



# ACLAIIR

## Newsletter



*ACLAIIR Newsletter* : Newsletter of the Advisory Council on Latin American and Iberian  
Information Resources

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The *ACLAIIR Newsletter* is an annual publication, produced for the members of the Advisory Council. The aim of the Council is to advance education in its two fields of interest, by:

- Acting as a focus for Latin American and Iberian studies in libraries of all kinds;
- Providing information on libraries' holdings in the Council's fields of interest;
- Acting as a forum for discussion between librarians and users of Latin American and Iberian materials;
- Examining possibilities of co-operation between libraries and individuals or bodies concerned with such materials.

Annual membership of the Council costs 15 pounds sterling, and includes a free copy of the Newsletter.

#### **Notes for contributors**

Contributions to future issues of the Newsletter from Council members are always welcome. Submissions should be preferably in electronic form (rich text format (RTF)), but we will accept typewritten or (even!) handwritten contributions. Please send them to the editors at the above address.

#### **PLEASE NOTE**

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**ACLAIIR on the web:**        [www.aclaiir.org.uk](http://www.aclaiir.org.uk)

#### **Electronic mailing lists**

ACLAIIR does not have its own mailing list at present, but two which have useful material are:

- **IBERIA** ([www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/IBERIA.html](http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/IBERIA.html))
- **LAT-AM INFO** ([www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/LATAM-INFO.html](http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/LATAM-INFO.html))

## Contents

<b>1</b>	Chairman's Report to the Annual General Meeting 2004	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Conferences and seminars	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Staff activities, staff changes and other news from universities and libraries	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	Bibliographical projects and publications	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	Purchasing policy and purchasing funds	<b>9</b>
<b>6</b>	Subscriptions, expensive acquisitions, cancellations, donations	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	Online, CD-ROMs, microforms	<b>11</b>
<b>8</b>	Websites of Libraries: news and updates	<b>12</b>
<b>9</b>	Language Studies Library Groups: websites, news and updates	<b>12</b>
<b>10</b>	WESLINE	<b>13</b>
<b>11</b>	Exhibitions	<b>13</b>
<b>12</b>	Changes to <i>Iberian Resources in the United Kingdom</i>	<b>14</b>
<b>13</b>	Changes to <i>Latin American and Caribbean Library Resources in the British Isles</i>	<b>15</b>
<b>14</b>	Dealers specialising in Latin American and Iberian materials	<b>15</b>
<b>15</b>	Obituaries 2004	<b>16</b>
<b>16</b>	Sinopsis Histórica de las Comunidades Aborígenes Mapuches	<b>19</b>
<b>17</b>	The Best of the Web for Spanish	<b>23</b>
<b>18</b>	Electronic Journals for Latin American Studies	<b>26</b>
<b>19</b>	HUMBUL: a selection of the best most recently catalogued resources	<b>30</b>
<b>20</b>	ACLAIIR Committee membership	<b>31</b>
<b>21</b>	List of members of ACLAIIR	<b>32</b>
<b>22</b>	Contributors to this issue	<b>35</b>

## 1. Chairman's report to the Annual General Meeting 2004

Just as in past years, I need to begin, regretfully, with a number of changes to the ACLAIIR committee. In February Alison Hill announced her resignation from the Committee following her promotion within the British Library and her departure from Hispanic Collections. On ACLAIIR's behalf, I should like to thank Alison for her contribution to ACLAIIR since she joined the Committee in 1996, and especially for her work on the web site, her collaboration with SLAS and her awareness of electronic resources. Alison's departure was followed at the May meeting by that of Carmen Suárez, who had recently resigned from her post as librarian at Canning House. We are grateful also to Carmen for her contribution to the work of ACLAIIR since 1997, including hosting last year's AGM. Finally, Graham Shields, a member of the Committee since 1994, has stepped down as a new job does not involve Hispanic material. We wish all three, Alison, Graham and Carmen, well for the future. I am glad to report that the Committee agreed at its October 2003 meeting to co-opt Ramón Abad, the new librarian at the Instituto Cervantes in London.

Following Alison's departure, the Committee decided that the web site would be best served if it had a new host as well as a new editor. Fortunately John Laidlar has agreed to take on this responsibility and has proposed that ACLAIIR buy its own web space and domain name and thus be independent. Our thanks are due to John and he will give you more details shortly.

Steady, but unspectacular, progress has been achieved on ACLAIIR's projects. Holdings of runs of five or more years over the past thirty years have now been added to

the core list of current Latin American newspapers and news magazines. Support for the proposed UK listing of microforms has been enthusiastically voiced by researchers at a session at SLAS. How we improve our provision of both newspapers and microforms remains to be explored.

ACLAIR and individual members of the Association have again reached out to other organizations, notably SLAS, SALALM, REDIAL. Alison Hill organised a joint session at the SLAS conference at Leiden on library resources for researchers in Latin American Studies. Three other members participated in the session. Carmen Suárez attended the CEISAL/REDIAL conference in Toulouse in December 2003. Three members attended the recent SALALM conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan. So far there has been no specific collaboration with the other W.E. studies library groups, although links have been maintained and discussions have taken place. The possibility remains actively on the agenda however.

For the second year editorship of the *Newsletter* rests with the Secretary, Christine Anderson, and Antony Loveland. We are grateful to them both for continuing with this task. I should also express both yours and my gratitude to Christine for her work as Secretary. We are grateful also to John Laidlar for keeping our finances in order, as well as taking on responsibility for the web site. Finally I should thank both Christine, John and in particular Chris Anderton for organizing today's meeting and hospitality at Essex University.

Geoff West  
16 June 2004

## 2. Conferences and seminars

### ACLAIR AGM 2005

The 2005 AGM is to be hosted by the Instituto Cervantes in July 2005 and will have a special focus on film.

### Asociación Española de Bibliografía

Geoff West of the British Library attended this conference in Madrid in February 2004.

### Norman MacColl Symposium 2004

Sonia Morcillo García of Cambridge University attended this symposium entitled *Testing Limits and Crossing Boundaries: issues in 19th-century Spanish culture* and has provided the following report:

The Symposium was held on Thursday, 2 December 2004 at the University of Cambridge Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences, and Humanities ([CRASSH](#)). Its aim was to highlight a number of problem areas in the study of 19th-century Spanish culture, recognizing the fact that modern scholarship now includes in its objects of study far more than the written word, habitually the word of fiction, and setting out to question the limits of the exploration of possible areas of operation for the scholar.

The centrepiece of the Symposium was the presentation of Professor Jo Labanyi (2004's MacColl Lecturer), who talked about the paradox whereby modernity constructs the notion of the authentic self, and makes the materiality of things the basis of knowledge. The surrounding papers to the MacColl lecture took up different aspects of the relationship with the material world, namely: painting relating to modernity; the links between the aesthetics of realism and modernity; the boundaries of modernity; the proliferation of visual images of women, including women authors, in the periodical press of late 19th and early 20th-century Spain; the imaginary Jew in Spanish literary, historical and political discourse; and the material reality of new urban cemeteries in the early 19th century.

### REDIAL

A report on REDIAL (Red Europea de Información y Documentación sobre América Latina) Conference and meeting, Berlin, IAI, 11-13 November 2004 by Irene Barranco García of Canning House.

The conference and annual meeting took place in the Simón Bolívar hall of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin. This year a new format for the conference had been devised by the IAI Librarian in order to focus more on basic library issues and activities:

- Acquisitions: monographs and serials
- Exchange and donation
- REDIAL projects
- Electronic media
- Portal – REDIAL/CEISAL
- Special Collections
- International Co-operation

### Monographs

It was useful to learn that the budget of the Hispanic library of the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional in Madrid comes close to that of the IAI (still running at 491K euros a year).

The role of AECI-Hispanic complements that of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, in focussing upon socio-economic aspects, cooperation and the development of contemporary Iberoamerica, although not exclusively - it has a substantial historic collection. However, it is underused given the strength of its collections. See <http://www.aeci.es/>

It emerges that different situations apply in different EU countries regarding tendering for the supply of books. Germany differs from France in that the latter is obliged to tender for supplies of Latin American books – the Germans assume that as this is a non-EU service they do not need to.

### Serials

IAI will finally automate its accessions system when it switches very soon to the PICA integrated system.

Some time was spent discussing provision of contemporary Latin American newspapers. IAI wants one daily from each country, independent of political party. They are concerned at poor coverage Europe-wide. They wish to initiate a union list with a view to identifying best sources of microfilms. They have asked for a copy of ACLAIIR's files of UK holdings.

### Projects

IAI plans to digitise:

- Lehmann Nitsche collection of *literatura criolla* from Argentina.
- 2500 texts of *literatura de cordel* from Brazil

- Work of Taller de Gráfica Popular from Mexico.

Other libraries were invited to contribute to the *literatura de cordel* project.

The IAI's Biblioteca Virtual Cibera will be launched week beginning 15/11 (see: <http://www.cibera.de/es/index.html?lang=2>). Phase 2 is scheduled for May 2005.

### Portal REDIAL/CEISAL

REDIAL wishes to set up an alert service covering all European journals on Latin America. Contents information will be provided by the publisher or issuing body. REDIAL also needs information on UK theses previously provided by ILAS.

### Electronic resources

A useful handout was distributed, covering: tables of contents; full text; databases (e.g. HAPI). Some free, others charged.

### Special collections

3 papers were given: the collections of the IAI; special collections of Latin Americana in the UK; the archives of the Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, Paris. These will be revised for publication in REDIAL's *Anuario Americanista Europeo*, vol. 2. Geoff West of the British Library gave the second of the three papers: *Colecciones latinoamericanas especiales – colecciones desconocidas en el Reino Unido*.

