endangered or elusive primary research materials. The project was developed by a committee of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) in cooperation with the Center for Research

ROUNDTABLE ON COLLABORATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT
PART 1: A SURVEY OF COLLABORATIVE COLLECTING MODELS
Panel 12, July 26, 2010, 11:00 am-12:30 pm

Moderator: Lynn Shirey, Harvard University, Cambridge
Presenters: Introduction by Lynn Shirey; Teresa Chapa, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Eudora Loh (University of California, Los Angeles; Miguel A. Valladares, Dartmouth College, Hanover)

Rapporteur: Teresa Miguel, Yale Law School, New Haven
Libraries (CRL). SALALM Regional Groups began in 1993, including LANE (Northeast), LASER (Southeast), MOLLAS (Midwest), and CALAFIA (California). Each of these groups pursues inter-regional cooperation in several areas including collaborative collection development and consortium purchases. The Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP, 1995) is a consortium of 35 research libraries that seeks to increase free and open access to information in support of learning and scholarship in Latin American studies. LARRP projects include: Latin American Periodicals Tables of Contents (LAPTTOC); Latin American Open Archives Portal (LAOAP), which provides access to social sciences grey literature produced in Latin America; and Presidential Messages, a database that contains digital images of more than 75,000 pages of Mexican and Argentine presidential speeches from the early 19th century to the present. Distributive Resources, an important part of the project, has the goal of strengthening the collective coverage of monographs and other resources produced in Latin America through concerted reallocation of library collection budgets and providing enhanced coverage of “noncore” materials in an interconnected network of collections. Recent and unique collaborations include those between Berkeley and Stanford; Harvard and Yale; Brown and Dartmouth; Columbia and Cornell (2CUL); and UNC and Duke.

We are left with several questions to ponder:

- How do we set goals for collaborative projects?
- How do we measure progress or success in any of these programs?
- How can we detect and correct the unintended consequences of collaborative programs (e.g. vendors may go out of business, raise prices, and restrict offerings)?
- What is the appropriate range of players/stakeholders to involve in cooperative efforts and at what point in the process? How do all of the players get pulled into the process and mobilized to contribute to the results?

In her presentation, Teresa Chapa noted that in the 1930s, collaboration began on a world wide scale based on subject rather than geographic location, so it was not as successful as the two universities as hoped. When area studies became involved, Latin America was a natural result because it was a new area of study on both campuses and because the model was evolving to one based on geography. The model was successful for several reasons. First, UNC and Duke are only 8 miles apart. Also, the faculty bought into the idea of both universities purchasing material and sharing, and calling both collections their own. Additionally, the Music Libraries of UNC-Chapel Hill, NC State, North Carolina Central, and Duke helped structure all collaboration within a research triangle. They buy what they need to support the curriculum but it is at the research level where they try to collect collaboratively. There are situations where purchasing is duplicated. For example, UNC-Chapel Hill has a strong Mayan language program and special collection, Duke is responsible for Mexico. Nonetheless, Chapa purchases Mayan material to support interest on campus. Another example involves Peru. UNC-Chapel Hill has two Peruvian historians yet Duke is responsible for Peru. Nonetheless, Chapa now purchases Peruvian material to support the research of these two faculty members. The Institute for the Study of the Americas goes back to 1940 and cooperation between Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill in this Institute goes back to 1990. They even share an outreach coordinator between their two Latin American studies programs. Even in the library, they share human resources. For example, a South Asian librarian spends 80% time at Duke, and 20% time at UNC-Chapel Hill. For more information, please see: <http://www.lib.unc.edu/cdd/crs/international/latin/collections/cooperation.html> and <http://www.trln.org/>.