### Annual General Meeting (preceded by tour of IAI library)

The AGM debated the following subjects:

- 1.- The Website
- 2.- Publication: *Anuario Americanista Europeo*
- 3.- Promotion of REDIAL.
- 4.- Projects
- 5.- New members

#### 1. Website

The new website was introduced in July 2004 in Bratislava, during the European Latinoamericanists Congress, where it was very well received by CEISAL members. It was decided unanimously that the name of the website will be **AMERICA LATINA-PORTAL EUROPEO**. The website will

include a data base with summaries of articles from European journal publications, and a new electronic alerting bulletin for researchers

#### 2. Publication: *Anuario Americanista Europeo*

Each issue is devoted to a specific theme. The first issue was on **La Ciudad**. The next issue will be on **Los Estudios europeos latinoamericanistas**, and should be ready in early 2005. The theme of issue 3 will be **Las Migraciones**. The *Anuario* needs to be promoted more widely, and more contributions are required.

#### 3. Promotion of REDIAL

The meeting discussed the importance of promoting REDIAL. The *Anuario Americanista Europeo* is making an enormous contribution towards this, but promotion using other products and activities is needed. Another means of promotion is the **electronic bulletin PUENTES**, where REDIAL members can access and post information about their own institutions. Currently, more than 1,800 individuals receive and consult Puentes.

#### 4. Projects

- a) Compile information on the holdings of Latin American newspapers in REDIAL member libraries
- b) Identify collections in Europe on **literatura de cordel** and **gráfica popular** from Latin America.
- c) Digitise two archives: Filmaciones Zapatistas and Fondo Dora Mayer,
- d) Collect information about the interlibrary-loan policies of REDIAL library members
- e) Collect information about possible **canje de duplicados** between REDIAL library members

#### 5. New Members

The Instituto de Latinoamérica de la Academia de Ciencias de Rusia, represented by Ms Tatiana Medvedeva, was unanimously admitted as a new member of REDIAL.

### 2006 Conference and AGM

It was decided that the next Conference and Annual General Meeting will be held at the Centro de Documentación Canario-Americano in Tenerife.

### SALALM

SALALM XLIX — 5-8 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan: ***Women in Latin American Studies: Reshaping the Boundaries***. Sonia Morcillo García of Cambridge attended, and has sent in this report:

My visit to SALALM was enlightening in many respects. The book exhibits gave me the opportunity to talk to booksellers on a one-to-one basis. I can now put a face to most vendor names, which has made my regular exchange of e-mails with them much more satisfactory. In my experience, vendors seem to be much more responsive once they get to know who you are. As a result of my visit to SALALM last year, we have managed to strengthen long-standing relationships with some suppliers and have secured some new ones. This is perhaps the most rewarding aspect of my presence in Ann Arbor.

The conference was literally packed with committee meetings and panels. Particularly interesting for me was the *Librarian/Book Dealer/Publisher* meeting, where three booksellers gave papers on the book industry in Mexico, Cuba and Chile, respectively. This was followed by an open discussion between librarians and booksellers that brought interesting points to light. Although the session was far too short to discuss the subject at length, it did give me an insight into the problems the publishing industry is currently facing in Latin America.

I attended a number of panels on women and gender in Latin America. Panel VI, entitled "*Muses, symbols and authors: women in Cuban history and culture*", discussed topics such as the portrayal of women in literature, prostitution, or the history of Cuban heroines Mariana Grajales and Lydia Cabrera. Panel IX, under the title "*The multiple facets of women in Latin American and Caribbean literature: a contemporary analysis*", dealt with recent trends in Mexican women's literature, short story women writers from

Bolivia and Ecuador, and the portrayal of the mulatta in Caribbean literature.

Other panels of particular interest included topics such as collection management, digitisation projects, cataloguing and bibliographic technology, serials, and reference services.

One year on, I still feel that attending SALALM was really worthwhile. I learnt a great deal about my profession, about its beauty and intricacies. The atmosphere was truly fantastic. There is a deep sense of belonging in SALALM, which I find very comforting and reassuring for prospective members.

### SLAS Conference 2004

The Annual Conference of the Society for Latin American Studies took place in Leiden, The Netherlands, 2-4 April 2004. This was the first time that the Annual Conference had been held outside the UK and it was a great opportunity to consolidate links with Dutch and other European colleagues.

Alison Hill (BL), and Rachel Sieder (Institute for the Study of the Americas) organised a joint SLAS/ACLAIR ***Round Table on Latin American Resources in UK Libraries*** on 2 April, with the aim of getting feedback about researchers' requirements for Latin American Studies and to provide information about resource provision in the UK. Information professionals needed feedback on research needs and perceived gaps in resource provision in order to assess and attempt to remedy the situation. Alison Hill, Geoff West (BL), and Donald Munro (Institute of Historical Research) all participated in this session. Geoff West presented a summary of the work he has been doing on compiling holdings of Latin American newspapers in the UK. Donald Munro gave an overview of microform holdings in the UK, and outlined the main problems for libraries i.e. cost, difficulty in selecting titles, paucity of publishers' lists. Alison Hill spoke on e-resources.

Researchers outlined several general problems: lack of research time, information overload, having to buy research material themselves (either if this could not be

supplied by their library network, or for ease of access) and often finding themselves acquiring material in Spanish from the country itself (thus demonstrating a gap in UK libraries' provision of material published in Latin America), severe financial constraints etc..

The session ended with the following recommendations:

- Nikki Craske reported to the President of SLAS that it had been a worthwhile session and suggested a future panel might be longer and involve more academics by moving the session to the core panel time.
- There is a need for information about the key microform holdings in UK libraries and to be made accessible to academics.
- The BL should re-subscribe to The Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI), one of the principal research tools for LA research.
- As Spanish language material is not yet covered by the main aggregators of e-resources, the BL should compensate for this gap in coverage by providing adequate funding for printed resources in Spanish.
- The gap in Hispanic resources published in Latin America needs to be addressed by determining what types of local material could reasonably be acquired by UK libraries such as data sets or statistics, which are not of esoteric interest. One researcher said it took him 2 weeks to download an act from the Chilean Congreso Nacional. Analysis about provision needs to be supported by financial resources. Libraries could consider giving specific researchers funds to acquire local LA material of general use to UK researchers.
- The idea, proposed by BL policy makers less than a decade ago that researchers can travel abroad to consult resources, is clearly not valid today for many students.
- There is often a mismatch between current provision and requirements, in that due to lack of time, researchers

are not fully using available resources and furthermore often do not want more information than they can deal with. Consequently pragmatic considerations should receive greater priority such as helping researchers find resources easily. For example, the BL could facilitate access to an integrated listing of e-resources throughout the BL. Information overload has serious implications for the standard of research but the BL can assist by finely tuning into researchers' requirements and constraints.

### WESS

A report on WESS\* Conference, Paris, 22-26 March 2004 by Geoff West.

The \*Western European Studies Section (WESS) of the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL) held an international conference to coincide with the Salon du Livre in Paris, 22-26 March 2004. ACRL, the fiscal sponsor of WESS, is a division of the American Library Association.

The theme of the conference was broad: **'Migrations in Society, Culture & the Library'**. This embraced the cultural consequences of human migration, the migration of materials from one medium to another, and the movement of books and libraries.

The sessions explored the "migration" theme of the conference, from migration literature, social history, culture and arts, to technological "migrations", then focusing on Western European and North American libraries and institutions. Session speakers were composed of a diverse blend of librarians, academics, book dealers and publishers. Inevitably, given this diversity, the sessions on the migration of materials (plus the keynote presentations) held the greatest interest for the majority of attendees. A selection of key sessions is described below.

*Migration and Meaning in Digital Resources*  
Speakers included:

- Steven Hall (ProQuest), who reviewed the increasing sophistication of digital



- products: from image + metadata, via critical e-editions, to text + secondary material (biographies, bibliographies, video clips, etc.). He reported on ProQuest's research into how digital products are used;
- Mark Holland (Gale), who spoke of the need to move beyond individual product boundaries in his paper 'Making More Mean More: Can it be Done?';
- Robert McNamee (Electronic Enlightenment) drew distinction between structural and analytical encoding;
- Mark Sandler (U. of Michigan Lib.), 'New Scholarship with Old Books', stressed increased accessibility (Gothic type to modern type; signposting) of digital products.

#### *New projects*

Vascoda: portal for subject information and interdisciplinary searching  
<http://www.vascoda.de/>; Archive of European Integration: <http://aei.pitt.edu/>

#### *'The Migrated Library'*

British-born David Seaman now resides in America where he is Executive Director of the Digital Library Federation, a consortium of 33

libraries based in Washington DC. The Federation's aim is to help libraries expand their digital resources through the pooling of digital collections, the development of standards, assistance with digital preservation, etc. DFL has invested heavily in the Open Archives Initiative. DFL warmly welcomed the accession of its newest member, the British Library.

#### *Publishing and Migration*

Roberta Astroff (Penn. State University), 'Spanish Migrations and Spanish publishing';

#### *Editoria Italiana Online*

Barbara Casalini spoke about another form of migration, and announced the foundation of the Italian e-book project, Editoria Italiana Online <http://eio.casalini.it> aimed at boosting electronic academic publishing in Italy

#### *Presentations on Project MUSE and JSTOR*

#### *Microforms and Data Migrations*

Roger Chartier: 'Books, Reading, and Libraries from Print Culture to Digital World'; Geoff West, Head, Hispanic Collections, British Library: 'Where Are They Now: The Dispersal of Spanish Printed Book Collections, 1810-1850.'

### **3. Staff activities, staff changes and other news from universities and libraries**

#### **British Library**

Dr Joanne Harwood joined the British Library in November 2004 as Curator of Latin American collections. Email: [Joanne.Harwood@bl.uk](mailto:Joanne.Harwood@bl.uk); tel.: 020 7412 7709.

#### **Canning House**

Canning House's online catalogue project was completed, thanks to a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, and went online in December 2004. URL: <http://193.129.6.54:8008/#focus>

#### **Essex**

Dr. Eva-Lynn Jagoe has been appointed to a lectureship in literature and film of the Americas in the Department of Literature, Film and Theatre Studies.

Dr. Joanne Harwood: In June 2004, while working with the University of Essex Collection of Latin American Art (UECLAA), Joanne Harwood spent a week at the University of Texas at Austin where she met with Gabriel Perez-Barreiro, Curator of Latin American Art at the Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art. During her stay she took the opportunity to visit the University's Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection where archivist Christian Kelleher showed her some of the library's recent acquisitions and more precious items. On her return to the UK she stopped in New York to meet Taína Caragol, the Latin American Bibliographer at the library of the Museum of Modern Art. Taína manages two MoMA projects: an online Latin American Bibliography and a Survey of Archives of Latino Art, both accessible through the Museum's website. The first

project provides an online catalogue of the Latin American, Caribbean and US Latino holdings of MoMA's library, which has literature on modern and contemporary art from the 1880s to the present, including exhibition catalogues and artists' monographs. The second project aims to survey and inventory the archival holdings of galleries, museums, grassroots organisations and research centres with research material on Latino visual arts communities in the New York and greater metropolitan area. Both Gabriel Perez-Barreiro and Taína Caragol will attend the 2005 international UECLAA conference at the University of Essex from 22 to 23 April, at which the Collection's online project, UECLAA OnLine, will be launched.

### **Liverpool**

There have been no changes in the Library staff, but there have been two additions to staff in the School of Modern Languages (for Hispanic Studies): Dr. Kirsty Hooper and Dr. Claire Taylor.

### **London**

**Senate House Library, University of London** (formerly: *University of London Library*)

Chris Hunt left on 5 March 2004, and David Pearson (Wellcome Institute) arrived to take up the position of Director of the ULRSL (University of London Research Library Services) on 8 March 2004. In August 2004 the University of London Library changed its name to the Senate House Library.

### **Institute for the Study of the Americas (ISA)**

The Institute for the Study of the Americas (<http://americas.sas.ac.uk>) was officially established in August 2004 as a result of a merger between the Institute of Latin American Studies and the Institute of United States Studies, both of which were established in 1965.

The purpose of the Institute for the Study of the Americas is to promote, coordinate and provide a focus for research and postgraduate teaching on the Americas – Canada, the US, Latin America and the Caribbean – in the University of London. It is building on the strengths of its predecessors and playing a national and international role as a coordinating and information centre for

all sections of the hemisphere at the postgraduate level in the universities of the United Kingdom. As well as serving and strengthening national networks of North Americanist, Latin Americanist and Caribbeanist scholars, the Institute is actively maintaining existing ties and building new ones with important academic, cultural, diplomatic and business organisations with interests in the region.

ISA's first issue of its triannual electronic newsletter *americas plural* was produced in October 2004 (see <http://americas.sas.ac.uk/newsletter/index.htm>).

### **Senate House Library, University of London / Institute for the Study of the Americas (ISA): Convergence of library collections on the Americas**

On 1 August 2004, the ILAS Library changed its name to 'The Latin American Studies Library of the Institute for the Study of the Americas', whilst the University of London Library changed its name to the Senate House Library. These events coincided with the emergence of the ULRSL – University of London Research Library Services – bringing together all the libraries of the Institutes of the School of Advanced Study and the Senate House in their aim to support the academic mission of the University of London.

The combined resources of the ULRSL amount to almost 3 million volumes, including many thousands of journals, and numerous deep and rich collections of research materials in subjects across the humanities and social sciences. Altogether the libraries provide over 12 miles of open shelf access to collections, an important aspect of the resource which few libraries can match.

Holdings of all the ULRSL libraries are available to view via the ULRSL library catalogue. This is accessible from anywhere with an Internet connection and includes links to electronic resources:

<http://www.ulrsl.lon.ac.uk/search/>

### **Relocation of ISA's Latin American Studies Library**

It is expected that the Latin American Studies Library of the Institute for the Study of the Americas will relocate to the Senate House

Library in 2005/06 and co-locate with the collections of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies Library (including those on Canada and the Caribbean), the Senate House Latin American Collection and the Senate House United States Studies collection. These four collections covering the Americas will occupy over 4750 linear metres of shelving. It is anticipated that this will promote greater access to all the collections within this area and aid the development of research-level collections across the Americas as a whole.

### **Manchester**

The University of Manchester has been created by bringing together The Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST. New staff in the Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies discipline area of the School of Languages, Linguistics and Cultures in the new Faculty of Humanities include:

Professor Chris Perriam, Professor of Hispanic Studies and Head of Spanish and Portuguese;  
Dr Iris Bachmann, Lecturer in Hispanic Linguistics;  
Dr Susan Lorenzo, Senior Lecturer in Spanish Studies;

Dr Fernanda Peñaloza, Lecturer in Latin American Cultural Studies;  
Dr Nuria Triana Toribio, Lecturer in Spanish. Mrs Glynis Platt is now the Faculty Librarian responsible for Modern Languages, and Dr John Laidlar is now Academic Liaison Librarian for Spanish and Portuguese.

### **Taylorian (Oxford University)**

In autumn 2003, the Taylor Institution Library and the Modern Languages Faculty Library were brought under a single Taylor Institution management within the Oxford University Library Service (OULS). The previous Librarian, Ms. E.A. Chapman, has subsequently departed and her post effectively abolished, the title of Taylor Librarian passing to the Humanities Librarian, Mr James Legg, MA, MA (Lond.). The previous Deputy Librarian, Ms. Amanda Peters, BA (Brist.), MA (Lond.), Dip.Lib. (Lond.), is now the Taylorian's 'Librarian in Charge'.

There is a new part-time subject specialist library appointment in Film Studies (European and Latin American): Ms.Vanya Murray.

## **4. Bibliographical projects and publications**

### **British Library**

Geoff West, Greta Grinfeld and Barry Taylor have begun work on a project with IDC (Leiden) to microfilm the British Library's collection of Mexican historical documents (17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries).

### **Canning House: Newsletter**

Canning House reports: Library Staff are now working on the third issue of this new initiative. Through the Newsletter we aim to let anyone interested in Latin America know about Canning House and our resources. The Newsletter compiles information about Canning House Cultural Events, and the latest acquisitions of books and films in the Library. We also include recent information on writers, books (written in Spanish, Portuguese or English), literary awards, film releases, and culture in general, throughout Latin America and Iberia.

The Newsletter is sent out by e-mail every month to members and friends of Canning House Library, but its contents are mainly targeted at students of Spanish and Portuguese, whose information needs we are aiming to address.

The Newsletter is proving very popular, and we have now secured sponsors to help finance production costs. We are happy with the results, and with the publicity and feedback we are getting.

### **London**

#### **Institute for the Study of the Americas**

The project to catalogue the political archive holdings of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and the Institute for the Study of the Americas has now been running for two years. In that time over 20 000 pieces of political ephemera (originating from parties, pressure groups, trade unions, NGOs and governments) have been rehoused and

catalogued, and collection descriptions have been posted to AIM25 and the Archives Hub.

As part of the promotional aspect of the project a workshop has been organised for Monday 4th July 2005 entitled 'Political Ephemera from the Commonwealth and Latin America', and the final programme for this has now been confirmed. Speakers include Pamela Howard-Reguindin and Dr. Angel D. Batiste from the Library of Congress, Giorgio Miescher and Dag Henrichsen from Basler Afrika Bibliographien, Professor Christopher Saunders from the University of Cape Town, Peter Johnson from Princeton University, Dr. Matthew Brown from the Department of Hispanic, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, University of Bristol, and Marika Sherwood from the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. Registration for this workshop is free and interested parties should contact the Political Archives Project

Officer, Danny Millum, at  
danny.millum@sas.ac.uk .

Further information regarding this workshop can be found on the Political Archives Project website, which has just been launched and is available at the address [www.sas.ac.uk/polarch](http://www.sas.ac.uk/polarch). The website contains background information on the project, the materials held in the archives and on ephemera in general, as well as digitised versions of a selection of posters and pamphlets. Individual catalogue entries have been made for every item in the collections, and these can be browsed for each particular country by author or by title.

#### **Manchester**

Dr. John Laidlar has completed the final annual *Research bibliography and checklist* for the 2004 issue of *Portuguese Studies*.

## **5. Purchasing policy and purchasing funds**

### **British Library**

There has been a modest increase in funding for Latin American materials, and a 'one-off' fund of c. £12,000 for the purchase of modern Iberian materials published 1980-1999.

### **Essex**

Has received a splendid donation of over 3,000 volumes of Catalan, Spanish and Latin American literature from the estate of the late Professor Arthur Terry who had been Professor of Literature at Essex from 1973 until his retirement in 1993. After retiring Professor Terry remained a regular library user until his death in January 2004.

### **Liverpool**

Has begun purchasing in Mexican/US cross-border studies, which reflects research if not teaching interests.

### **Manchester**

There has been a slight increase in budget. DVD and video purchases, as opposed to print, are increasing, and there is an increasing amount of e-journals.

### **Taylorian**

The budget remains more or less unchanged, but there have been extra grants for the financial year 2004-2005 for building up the Catalan and Galician collections. A further grant originally earmarked for another purpose is in the course of being diverted to support purchases of modern Brazilian literature.

## **6. Subscriptions, expensive acquisitions, cancellations, donations**

### **British Library**

Acquisitions include:

- a volume of 12 Peruvian tracts on political topics, printed in Lima 1811-1824;
- 219 items of Brazilian *literatura de cordel*, both original items and critical studies;
- *Libro homenaje a Diego Maradona* (Buenos Aires: Safé, 2001) – a *livre*

d'artiste with texts by leading  
Argentine litterateurs.