In her presentation, Eudora Loh noted that the California Cooperative Latin American Collection Development Group (CALAFIA) involves USC, the UC campuses, and Stanford. (Other subjects have collaborative groups as well.) The first CALAFIA meeting of bibliographers was called in 1992 and was in line with the state of California’s desire to collect collaboratively within the state. CALAFIA has formal agreements and collaborates financially in purchasing large items, such as microform collections. CALAFIA also has informal activities and methods of sharing. CALAFIA divided up collecting responsibilities for Mexican states. The formal agreement is to buy imprints in accordance with a subject profile from assigned Mexican states. Materials are processed by the campus that collects them and makes them available via interlibrary loan. CALAFIA also purchases more general material that is published by the state. This agreement is truly supported by vendors who make annotated catalogs for us. CALAFIA also has a newspaper group with the goal of better coordination of purchasing newspapers. Libraries are operating in an ever-changing landscape. Recently UC published a “One
In his presentation, Miguel A. Valladares noted that at Dartmouth they need to find other ways to provide the same service to their faculty and students. They are a small liberal arts college in the Ivy League. They work together with Brown and the faculty often travels from one campus to the other. Valladares and Patricia Figueroa know each other’s faculty and collection. They organize conferences for each other and the library users even know each other. They collaborate as a savings measure. Brown has an extensive Portuguese department whereas Dartmouth has a very small (1 faculty) Portuguese department. Dartmouth’s Latin America program is slightly larger. Argentina is a focus for Dartmouth and Valladares wants to add Venezuela and Colombia but will not be able to do that without formal meetings and funding. Using WorldCat, you can see how much Portuguese material Dartmouth has from Brazil available on Borrow Direct. This is not completely correct because of duplications and backlog, but at least it shows us the trend. In reality, Valladares believes that Dartmouth is contributing about 300 titles from Brazil to Borrow Direct. Valladares has been speaking with Cesar Rodriguez and Patricia Figueroa as they work to create an environment where we can talk and discuss how to effectively collaborate.

Questions & Comments: Charlie Remy (Western State College of Colorado) to Loh: Often administrators (like at UC Riverside) do not want to spend money on materials that are not heavily used. How do you counter this? Will budget cuts impede collaboration? Loh: UC Riverside is a very small campus that has a lot of responsibility. Commitments where overwhelming and broke down because of change of personnel and change of financial circumstance. They were overburdened. Thus the importance of collaborative agreements which help us argue to continue the commitment. Being in the Shared Monograph Program will help us maintain our commitments. Remy to the Ivy League speakers: Why don’t all the Ivy League schools work together like the UCs? Valladares: It is also difficult for us to coordinate because there are too many differences in size, budget, and distance among the different Ivy League schools. We are also competing institutions and competing for the same students. But Borrow Direct helps us tremendously. David Magier (Princeton University): Ivy Leagues would like to get better at coordinating our collection development. One of the hurdles is figuring out how to craft a workable agreement to which the administration and the faculty can agree. It would be helpful for us to examine existing agreements, such as those in North Carolina and California and it would be great if SALALM could host a website for such agreements assuming they are public documents. James Simon (Center for Research Libraries): I’d like to hear practical experience about when one institution collects in one area but not in others. What are the decisions that you face? Can you provide examples? Chapa: Holly (Ackerman) and I talk a lot and have meetings where we discuss all aspects of collaboration, including serials and cancelations. We have situations where students have interest in a complex set of materials in another campus and we help each other to make that collection available to the researcher. Our vendors are aware of our agreement. For example, since there is a lot of interest in Mexico on our campus but collection responsibility belongs to Duke, my vendor checks with Duke and advises whether Duke has a specific title before sending it to me in order to avoid duplication. It’s hard to let students and faculty know about the agreement but I try to inform them all through outreach at the beginning of the academic year. To facilitate research, I created bookmarks with the division on it so that people know how we are subdivided at the research level. Patricia Figueroa (Brown University): One of the issues with the Brown-Dartmouth agreement that we have not worked out yet is the shipping of materials. We use Borrow Direct but have not been able to figure out how to use Borrow Direct to complement our collaborative collection development agreement, especially in terms of getting material to our respective researchers immediately. Loh: Infrastructure is central to collaboration and collections. In the past, institutions utilized bus transportation between Stanford and UC Berkeley, and between UCLA and USC. Now we are grappling with the issues of transferring digital materials rather
than people and having the appropriate infrastructure is crucial. **Adán Benavides** (The University of Texas at Austin): There are three parts to the agreement that I am aware of: between Texas, Stanford, and other California schools: 1. Acquisitions: this is the part that seems to have failed because the comparison of material being bought by the participating institutions was being made at the end of the year, after the purchase of material. So there were a considerable number of duplicates since there was no pre-planning. 2. Expedited interlibrary loan: ILL between three institutions is a successful aspect of the program. And we are an excellent regional and national lender of material, even more so now that we have a relaxed lending policy. 3. Privileges: When faculty travel to other institutions, they are given full privileges to use the library. This is another successful aspect of the program. Thus, earlier attempts promised more than what was delivered and were not generally successful. **Pamela Graham** (Columbia University): Infrastructure is definitely a crucial component to successful collaborative collection development. Offsite storage facilities are transitioning from warehouses to active places for curating low-use materials where we may be able to enhance services such as scanning. Embeddedness of collaboration and collecting in programs and research is also important. This includes embedding the librarian in the classroom but also the consortium of Latin American studies that can be part of the larger picture involving many institutions. **Gayle Williams** (Florida International University): In Latin American Studies Southeast Regional Libraries (LASER), we have struggled with collaborative collection development and focus mainly on information sharing. Our institutions have unique and different procedures that don’t make collaborative collecting practical or reasonable. We certainly need to start thinking about collaboration in Latin American studies within Florida; collaboration is occurring in other areas. We had a very productive meeting a few days ago and are moving in the collaborative direction. Chapa: Vendors play an important role in helping us fill in the gaps. They can often tell Holly and me what each other’s collection is lacking which encourage us to discuss acquisitions. I often remind my funders that I am responsible for Duke as well as UNC-Chapel Hill. **Teresa Miguel** (Yale University): In the law library world we are engaged in several collaborative efforts. For example, several law libraries around the country have divided up and agreed to retain both U.S. and foreign law journals in print. In the Northeast, there is a group that meets several times each year and we have each accepted “vigorous collecting responsibilities” for many countries of the world in order to avoid too much overlap and so that at least one institution in the northeast is collecting heavily in each country. We are also sharing information about which foreign and international databases each institution has subscribed to. Finally, the NELLCO consortium negotiates a fair price for foreign law databases allowing more law libraries access to low-use databases that were financially out-of-reach previously.

**RESEARCH RESOURCES AND STRATEGIES ACROSS DISCIPLINES**

Panel 24, July 27, 2010, 11:00 am-12:30 pm

**Moderator:** Marne Grinolds, Ohio University, Athens

**Presenters:** David S. Nolen, Mississippi State University; Teresa Miguel, Yale Law School, New Haven; Ruby Gutiérrez and Sócrates Silva, Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI), Los Angeles; Ketty Rodríguez Casillas, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras

**Rapporteur:** Suzanne M. Schadl, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

**David S. Nolen,** one of the Presidential Award winners, presented “Secondary Sources in Spanish and Latin American Literary Studies: Language and Place of Publication” Drawing on earlier research (now in publication as “Characteristics of la literatura: A reference Study of Spanish and Latin American Literature” College and Research Libraries, January 2010), Nolan outlined a project in which he gathered citation data from 1970 and 2000 in *Hispania, Revista Iberoamericana,* and the *Hispanic Review* (all major academic journals in Spanish and Latin American Literary Studies). Some of the questions Nolan sought to answer were: Which of the following kinds of references were most utilized – journal articles, scholarly monographs, or collected essays? Where did referenced titles come from – domestic or foreign publishers? Also, were the monographs and collected essays cited published primarily in university or trade publications? As Nolan noted, he hoped that data analysis might shed some light on assumptions and questions that many librarians struggle with as they make collection development decisions like whether to invest more heavily in journals or books and whether to spend more on Spanish or English sources. Nolan noted
that his literature review revealed that foreign language studies in the humanities generally utilized university press materials more than other kinds of publications and that some preference for English language sources was notable, even though a broad presence of foreign language materials existed. Nolan’s own research data revealed notable growth in the diversity of resources cited from 1970 to 2000 as well as a growing diversity of U.S. publishers. Though his data suggested a decline in foreign academic references, ratios of English to foreign language citations remained generally balanced.

Nolan also noted a trend toward a greater diversity of publishers and away from predominante names in Spanish and Latin American Literary Studies, with the exception of Princeton, which stood out from other university presses. While this trend toward publisher diversity marked significant growth in references to English language materials across all categories from 1979-2000, Nolan found that French and Portuguese references did not grow or decline as a percentage during this period. Some Spanish speaking countries such as Puerto Rico became more visible in bibliographic references from 1970 to 2000, reiterating the English language publication trends toward a greater diversity of publishers and presses, despite the persistence of some geographic centrality -- more Brazilian and Spanish publishers, for example. Some of the questions Nolan identified as important to follow up were: Would these patterns look the same if he looked at references in monographs? Was the 1970 sample inordinately small and did it skew comparisons? Does the decline he noted in foreign popular trade presses reflect economic market pressure or some other issue? Are there other ways to look at the data he collected?