Serials - new titles received:

*Abelardo: novos estudos medievais em revista; América Latina* (Santiago, Chile); *Anuario de ciencias políticas; Anuario del Centro de Estudios Históricos 'Profesor Carlos S.A. Segreti'; Araucaria: revista iberoamericana de filosofía, política y humanidades; El aroma* (Buenos Aires); *Arqueología de la arquitectura* (Universidad del País Vasco); *Arquivo em imagens. Série Última hora* (São Paulo); *Ataques a la prensa* (Buenos Aires); *Avances del Centro de Estudios Sociales Regionales* (Rosario); *Azougue* (São Paulo); *Balance y perspectivas de la economía paraguaya; Brazilian Book Magazine; Cadernos CESPUC de pesquisa: série Ensaio* (Belo Horizonte, MG); *Cadernos de estudos midiáticos* (Oporto); *Castalia* (Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Santiago de Chile); *5 sentidos* (Buenos Aires); *Claroscuro. Revista del Centro de Estudios sobre Diversidad Cultural* (Rosario); *Colombian Economic Journal; Cuadernos de Picadero* (Instituto Nacional del Teatro, Buenos Aires); *Cuadernos del CISH [Centro de Investigaciones Socio-Históricas]* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata); *Cuadernos para investigación de la literatura hispánica* (Madrid); *De repente: revista de divulgação cultural* (Teresina, Brazil); *El debate político: revista iberoamericana de análisis político / FLACSO* (Buenos Aires); *Diálogos: letras artes y ciencias del noroeste argentino; Documentos remetidos da Índia* (Lisbon); *Documentos de trabajo / Banco de Chile; Documentos de trabajo / Universidad Católica de Chile; Em tese* (Belo Horizonte, MG); *Estudios catalanes; Estudios del Centro de Economía Internacional* (Buenos Aires); *Estudios político militares* (Santiago, Chile); *Estudios sobre a China* (Lisbon); *Estudios sociedade e agricultura* (Rio de Janeiro); *Etcétera* (Brazil); *Evaluación económica* (Bolivia); *Extremoccidente* (Santiago, Chile); *Fronteras de la historia* (Bogotá); *Gragoatá* (Rio de Janeiro); *Grumo; literatura e imagen* (Buenos Aires & Rio de Janeiro); *Imagem brasileira; Informe anual sobre derechos humanos en Chile; El jabalí: revista ilustrada de poesía* (Buenos Aires); *Lecturas : imágenes: revista poética del cine* (Pontevedra); *Lea : revista mensual de libros*

*y cultura* (Buenos Aires); *Letra nueva* (Montevideo); *Letras de Buenos Aires : segunda época; Lezama* (Buenos Aires); *Literatura popular bonaerense; Locus* (Juiz de Fora, Brazil); *La magia de la televisión argentina; La marcha : los muchachos peronistas; Memoria del arte* (Buenos Aires); *Monumenta missionaria africana* (Lisbon); *Lamujerdemivida* (Buenos Aires); *M: Museos de México y del mundo; Ñ* (Buenos Aires); *Notitia Vasconiae; Novahispania* (UNAM, Mexico); *Oliverio* (Buenos Aires); *Portugaliae monumenta misericordium; Primera plana* (Buenos Aires); *Projeto historia* (São Paulo); *Ramona: revista de artes visuales* (Buenos Aires); *Redactor: Actas Públicas de las Sesiones de la Honorable Cámara de Senadores* (Bolivia); *Redactor: Audiencias Públicas y Sesiones de Honor Departamentales* (Bolivia); *Revista Anthropos; Revista argentina de derechos humanos; Revista argentina de sociología; Revista brasileira de linguística aplicada; Revista de derechos del niño* (Santiago, Chile); *Revista de historia y ciencias sociales* (Santiago, Chile); *RIEL: revista de investigaciones y estudios literarios* (Rosario); *Scripta* (Belo Horizonte, MG); *Spanish in Context* (Amsterdam); *Summarium / Centro Transdisciplinario de Investigaciones de Estética* (Santa Fe, Argentina); *Telar: revista del Instituto Interdisciplinario de Estudios Latinoamericanos* (Tucumán); *Testimonios de la Revolución* (Montevideo); *Tradiciones de Guatemala*

### Cambridge

The following expensive items have been acquired by Cambridge University Library:

- a) *Candido Portinari: catálogo raisonné = catalogue raisonné*. Rio de Janeiro : Projeto Portinari, 2004. 5 vols. + 1 CD-ROM.
- b) *Salterio glosado = salterio anglo-catalán* : Bibliothèque nationale de France, Lat. 8846. Barcelona : M. Moleiro, 2005. Facsimile ed.
- c) VELAZQUEZ DE VELASCO, Diego Alfonso. *La Lena*. Por D.A.V.D.V. Pinciano. Al Illustriss. y Excellentiss. S. D. Pedro Enriquez de Azebedo, Conde de Fuentes, d'el Consejo d'Estado, Governador del de Milan y Capital general en Italia, por el Rey Católico, N.S.

Milan, Por los herederos del quon. Pacifico Poncio, & Juan Baptista Picalia compañeros, 1602.

**First edition:** an imitation of *Celestina*, later published as *El Celoso*. The author's chief work, it is a clever, sophisticated comedy deriving much from the author's own picaresque adventures in Europe. In the view of M. Menéndez y Pelayo, *La Lena* is "the best prose *comedia* composed by a Spaniard at the turn of the 16<sup>th</sup> century". It has been edited by E. Ochoa in his *Tesoro del teatro español* (1838) – *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature*.

d) TASSO, Torquato. *Godfredo, ou Hierusalem libertada, poema heroyco / composto no idioma Toscano por Torcato Tasso; traduzido na lingua portugueza e offerecido ao serenissimo senhor Cosmo III Gran duque da Toscana, por Andre Rodriguez de Mattos. Lisboa : Na officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1682.*

Cambridge is in the process of assessing a number of periodical titles for cancellation, in order to release funds for new titles and maximise budget expenditure. A stronger emphasis is currently being placed on electronic publications versus print ones. This may result in the replacement of print serials with their electronic versions, if and when appropriate.

#### Essex

Has resurrected its dormant subscription to *Revista brasileira de estudos politicos* (Belo Horizonte : Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Faculdade de Direito) which had suspended publication between no. 87 (1998) and no. 88 (2003).

A retired Essex academic wishes to find a good home for the following periodical parts:

*Journal of Latin American Studies*  
vol. 5, pt. 2 (Nov 1973); vol. 12, pt. 1 (May 1980); vols. 16 to 17 (1984 to 1985); vols. 19 to 31 (1987 to 1999).

## 7. Online, CD-ROMs, Microforms

#### London

**Institute of Historical Research, University of London**

*Bulletin of Latin American Research*  
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Oct. 1981) to the present (a complete set)

*Historia Mexicana*  
Nos. 56, 68, 73, 108, 112, 114 to 120, 125, 127, 130 to 136, 138 to 168, 185, 186.

*The Americas*  
vol. 35 (July 1978/April 1979); vol. 36 (July 1979/April 1980)

*Latin American Research Review*  
vol. 26 (1991); vol. 27 (1992); vol. 31 (1996); vol. 32 (1997)

If you are interested in any of these free items, please contact Chris Anderton, The Albert Sloman Library, University of Essex, P.O. Box 24, Colchester CO4 3UA. Tel. 01206-873181. Email [chrisa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:chrisa@essex.ac.uk)

#### Instituto Cervantes, London

A particularly interesting item acquired during 2004 was a collection of Spanish Civil War songs recorded in 1938 on three 78rpm records.

The Instituto now collects DVDs, and has c.800 film titles, including some Latin American ones. It has begun to screen movies on a regular basis, often with a 'theme' e.g. a focus on the work of a particular director. Screenings are open to non-members of the Institute

#### Manchester

New journals are being received as part of electronic 'bundles'.

#### Taylorian

On a recent visit to Mexico John Wainwright purchased a back run of the journal *Revista de Literatura Mexicana Contemporánea* (1995-).

The IHR has acquired the following:  
Fondo documental y bibliográfico del Museo Naval catálogos [electronic resource] / [un

proyecto conjunto de Fundación Histórica Tavera, Museo Naval [y] Digibis]. Madrid : Fundación Histórica Tavera : Digibis, c1997.

España fin de siglo (1890-1910): Guía de fuentes en el Archivo General de la Administración. Madrid, 2001.

Catálogo de documentación navarra del siglo XVI en la Cámara de Castilla [electronic resource] / María Isabel Ostolaza. Pamplona: Universidad Pública de Navarra = Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa, [1998].

Guía de fuentes para la historia de Andalucía en el Archivo General de la Guerra Civil

Española [electronic resource] / dirección, Miguel Ángel Jaramillo Guerreira. Madrid : Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Secretaría de Estado de Cultura : Secretaría General Técnica : Subdirección General de Información y Publicaciones, [2001].

Diario de sesiones [archivo de computador] / Cortes de Cádiz. Madrid : [s.n.], 2000.

### Taylorian

Has acquired the microfilm of an almost complete run of the 19th century Brazilian newspaper *A Estação* (Rio, 1879-1904), costing just under £500.

## 8. Websites of Libraries: news and updates

### London

The ULRLS website is now live (<http://www.ulrls.lon.ac.uk/>). The launch of the website of the University of London Research Library Services is a significant milestone in the development of the ULRLS, not only in terms of raising its public profile, but also as a vehicle for offering new and

enhanced services which bring together all the resources of its component libraries.

### Manchester

The University of Manchester has a new web address (<http://www.manchester.ac.uk>) and its website guides have been updated.

## 9. Language Studies Library Groups: websites, news and updates

### ACLAIIR

ACLAIIR now has its own website (<http://www.aclaiir.org.uk>). Dr John Laidlar is website editor.

### FSLG (French Studies Library Group)

<http://fslg.libr.port.ac.uk/>

The aims of the FSLG, which was founded in 1999, are:

- To act as a focus for librarians and others concerned with the provision of library resources and services in French studies in the United Kingdom
- To facilitate cooperation in the provision, access, promotion and preservation of French printed and electronic resources
- To provide a forum for the dissemination of information on these topics between libraries and between libraries and the scholarly user community
- To liaise with related library groups

French studies is defined as the study of French-speaking countries and their cultures and, more broadly, of all subjects requiring the use of research and teaching material in French

The FSLG is a member of WESLINE (West European Studies Library and Information Network).