Teresa Miguel presented “Researching the Law in Latin America.” As though she were teaching a turbo-boosted class on foreign legal research, Miguel offered an overview of resources drawn from her Researching the Law in Latin America research guide, accessible online at <http://library.law.yale.edu/foreign-comparative-law-research-guide>. In the process, she offered some important caveats and instructions: 1) It is nearly impossible to find primary legal sources from Latin America or Iberia in English. And translations, particularly of official government and legal sources, are few and far between. 2) Legal research can be messy because international legal systems vary and legislation published online and in databases may not always be current. 3) In Latin America, Civil Law predominates, which means that instead of searching for codes, or códigos. 4) While there are Constitutional Courts that do hand down binding laws of the land, Civil Law generally creates case specific decisions rather than precedent or binding laws. 5) Miguel highlighted the World Legal Systems database as particularly helpful in matching legal systems with specific countries, noting -- with a demonstration of Puerto Rico -- that mixed jurisdictions, such as common law blended with civil law traditions, make international legal research even more complicated. 6) She also instructed that her Country-by-Country Guide to Foreign Law Research would get students started by connecting them with the best research guides, web links and databases for each country. 7) Miguel noted that the subscription database Foreign Law Guides offers historical, political and legal frameworks for each country plus the past and current sources of legal information, including where to find legislation, codes and case decisions in print and online.

8). She indicated that the open access GlobaLex, written by librarians based in the countries about which they are writing, functions for those without access to Foreign Law Guides. 9). Miguel also introduced NATLAW, or National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade, which publishes business laws, and vLex, which she noted is based in Barcelona and covers multilingual database case law and legislation. 10) She ended with quick reference to IFLP, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, for finding law review articles or books on sources, including 25 legal journals from Latin America and American Association of Law Libraries currently engaged in loading data for law journals and serials as links into individual catalogs. Miguel ended her quick instruction session with an invitation to contact her with any questions regarding Latin American legal research at <Teresa.miguel@yale.edu> or 203-432-8023.

Ruby Gutiérrez and Sócrates Silva presented “Searching for the Right Word: The HAPI Thesaurus.” Silva was unable to attend SALALM, so Orchid Mazurkiewicz presented his work. She noted that Silva and Gutiérrez undertook a project designed to update their thesaurus for vocabulary in HAPI. The project reviewed examples of how search and subject fields, controlled vocabulary, and diverse versions of LC terminology had evolved and then made suggestions for changing the thesaurus as a document. As Mazurkiewicz noted, changing the document required an intensive review of the thesaurus over the course of time. Project participants had to identify terms or areas that had been “shelved” for later as a result of being difficult
Ketty Rodríguez Casillas presented “Peer-reviewed Latin American Journals on Business and Management.” Rodríguez Casillas presented a project in which she identified peer reviewed journals on business and management published in Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC) for an accreditation process within the Business School at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). She noted that the individual in charge of the review process wanted a list of peer reviewed journals in the field published in Latin America. Rodríguez Casillas began the project by compiling a source bibliography derived from a search of her institution’s online catalog, other journal lists available at libraries in the UPR Río Piedras campus, SALALM’s 1999 list of source titles, and titles in the Latindex database. With a sample of 504 journal titles drawn from this population of 1,143 LAC journals, Rodríguez Casillas searched for the term “peer-reviewed” in the Catalogue Section of Latindex database as well as in Ulrich’s database. Her results suggested that a large number of the titles -- 220 total -- were non-peer reviewed journals or at least they were never identified as such in these databases. She encountered a number of problems in the process of gathering this data. First the identifier “peer reviewed” was not as easy to locate as it should have been in these sources. Really understanding if an item was peer reviewed required source by source consultation. Rodríguez Casillas also recognized a high degree of duplication within the Latindex Database and a minimal number of unique peer-reviewed journals published in LAC (only 42 titles) despite initially high numbers resulting from multiple cross categorizations. These problems required more intensive source by source analysis which enabled Rodríguez Casillas to reflect on which Latin American countries were most and least active in the publication of peer reviewed journals in business and management: Brazil ranked number one with 12 peer-reviewed journals followed by Colombia with eight and Venezuela with seven, while Mexico and Argentine followed behind, with five peer reviewed titles. Puerto Rico and Nicaragua pulled up the rear with only one title each. She also found a high diversity of journals rather than a core group in business and management, suggesting that business literature is scatted rather than clustered.

**Questions & Comments:** No time remained for questions. Grinolds invited the audience to contact or speak individually with presenters for clarification or additional information.
MOBILE LIBRARIES: THE START OF SOMETHING NEW

Some of you may know that I form part of the 7% of people in the United States who have no cell phone. While I’m pretty zen about this, I did jump at the chance to get an iPod touch when I upgraded my computer last year. And, it was pretty good timing because libraries are all about mobile services right now; mobile web pages, apps, QR codes, m-learning, SMS, augmented reality – we’re right up there with the best of them. As with a lot of web 2.0 technologies, though, it’s easy to get swept away by the technology without looking at how these new realities are affecting the way we interact with information and with each other. And it’s not made any easier by the fact that everyone is still trying to work it out – from educators to the publishing industry to commerce. This column will attempt to give an introduction to mobile libraries, while future columns will cover specific mobile technologies in more depth.

Using cell phones for non-voice tasks such as texting is increasing; about 40% of American adults use phones to access the Internet. Although the Internet is accessible by a phone or by a traditional computer, phones are not just small computers. Physical characteristics of phones such as tiny screens and keyboards as well as social characteristics such as mobility and instant connection means that people are changing the way that they create, seek and approach information. It is vital, then, that designing for mobile doesn’t just involve the lilliputization of existing library services. Mobile services need to be designed for changing mobile information paradigms in order to be useful and worthwhile.

Take, for example, the action of searching for information. On a traditional computer, it’s a very linear process. You would open up a browser, navigate to a search engine and type in your query. On a mobile device, however, you’d go directly to your search engine app, a small, specific program or application on your phone that is prepackaged to do a specific task. The action is very de-contextualized. As people get accustomed to this streamlined app model, they become trained to expect to use the web for quick periods of time to access specific information. This is one example of how it seems that mobile Internet and traditional internet use differs; by looking at the workflow of mobile users, it is clear that user habits can be quite different on the small screen.

So how are library patrons using mobile devices? Well, it’s hard to tell as there have been very few studies of patron mobile usage. Kent State University ran one of the earliest focus groups where interestingly, students indicated that they may use library mobile resources in between classes or on the bus, for example. Thus, rather than conducting all the research for a paper on a mobile device, students may use the mobile database app to mark articles to be read later on a laptop. It is a wide open field, and libraries and other sectors are just beginning to study new usage habits.

While the mobile Internet differs from traditional Internet services in many ways, one area that remains very similar is the digital divide. While cell phone penetration is extremely high in the United States, smart phone ownership and varying data plans mean that mobile service is still more of a privilege rather than reality for many patrons. Another digital divide is marked in our Iberian and Latin American field, where mobile resource development lags behind recent English language innovation.

Designing for mobile patrons is a challenge that shows that we need to pay more attention than ever to patron usage. However, mobile resources form a new but exciting way to provide library service – and as I prove, you don’t even need to have a phone to join in the fun!

(With thanks to Alan Aldrich’s article, “Universities and Libraries Move to the Mobile Web,” which has inspired a lot of my thinking. See: <http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/EDUCAUSEQuarterlyMagazineVolume/UniversitiesandLibrariesMoveto/20653>)

Alison Hicks
University of Colorado at Boulder
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work on creating guides to the best spots.

On the first day of my visit, I enjoyed a walk to the Reading Terminal Market with Joe. On the way, he suggested we stop by the historic Wanamaker’s building, now a Macy’s. Built in 1910 by Daniel H. Burnham, this Florentine style building features granite walls, the St. Louis World’s Fair pipe organ, and a statue of a bronze eagle. Even if you are not a fan of department stores, Macy’s, located in Center City on the corner of Juniper and Market Streets, is a must-see. After Macy’s, we headed straight for the Market. Along with fresh meats, fish, cheeses and baked goods, the Reading Terminal Market includes many restaurants. Joe and I opted for lunch at a stand serving Mexican food, which did not disappoint. After lunch, we headed back to the Warwick, where Samantha Boyle, our contact at the hotel, gave us a tour of the meeting rooms and exhibit space. SALALM will occupy rooms on both the Mezzanine and Executive Conference levels. The Mezzanine, where registration will be located, is an airy, open space, which SALALM members can use to gather between meetings. Day one finished with a delicious dinner in China Town.