Membership is open to any person or institution with an interest in the aims of the Group. There is currently an annual membership fee of £15.

### GSLG (German Studies Library Group)

<http://www.gslg.org.uk/>

The GSLG, which was founded in 1985, exists as a forum for information about German studies in libraries of all kinds in the UK. The Group is interested in all aspects of library provision, whether holdings and other related matters, services or co-operation, and

facilitates exchange of information between librarians, academics and all other users of German materials. 'German studies', broadly defined, means the study of German-speaking countries and their cultures, and includes any subject requiring substantial use of sources in German.

The GSLG is a member of WESLINE (West European Studies Library and Information Network).

### ISLG (Italian Studies Library Group)

<http://www.bl.uk/collections/wider/italian/italstulib.html>

The group was established in June 2001 with the aim of bringing together those with an interest in Italian Studies to:

- Be a focus of Italian studies in libraries of all kinds
- Cultivate and disseminate information on libraries' holdings and other matters of interest
- Act as a forum for discussion between libraries and users of Italian materials
- Examine the possibilities of co-operation between institutions
- Collaborate with similar library specialist groups

Membership is based mainly in academic libraries with a significant teaching and research commitment in Italian and in national libraries with an Italian dimension in their collections. Other members are either based in specialist institutions, or are individuals with an interest in Italian studies.

## 10. WESLINE (West European Studies Library and Information Network)

WESLINE now has its own website hosted by the University of London Research Library Services (<http://www.urls.lon.ac.uk/wesline/>).

WESLINE is an umbrella group created to enable collaboration between the individual Library Groups for West European Languages and to facilitate the dissemination of information and discussion of issues in West European studies in the UK.

The official launch of WESLINE will take place in 2005, and will be reported in issue 14 of the *Newsletter*.

The members of WESLINE are:

- ACLAIIR (Advisory Council on Latin American and Iberian Information Resources)
- French Studies Library Group
- German Studies Library Group
- Italian Studies Library Group

Other language groups which may be of relevance or interest to WESLINE members include:

- COSEELIS: Council for Slavonic and East European Library and Information Services
- National Council on Orientalist Library Resources
- WESSWEB: Western European Studies Section: American Association of College and Research Libraries

## 11. Exhibitions

### Barbican Art Gallery

Tina Modotti and Edward Weston: the Mexico Years. 29 April – 1 August 2004

See

<http://www.barbican.org.uk/gallery/modotti-weston.htm> for further details.

### British Library

To celebrate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of the first part of Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote* the B.L. will hold an exhibition entitled *From Fool to Hero: 400 Years of Don Quixote* from 7 April-24 June 2005.



## Essex

It has been another busy year for UECLAA (the University of Essex collection of Latin American Art). Highlights include:

'Martin Weber : mapping Latin American dreams' an exhibition held 16th January - 14th February 2004 in the University Gallery.

'Latin American art : contexts and accomplices' an exhibition held 27th January - 21st March 2004 at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich.

'Marcelo Brodsky : Buena Memoria', an exhibition held 2nd April - 15th May 2004 at Photofusion, Brixton, London.

'Arena Mexico', a series of events held in October 2004 to celebrate the magic of Mexican wrestling (lucha libre). These included an exhibition of prints on the subject by Mexican artist Demian Flores Cortes, rare film screenings and two live wrestling matches featuring El Hijo del Santo vs. The Blue Panther who flew in from Mexico City for the bouts. Brilliant entertainment!

To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the University of Essex, a specially commissioned sculpture 'Tu y Yo' by the Peruvian sculptor Armando Varela was

unveiled on 12th October 2004. This event also marked the official opening of the University of Essex Sculpture Trail which features existing large-scale sculptures situated throughout Wivenhoe Park, including works by the Brazilian sculptors Ana Maria Pacheco, Elisa Bracher, Amilcar de Castro and Franz Weissmann.

A Latin American architect, Rafael Vinoly, has been chosen to design Colchester's new £16 million town-centre visual arts building which, when completed in 2007, will also provide a permanent home for UECLAA.

As usual, a changing selection of works from UECLAA was displayed in The Albert Sloman Library throughout the year. Further information on UECLAA and its activities can be obtained from its website:

<http://www.essex.ac.uk/ueclaa/english/home/index.htm>

## Taylorian

In November 2004 the Library staged an exhibition to mark the centenary of the birth of Pablo Neruda, drawing on much material loaned by the Chilean Embassy and Dr. Robert Pring-Mill. In summer 2004 the Library held an exhibition of recent Galician acquisitions.

## 12. Changes to Iberian Resources in the United Kingdom

### Canning House

The catalogue is now online, and can be viewed at: <http://193.129.6.54:8008/#focus>  
Canning House Library is to extend its opening hours. The Library is to open additionally on the last Saturday of every month, beginning on April 30th 2005. On these Saturdays the Library will be open 10.00 am – 2.00 pm. The Library also stays open until 6.30 pm on the evenings of Canning House Cultural Events. Normal weekday opening hours are: Mon 2.00--6.30 pm, Tue--Fri 9.30am--5.30pm.

### London

The University of London Library is now known as: Senate House Library, University of London.

### Manchester

The University of Manchester has a new web address (<http://www.manchester.ac.uk>) and its website guides have been updated. The John Rylands University Library of Manchester has changed its name to: The John Rylands University Library, the University of Manchester.

### 13. Changes to *Latin American and Caribbean Library Resources in the British Isles*

#### British Library

**83: British Library, National Sound Archive**

Jazz Curator – Paul Wilson  
Literature & Drama: Steve Cleary

**85: British Library, American Collections**

Fax: 020 7412 7563

e-mail: [Americas@bl.uk](mailto:Americas@bl.uk)

Web catalogue:

<http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/listings.html>

WWW:

<http://www.bl.uk/collections/americas.html>

**Curator, Latin American Collections**

Joanne Harwood BA, MA, PhD. Tel: 020 7412 7709

*(N.B. all the sub-divisions have been dropped !!)*

#### Anglophone Caribbean

Gill Ridgley. Tel: 020 7412 7743

#### London

**University of London Library**

**169:** The University of London Library is now known as: Senate House Library, University of London.

**180: Institute of Latin American Studies**

ILAS is now known as the Institute for the Study of the Americas

(<http://americas.sas.ac.uk/>). The Institute for the Study of the Americas was officially established in August 2004 as a result of a merger between the Institute of Latin American Studies and the Institute of United States Studies,

#### Manchester

**180:** The University of Manchester has a new web address (<http://www.manchester.ac.uk>) and its website guides have been updated.

### 14. Dealers specialising in Latin American and Iberian materials

#### Argentina

**Libreria del Puerto** will send lists:

Address: Sargento Cabral, 74,  
2000 Rosario,  
Argentina.

e-mail: [elisakov@cablenet.com.ar](mailto:elisakov@cablenet.com.ar)

#### Mexico

The **Librería Gandhi** has its catalogue online at <http://www.gandhi.com.mx> and produces a magazine, but no printed catalogues. Contact Sr. Aaron Jiménez at:

[Aaron.jimenez@gandhi.com.mx](mailto:Aaron.jimenez@gandhi.com.mx) .

Address: M.A. de Quevedo, 121 y 134,  
01050 Mexico, D.F.

The **Taylorian** now buys a fair amount of Mexican material from this source, the bargain prices easily outweighing the high postal charges

**Cambridge University** reports that the following approval plans have been established:

#### Brazil

*Supplier:* García Cambeiro.

*Details:* Very good. USMARC records supplied. Regular shipments. Very reliable. They seem to have a good grasp of the kind of publications an academic library would take. They are very open to discussion and contactable at all times. Highly recommended.

#### Argentina

*Supplier:* García Cambeiro.

*Details:* Very good. USMARC records supplied. Regular shipments. Very reliable. They seem to have a good grasp of the kind of publications an academic library would take. They are very open to discussion and contactable at all times. Highly recommended.

#### Mexico

*Supplier:* Books from Mexico.

*Details:* Very good. USMARC records supplied (this took a while to sort out, but is now working satisfactorily). Regular shipments. They send frequent requests for books to be included in the approval plan.

They seem to follow the library's profile very closely and accurately. They are very professional and knowledgeable. Highly recommended.

Cambridge is currently investigating alternative suppliers for material published in Portugal, and has had the following recommended:

LIVRARIA LEITURA  
Rua de Ceuta, 88  
4050-189 Porto  
tel. 222076200 fax. 222001904  
e-mail. [leitura@livrarialeitura.pt](mailto:leitura@livrarialeitura.pt)  
<http://www.livrarialeitura.pt>

(One of the best bookshops in Oporto)

BYBLOS (virtual book shop)  
<http://www.byblos.pt/byblos/main.asp>

(Very efficient in finding out of print books)

LER DEVAGAR  
Rua de São Boaventura, 115.  
Bairro Alto. Lisboa.  
Tel.: 21.324.1000  
Fax: 21.325.9994  
<http://www.lerdevagar.com/>

(Bookshop in Lisbon, run by scholars)

## 15. Obituaries 2004

Carlos Julio Arosemena  
Politician. Born 24 August 1919; died 5 March 2004.  
Former president of Ecuador and famed *bon-viveur* with a self-confessed predilection for women, wine and reading (he had a library of 15,000 volumes). Served as president for 20 months during 1961-63 before being overthrown in a coup. Founded the Velasquista party and the National Revolutionary Party (PNR) and promoted ground-breaking legislation on tax and wages.

Juan Francisco Fresno  
Chilean cleric. Born 26 July 1914; died 14 October 2004.  
Fresno became leader of the Catholic Church in Chile in 1983 and played a vital role in helping the country's transition from Pinochet's dictatorship to a modern democracy. He believed that restoring democracy was the "will of God" and managed to unite the fragmented political opposition. His efforts laid the groundwork for the 1988 referendum which allowed Chileans to vote whether they wanted to keep Pinochet. Fresno retired 15 days after Chile's first democratically elected leader since 1973 took office.

Carmen Laforet  
Catalan novelist. Born 6 September 1921; died 28 February 2004.  
Laforet burst on to the Spanish literary scene with the publication of her first novel, *Nada*

(Nothingness), which won the newly established Eugenio Nadal prize. Other work followed after her conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1951, which developed a stronger religious flavour. By the late 1960s she lapsed into religious sentimentalism. She withdrew from public life in the early 1980s.  
Publications include: *La isla y los demonios* (1952); *La mujer nueva* (1955); *Gran Canaria* (1961).

Isidro Lopez  
Musician. Born 17 May 1929; died 15 August 2004.  
Pioneer of Tejano music which blended traditional Mexican music with jazz, Cuban boleros, rock and roll, mariachi ballads, country music and pop and. He began recording in the late 1940s as a saxophonist. In 1954 he recorded his first song as a vocalist, *Dignale*. In 1956 he formed the Isidro Lopez Orchestra and began a recording and touring schedule which lasted for 20 years.

José López Portillo  
Politician. Born 16 June 1920; died 17 February 2004.  
Possibly the most despised president in Mexican history. During his term of office oil was discovered. Production tripled which stimulated uncontrolled government spending. When the oil price fell the economy collapsed. There was three-digit inflation, debt payments were suspended and

the peso was devalued by 40%. Portillo was also accused of corruption on a massive scale and was blatantly nepotistic.

Harold St. John (Sir)

Politician. Born 16 August 1931; died 29 February 2004.

After studying law at University College London St. John returned to the Caribbean to practice. In 1959 he joined the Barbados Labour Party. In 1976 the BLP defeated the Democratic Labour Party and remained in power until 1986. During this time he held a number of posts before becoming Prime Minister in 1985. He was knighted in 1994 and retired as an MP in 2003.

Arthur Terry

Literary historian. Born 17 February 1927; died 24 January 2004.

*ACLAIR would like to thank the author of the following obituary, Peter Hulme, who has very kindly given permission for this article which appeared in the Independent on 4<sup>TH</sup> February 2004 to be reprinted in the Newsletter.*

ARTHUR TERRY was the undisputed doyen of Catalan literary studies in the UK, enjoying an international reputation for his scholarship and knowledge. His sudden death was headline news in Barcelona, where he was a much-honoured and revered figure.

Born in York in 1927, Terry read Modern Languages (French and Spanish) at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and taught Spanish at Queen's University, Belfast, where he became Professor, before moving to Essex University in 1973 as Professor of Literature. His move to Essex caused some surprise among his colleagues in Hispanic Studies, but Terry's range of interests was so broad that he welcomed the possibilities opened up by a department where he could teach, as he did, the theory and practice of literary translation and contemporary English poetry, as well as the Latin American novel and Golden Age Spanish poetry. He combined an unfailingly gentle demeanour with some decidedly liberal views, and so slotted comfortably into the Essex of the 1970s.

Terry's interest in the Catalan language and its literature went back to his undergraduate

days when he had been taught by the exiled ethnographer and nationalist politician J.M. Batista i Roca. It was Batista himself who provided funds for the young postgraduate to visit Barcelona where, in the darkest days of Francoist repression of Catalan culture, Terry did the groundwork for his first book, *La poesia de Joan Maragall* (1963, republished in 1999). He also befriended many important Catalan writers and artists, to whom he remained a constant and faithful source of support throughout a very difficult period for Catalan culture.

As a lecturer under Ignasi Gonzalez Llubera in Belfast, he was encouraged to pursue Catalan teaching and research within the framework of Hispanic Studies. Thus his output on Catalan literary history and on major authors developed alongside his influential work on Spanish poetry. His *Catalan Literature* (1972, reissued in 2003 as the thoroughly revised and updated *A Companion to Catalan Literature*) was the backdrop to his anthology with translations of the great 15th-century poet Ausias March (*Selected Poems*, 1976). This interest in the Valencian dimension of the Catalan "Golden Age" was also apparent when he brought together an impressive international team of scholars to contribute to a collection of essays (1999) on *Tirant lo Blanc*, the Catalan novel of chivalry.

However, the main focus of his work was on the major 20th-century poets after Maragall, such as Carles Riba, J.V. Foix, Joan Brossa, Gabriel Ferrater, and Pere Gimferrer. Within the Catalan context, Terry's critical studies have been both original and inspirational, providing ubiquitous reference points. On the wider front, as the French scholar Peter France has observed, "he helped keep alive in the English-speaking world an awareness of the importance of cultures which lack the power of a nation state and an army but nevertheless possess distinctive voices heard in the chorus (or cacophony) of world literature".

While sympathetic to the politics of Catalanism, Terry's contribution to the "cause" derived from the exclusively literary criteria which restored the voices of great poets to their rightful place in a wider European tradition alongside Stéphane

Mallarme, Paul Valery, T.S. Eliot, Antonio Machado, Seamus Heaney and Philip Larkin.

Having served as President of the Anglo-Catalan Society in 1962- 65, Terry was from those early (and difficult) days a loyal and assiduously active member and for many years the society's "senior counsellor". The esteem in which he was held was shown by the dedication of the 2002 annual conference as a special homage to him, an event exceptionally well attended by colleagues, most of whose apprentice research he had either supervised or examined.

His presidency of the Associaci Internacional de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes (1982-88) coincided with democratisation in Spain and the relative normalisation of Catalan within the domestic education system, and he was able to enjoy the symbolism of his office during years of such change, and such promise. The association dedicated a four-volume Festschrift to him, *Homenatge a Arthur Terry* (1997-2000).

Terry's distinction was also marked by several institutional awards: the Premi Internacional Catalnia (from the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, in the early 1970s), the Creu de Sant Jordi (from the autonomous Catalan government, in 1982, "for his work as a critic and historian of Catalan literature and for services to Catalan culture") and the Premi Internacional Ramon Llull (from the Fundaci Congrés de Cultura Catalana, 1995).

Within Hispanic Studies, Arthur Terry was particularly renowned for his work on the Spanish poets of the 17th century: Fray Luis de Len, Garcilaso de la Vega, Gngora and Quevedo. His early two-part anthology of 16th- and 17th-century Spanish poetry (*An Anthology of Spanish poetry, 1500- 1700*, 1965-68) is much celebrated (though long out of print), its introduction still one of the best surveys of Spanish poetry of this period. His *Seventeenth- Century Spanish Poetry: the power of artifice* (1993) was the result of nearly 30 years of thinking and writing on the subject and was immediately recognised as the standard by which other scholarship and criticism on the period would have to be judged.

Terry was one of the best readers and critics of Spanish poetry Britain has ever produced, largely because - as with his work on Catalan literature - he brought to Spanish poetry a background in so much other literary work. Appropriately enough, he was a devoted champion of comparative literature, and served for several years as President of the British Comparative Literature Association, taking a particular interest in literary translation.

To his colleagues and students, Arthur Terry was a person of unquenchable kindness and extraordinary knowledge: he was the man who had read everything and who was never happier than when talking about books. He was the most helpful of colleagues, willing to read and comment on draft essays and loyally reading everything that his colleagues published - in both cases offering careful comments, never flattering, always courteous, invariably helpful.

His retirement in 1993 was marked by a two-day conference in his honour held at Essex University, the proceedings of which were published as *Word in Time*, recalling the lines of one of his favourite poets, Antonio Machado: "Ni marmol duro y eterno / ni msica ni pintura / sino palabra en el tiempo" ("Not marble, hard and eternal, not music nor painting, but word in time").

Despite his retirement he remained as active as ever, holding several visiting professorships, lecturing and teaching in Spain, his appetite for reading and writing undiminished, his love of music - he was himself a talented pianist - often drawing him to Essex University's weekly lunchtime concert. He returned home only recently from teaching a two-week course on 20th-century English poetry at the University of Barcelona, about which he spoke with excitement and obvious pride.

Arthur Hubert Terry, Spanish scholar: born York 17 February 1927; Professor of Spanish, Queen's University, Belfast 1962-73; Professor of Literature, Essex University 1973-93 (Emeritus); married 1955 Molly Sellar (two sons, one daughter); died Colchester, Essex 24 January 2004.

## 16. SINOPSIS HISTÓRICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES ABORÍGENES MAPUCHES

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### INTRODUCCIÓN

Las comunidades mapuches poseen un modo conceptual de integración con el ecosistema que se ha mantenido con algunas variaciones, a pesar de las diferentes etapas históricas vividas.

Analizar el desarrollo de la ruca se tornará en una herramienta determinante en la verificación de las hipótesis planteadas en la introducción, ya que la misma acompañó todas las etapas de este proceso histórico. En el período de trashumancia, por ejemplo, se materializó con elementos desmontables como ramas, cueros de potro o guanaco, facilitando su traslado en la búsqueda de alimentos, hasta llegar a constituirse en una vivienda permanente, que toma del ecosistema sus materiales constitutivos como el barro, las ramas, los postes, la bosta y se adapta a sus características. Actualmente, la influencia urbana condiciona sus aspectos formales, pero la activa revalorización cultural, mantiene y rescata los componentes determinantes del modelo original (ramada, fogonero, interrelación con el medio ambiente, ingreso orientado al este etc.) y la funcionabilidad sigue determinada por la actividad social.

Se pretende con esto detectar por medio del análisis histórico-temporal las causas que acompañan las variaciones en la relación: **comunidades- medio ambiente y cultura**. Los mapuches que habitan el territorio argentino y los “huincas<sup>1</sup>” conviven en una secuencia alternante de breves períodos de paz y prolongados períodos bélicos.<sup>2</sup>

Dichos conflictos modificarán sustancialmente su modo de vida. La pérdida total del territorio original del pueblo mapuche culminará con la derrota militar en la llamada “campañas al desierto”. Este punto de inflexión genera una etapa de migración interna hacia reservas asignadas por el estado nacional.