Day two of my visit was dedicated to planning. Following lunch at a local campus eatery, David, Joe and I met at the University of Pennsylvania’s Van Pelt Library. We spent the afternoon updating the conference website and editing registration forms. We also talked at length about options for both the libreros and host receptions. For now I can share that the libreros reception will be held at the newly renovated Baptist Temple on the campus of Temple University. A Romanesque church, the Baptist Temple is now the Temple Performing Arts Center. Our second, host reception will be held at the Anne & Jerome Fischer Fine Arts Library on the University of Pennsylvania campus. Though both campuses are relatively nearby, Joe and David are arranging transportation for attendees. After an afternoon of planning, David continued my tour of Philadelphia with a drive through North Philadelphia. We passed through the Temple campus and headed northwest for dinner and dessert in Chestnut Hill, a beautiful, residential neighborhood.

On my last morning, Joe and I visited the Eyes Gallery in South Philadelphia. This hybrid shop and art gallery contains an extensive collection of Latin American folk art. Julia Zagar, the gallery’s owner, gracefully showed us around the location’s three jam-packed floors. The Eyes Gallery was a wonderful way to wrap-up my visit. This is definitely a must-see for SALALMistas.

After this short visit to Philadelphia, I am more excited than ever about our upcoming meeting! I know you are anxiously awaiting your conference invitations. I expect that you will have received them by the time this message is published (or soon after). The SALALM LVI website is already available at <http://guides.temple.edu/SALALM_LVI>. Thanks to David Murray for designing and populating the site. Along with the requisite registration forms and hotel reservation instructions, you will also find a preliminary schedule (coming soon) and links to articles about Philadelphia. Please note the registration deadline is March 25, 2011. And, if you haven’t submitted your paper or panel proposal yet, there is still time!

Until next time…

Nerea A. Llamas
University of Michigan
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.]


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/> *


José Toribio Medina Award Nominations

At the SALALM XXVI, the SALALM Executive Board established the José Toribio Medina Award, to be made annually, if merited, in recognition of outstanding contributions by SALALM members to Latin American Studies. An award will be given for a noteworthy publication in each of the areas of bibliography and reference. The purpose of the program is to encourage and acknowledge truly superior accomplishments in research and scholarship. An awards panel reviews nominations and submissions, and recommends a recipient to the Editorial Board. The 2010/2011 Award Panel members are Víctor Federico Torres (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, retired), Laurence Hallewell (Columbia University, retired), and Víctor J. Cid Carmona (El Colegio de México). The panel would appreciate receiving nominations and applications for outstanding bibliographies, reference works, and both print and digital sources which facilitate access to research or contribute to the understanding, use, or development of Latin American collections.

The award may be granted to a distinguished work, published or accepted for publication, within the three years immediately preceding the closing date for nominations (April 15, 2011). Format is not a criterion: online databases, electronically published works, films, and other non-print materials will be considered as well as published books and journal articles. Reprints, translations or re-editions are not eligible. Selection is based on scholarship, style, and the importance of the contribution. The award, in the form of a certificate and honorarium of US $250, will be presented at SALALM LVI in Philadelphia, PA. Nominations and applications are welcome and should be submitted to:

Víctor Federico Torres
Calle San José 706 Pda. 25
San Juan, PR 00909

To be eligible for the 2011 award, an author must have been a member in good standing of SALALM since, and including, the membership year 2008/2009.

If requested to do so by the awards panel, authors are responsible for providing one copy of the work to the review committee. Such copies will be returned when the selection process has been completed.

José Toribio Medina Award Nomination Form

Date_____________

Submitted by (if other than author):__________________________________________

Author(s):______________________________________________________________

Institution: ______________________________________________________________________

Title of work: _____________________________________________________________________

Publisher and publication date:_______________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

( ) Review copy enclosed

( ) Review copy to be sent by (name):__________________________________________________

( ) Committee requested to contact author(s) for review copy at the following address:

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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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PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS (check one)
[ ] INSTITUTIONAL   [ ] HOME  ON LALA-L?___________
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( ) Personal: $75.00
( ) Personal (Latin America, Puerto Rico, Caribbean): $40.00
( ) Paraprofessional/Student: $30.00
( ) Paraprofessional/Student (Latin America, Puerto Rico, Caribbean): $15.00
( ) Emeritus: $30.00
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( ) Institutional (all countries): $110.00
( ) Institutional-Sponsoring (all countries): $500.00
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