Esta relocalización oculta tras la “reinserción social”, la planificación de un proceso geopolítico donde la apropiación del territorio aborigen y su colonización por inmigrantes europeos es determinante para completar este proceso.

Durante este período a fin de no ser discriminados socialmente, los miembros de las comunidades llegan al extremo de negar sus raíces. Se evitará así la transmisión del conocimiento cultural a los jóvenes, ocasionándose una paulatina pérdida de lenguaje original y costumbres.

Gabriel Cherqui, (45 años) relata su experiencia sobre esta situación:

***“Cuando eramos pequeños, los mayores se reunían y hablaban en mapuche, nosotros queríamos participar pero se callaban y no nos dejaban aprender nuestra lengua”***

Los ancianos consideraban que si los jóvenes desconocían la lengua originaria, este hecho les garantizaría una mejor reinserción social; la palabra “indio” pronunciada por el no mapuche se tomaba de modo despectivo.

Con el advenimiento de la democracia (1983) se genera una nueva visión del problema, generaciones de jóvenes mapuches buscan recuperar su cultura original, la que se utiliza como herramienta para la obtención y reclamo de sus derechos, cobrando así importancia la recuperación de costumbres y tradiciones con el fin de generar su perduración cultural y reconocimiento social.

En este contexto se recomponen no sólo caracteres etno-culturales, y se potencia la relación original con “la madre tierra”.

### DESARROLLO HISTÓRICO DEL PUEBLO MAPUCHE

En publicaciones propias<sup>3</sup>, las comunidades sostienen que su existencia se remonta a varios siglos antes de la llegada de los españoles. Sus dominios abarcaban una vasta superficie territorial que se extendía a ambos lados de la cordillera de los Andes, ocupando, en el territorio argentino las actuales provincias de Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut y parte de Santa Cruz y en el territorio chileno, las provincias de Arauco, Bío Bío, Malleco, Cautín, Valdivia, Osorno y Chiloé.

Se estima que dicho territorio cubría una superficie aproximada de 10 millones de hectáreas, una de las superficies más grandes que ha poseído un grupo étnico (junto con el imperio Inca) en América Latina, con una población original de aproximadamente quinientos mil habitantes.

Los araucanos o mapuches<sup>4</sup>, están conformados por una gran cantidad de grupos. El nombre de estas agrupaciones se definía por el territorio que habitaban destacándose la integración con el medio; los pehuenches<sup>5</sup> que recibían su nombre por provenir de una región donde abundaban las araucarias, y ocupaban la zona de la cordillera de los Andes desde centro oeste de la provincia del Neuquén las provincias de Río Negro, Chubut y parte de Santa Cruz. Datos recogidos por Gregorio Álvarez (1981) fijan como antecedente más remoto sobre su localización en el N.O del territorio Neuquino al año 1563.

Todos estos pueblos provienen originariamente de la costa sur del Pacífico sudamericano, remontándose su localización original entre los actuales ríos Itata y Cruces, hoy República de Chile (Suárez, Silla 1996).

En el siglo XVIII la población mapuche comienza a tener verdadera importancia del lado oriental de la cordillera; en este período y escapando de los conflictos con los españoles buscan lugares seguros donde vivir y se expanden por el territorio argentino. Estas comunidades eran principalmente cazadoras, recolectoras de piñones y otros frutos, artesanos, comerciantes, agricultores y crianceros.

Dentro de estos grupos se encuentran los manzaneros o "huilliches"<sup>6</sup> los que se ubican

en las actuales provincias del Neuquén y Río Negro; éstos fueron principalmente nómades y maloneros.

Los picunches<sup>7</sup> ocupaban norte del Neuquén y La Pampa, el oeste de la provincia de Buenos Aires, parte del sur de Santa Fe y Córdoba.

En la costa del océano Atlántico se localizaban los "puelches"<sup>8</sup> que se distribuían en las provincias de Buenos Aires, Río Negro y La Pampa. Había otros grupos que se denominaban según el lugar donde vivían como los "chaziche"<sup>9</sup>.

Las comunidades se organizaban socialmente en un "lof"<sup>10</sup> agrupándose jerárquicamente en torno al lonco o cacique (Zucarelli et alli 1999).

### **Relación de las comunidades con el estado argentino**

El espíritu de igualdad gestado en de la Revolución de Mayo de 1810 determina que se elimine el sistema de encomiendas anulándose toda política basada en el dominio hacia el indígena y proclamando la igualdad jurídica de los aborígenes.

Los gobiernos posteriores a 1810 iniciaran una política de seducción y acercamiento con las comunidades indígenas, específicamente en los períodos de Rosas y Alsina, intensificándose los contactos mediante el envío de emisarios que tratan de asegurar la amistad de los caciques por medio de obsequios (los denominados vicios como alcohol, yerba, azúcar etc.) hechos que representaban verdaderos tributos del gobierno nacional.

La Asamblea General Constituyente de 1813 inspirada en la filosofía igualitaria de la revolución de Mayo resuelve abolir los últimos rezagos que subsistían de la mita, la encomienda y el yanaconazgo.

Los tratados de paz y amistad con los indígenas se tornan en un hecho frecuente constituyéndose un implícito reconocimiento de su personería de derecho e iniciándose delimitaciones de fronteras (Suárez 1996).

El tiempo de pacificación fue breve, el problema de los malones y el dominio del

territorio multiplicarán poco a poco los conflictos bélicos.

El punto determinante se marca por la llamada “conquista del desierto” (1883 a 1879) y su correlato del lado chileno con la llamada “pacificación de la Araucanía”; ambas campañas se planifican y ejecutan cuando las relaciones entre ambos países se hallaban en una álgida disputa limítrofe y con netas intenciones de expansión territorial y dominio de las fronteras.

A partir de 1833 bajo la administración de Balcarce, se produce el primer avance importante del ejército argentino sobre los dominios aborígenes, dándose inicio a las campañas militares de colonización. Con la intención de frenar la política expansionista de los chilenos de avanzar sobre el territorio argentino y terminar definitivamente con la problemática de los malones, se delinea una estrategia de sustracción y colonización del territorio. Estas acciones llevan a la ruptura de la política de seducción.

Este cambio de actitud se refleja en la diferencia entre la Constitución de 1853 que detalla en el artículo 67 inciso 15 (...) se **“proveerá a la seguridad de las fronteras, conservará el trato pacífico” con los indios y proveerá la conversión de ellos al catolicismo**” (...). En cambio la Ley Nacional 215, sancionada el 13 de agosto de 1867 hace explícito el mandato al Ejército Argentino de penetrar en el área norpatagónica:

***(...) “Se ocupará por fuerzas del Ejército de la República la rívera del río `Neuquen' o `Neuquén', desde su nacimiento en los Andes hasta su confluencia en el río Negro en el océano Atlántico, estableciendo la línea en la margen septentrional del expresado río de montaña o mar”(...***

La “campaña al desierto” tendrá su mayor ímpetu en el gobierno del general Julio A. Roca (1879-1883). Al conquistar el actual territorio del Neuquén se producen las más cruentas confrontaciones; acorralados los aborígenes no les queda como salida huir al

otro lado de la cordillera, dado que en territorio chileno se desarrollaba la “pacificación de la Araucanía”. Esta situación se refleja en la desesperación del combate de Choique Mahuida, producido el 26 de junio de 1879 en Añelo, en donde todos los indios prefieren morir en combate o suicidarse antes que entregarse al gobierno argentino (Suárez, Silla 1996).

Luego del sometimiento del pueblo aborígen, el estado nacional decidió los destinos de estas comunidades. Los indígenas derrotados tuvieron que instalarse en nuevas áreas asignadas y el Estado tomó posesión de alrededor de 35.000.000 de hectáreas de su territorio.

Posteriormente y hasta finales de la dictadura militar en 1982, la política de readaptación social indígena se caracteriza por vaivenes entre la incorporación y la marginación hacia el aborígen y su cultura.

La colonización de las tierras enajenadas, la reubicación de indígenas en reservas y la reinserción social se consideran las soluciones más efectivas para terminar “con el problema indígena en la Argentina”, tal es el título de una publicación de la Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión (Consejo Agrario Nacional 1945), donde se extrajo el pensamiento oficial sobre el trato a brindar a las comunidades. La transcripción detallada del capítulo *Solución al Problema Aborígen*, (nombre condicionado por el término “problema”) sintetiza este pensamiento. Allí el Inspector de la Dirección de Tierras, Sr. Francisco García, sostenía:

***(...) “Tócanos ahora presentar su solución que por razones de justicia y humanidad no deben diferirse (...) A los efectos de acomodarlos a nuestra civilización será necesario una Ley compulsiva que los radique en tierras reservadas o expropiadas para Colonias Escuelas de Adaptación (...) con la obligatoria inscripción de sus hijos en centros educativos anexos y con carácter de internados (...)***



**En ningún caso se trató de internar al niño en escuelas apropiadas para evitar que sus padres, parientes o amigos le transmitieran sus vicios, siendo esto precisamente lo que más debiera haberse tenido en cuenta (...) la convivencia en tribu “contribuye a que los indios conserven sus hábitos viviendo en la misma agrupación y sin estímulo para el trabajo.**

**(...) Hay que suprimir la tribu, y para ello dársele al individuo educación, tratando que al mismo tiempo labre su independencia económica, y con esa mira primero los agrupamos para instruirlos y luego llenado ese requisito, lanzarlos para la lucha en la vida.**

**El otorgamiento de tierras en propiedad no ha significado un adelanto para el indígena, dada su ignorancia y su holgazanería tradicional; y el sistema adoptado de dar soluciones a casos particulares y de dar posesiones a título gratuito a familias o a tribus que aducen razones de pobreza para conseguirlos, no hacen más que postergar y aumentar en forma inimaginable el problema indígena.**

**Un permiso gratuito de ocupación otorgado a un conjunto de 20 familias a la fecha, es un permiso que dentro de 5 ó 10 años tendrá que reverse por cuanto en esa época las familias habrán aumentado, y como los hábitos se transmiten de padres a hijos, tendremos dentro de veinte cuarenta o cincuenta años por determinar una cantidad cualquiera una población pseudo aborígenes que pesará todavía más en el presupuesto de la Nación con**

**las mismas costumbres al margen de la moral de nuestro pueblo y con los mismos hábitos delictuosos. En una palabra, tendremos una población muy acrecida de vagos y delincuentes por obra y gracia de un mal entendido sentimiento de caridad, cuya existencia explotan muy hábilmente, dados que son consumados maestros de la simulación” (...)**

La relocalización es determinada por la Dirección General de Territorios Nacionales, que fija los lineamientos en la relación con los indios. Esto se especificará en la reglamentación de la Ley N° 12.636 (decreto N° 10.063, del 28 de agosto de 1943), que sostiene en algunos de sus articulados lo siguiente:

**(...)“Se crearán colonias especiales para la radicación de tribus indígenas (...) reservando tierras fiscales para ese propósito. Se procurará su paulatina incorporación a la vida civilizada (...) impartíendose instrucción elemental y la enseñanza de la religión católica. La adjudicación será precaria por 10 años, al cabo de la cual se hará la escrituración siempre que los concesionarios hayan demostrado las aptitudes técnicas y las cualidades morales necesarias para desempeñarse como colonos, y hayan cancelado su deuda por mejoras. Se podrán conceder créditos para vivienda y habitación, y con el fin de asegurar el pago de las amortizaciones se podrá retener parte de la producción del indígena y comercializarla por cuenta de éste, entregándole el saldo que resultare a su favor.”(...)**

Algunos caciques como Sayhueque, Coliqueo o Namuncurá a través de distintas leyes recibieron tierras en donde instalarse

con sus comunidades, pero los mapuches como unidad económica, política y social habían sido desarticuladas y pasaban a depender del estado argentino.

Los territorios otorgados a las comunidades eran zonas pobres y de escasos recursos productivos. Es así como el mapuche se encontrará en un nuevo territorio, al cual se va a tener que ir adaptando paulatinamente, cargándolo con sus costumbres y valores étnicos. La interrelación con el ecosistema se transmitirá a la nueva localización, manteniéndose activo el sentimiento de pertenecía y vinculándose con la biodiversidad determinada dentro del nuevo "territorio mapuche". Esta característica se resalta en el último período democrático (1983 a la actualidad). La base ambientalista se utiliza como sustento de la denuncia y reclamo sobre conflictos ambientales causados en su territorio<sup>11</sup>.

Con el inicio de los gobiernos democráticos se logran claros reconocimientos para las comunidades. Es así como en el año 1985, el Congreso Nacional sanciona la ley 23.302 de apoyo a las comunidades indígenas y con la participación y el asesoramiento de algunos dirigentes aborígenes es reglamentada en el año 1988.

En 1989<sup>12</sup> en la ciudad de San Martín de los Andes, (provincia de Neuquén) se lleva a cabo por primera vez en nuestro país el Congreso Indigenista Interamericano con la participación de funcionarios e indígenas de los distintos países del continente (Radovich 1997).

Uno de los principales logros de este período fue la creación del Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas (I.N.A.I.), organismo público específicamente destinado a la aplicación de una política indígena.

La reforma de la Constitución Nacional en el año 1994 modifica aspectos discriminatorios de la Constitución de 1853 destacándose principalmente:

- La preexistencia étnica y cultural de los pueblos indígenas.
- Los derechos a una educación bilingüe e intercultural.
- La propiedad comunitaria de las tierras que ocupan en función de lograr el desarrollo humano de las comunidades.
- El autocontrol de los recursos naturales y de otros intereses que afectan a los distintos pueblos.

<sup>1</sup> huínca: extranjero no perteneciente a la zona de los araucanos, posible derivación de pu (plural) inca (los incas, o sea los enemigos extranjeros. Se aplicó luego a todos los no mapuches, salvo otros indígenas como los tehuelches (Lenz 1904).

<sup>2</sup> Relación con los españoles en una primera etapa siglos XVI a XIX y posteriormente con el gobierno nacional.

<sup>3</sup> WERKENKURUF (mensajero del viento) N° 2/ 2000

<sup>4</sup> Mapuche: mapu "tierra" y che "gente" o sea "gente de la tierra".

<sup>5</sup> Pehuenches: donde che "gente" y pehuén "araucaria" o sea "gente de la araucania".

<sup>6</sup> Huilliche: donde che "gente" y huilli "sur" o sea "gente del sur".

<sup>7</sup> Picunches: donde che "gente" y picun "norte" o sea "gente del norte".

<sup>8</sup> Puelche: donde che "gente" y puel "este" o sea "gente del este".

<sup>9</sup> Chaziche: donde che "gente" y chazi "sal" o sea "gente de la zona de la sal".

<sup>10</sup> Lof: "Comunidad, grupo de casas"

<sup>11</sup> Como es el caso de denuncias efectuadas por comunidades a la concesionaria del centro de esquí Cerro Chapelco (San Martín de los Andes) donde se detectaron fallas en el funcionamiento de las plantas de tratamientos de desechos cloacales, lo que ocasionó la intervención de la provincia de Neuquén el 29/8/2002, estudiándose la anulación de la concesión a la adjudicataria.

<sup>12</sup> Congreso Indigenista San Martín de los Andes en la provincia de Neuquén

Argentina Diciembre del 2004

## 17. The Best of the Web for Spanish

The World Wide Web is rapidly becoming an indispensable tool for Hispanists. An impressive range of high-quality scholarly online resources, which are relevant for study and research within such areas as literature,

language, cultural studies and area studies, are now freely available to all with more resources being developed all the time. Rather than provide a comprehensive guide, this article offers an overview of some of the

best online resources for Spanish, in order to give a taste of the broad spectrum of materials, to emphasize their value, and to flag up some of the more eclectic Web sites that have the potential to generate new areas of research. By necessity, many resources will not be mentioned but this is not to deny their value. A good way to gain a more complete picture of online Spanish resources would be to visit the Hispanic Studies section of the Humbul Humanities Hub <http://www.humbul.ac.uk/spanish/>. Here, readers will find a catalogue of over 300 online resources relevant for Spanish, which have been evaluated and described by subject specialists.<sup>1</sup> Longer descriptions of all the resources listed below may also be found in Humbul.

No discussion of online resources for Spanish would be complete without reference to the Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes <http://cervantesvirtual.com/>, the starting point for anyone with an interest in Spanish language, literature and culture. This is arguably the largest resource for the field, offering over 30,000 electronic texts, including fiction, poetry, prose and drama as well as journals of textual criticism. Exploring the site in detail will uncover such gems as the Biblioteca's dedicated sections on children's literature or the history and criticism of Spanish cinema. Similarly, one of the best teaching resources on the Web is the Centro Virtual Cervantes <http://cvc.cervantes.es/>, which offers lesson plans, study and reference materials and links to other resources which are all suitable for language and introductory cultural studies at undergraduate level. However, the Web's riches extend far beyond these two sites to serve more specific areas within the broad discipline of Hispanic Studies.

For literature, resources range from sites devoted to individual authors, offering biographies, bibliographies, extracts from writers' works, interviews, critical reviews and much more, to comprehensive literary magazines, invaluable for keeping up-to-date with the contemporary Spanish literary world. Good examples of the former include <http://www.vespito.net/mvm/>, a huge site on Manuel Vázquez Montalbán; Abel Martín <http://www.abelmartin.com/>, which is devoted to Antonio Machado; and the literature

section of the ClubCultura.com <http://www.clubcultura.com/clubliteratura/clubliteratura.htm>, which offers individual pages on popular writers such as Rosa Montero, Lucía Etxebarria, Eduardo Mendoza and Juan José Millás. Naturally, contemporary literature is not the Web's only concern: the complete works of the 13<sup>th</sup> century poet Gonzalo de Berceo, together with secondary studies, can be found here <http://www.geocities.com/urunuela1/berceo/berceo1.htm>; an interesting site discussing the true author of the 16<sup>th</sup> century picaresque classic Lazarillo de Tormes is available here <http://www.elazarillo.net/>; and <http://www.irox.de/larra/> and [http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Hispanic\\_Studies/gongora/](http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Hispanic_Studies/gongora/) offer materials related to study of the 19<sup>th</sup> century writer Larra, and the Golden Age poet Góngora, respectively. Good literary magazines include <http://www.escriptoras.com/> (for Spanish women writers), Literària <http://www.llibreweb.com/literaria/> (for contemporary Catalan literature), and <http://www.literaturas.com/>.

For Spanish history, some recommended sites include Historia de España <http://www.ucm.es/info/hcontemp/leoc/spain.htm> (a site developed by a lecturer at the Complutense University in Madrid, which traces the history of Spain from the reign of the Catholic Kings in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century to the transition to democracy in the 1970s), and History of Spain primary documents (from Brigham Young University) <http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/eurodocs/spain.html>. Those interested in the work of Spanish philosophers and essayists are recommended to explore such sites as the Proyecto Filosofía en Español <http://www.filosofia.org/>, Realidad y Mito del '98 <http://www.ucm.es/info/hcontemp/leoc/pensamiento.htm>, and the Proyecto Ensayo Hispánico <http://www.ensayistas.org/>, which is an online anthology of essays by well-known Spanish (and Latin American) thinkers, such as Ortega y Gasset, together with criticism of their work.

Spanish cinema is also well served by the Internet: online resources allow users to remain up-to-date with new releases, access a variety of reviews and interviews, and even

view parts of films. A good example of such a resource is Cine por la red <http://www.porlared.com/cinered/>. For those teaching Spanish cinema at undergraduate level, a number of resources – developed by academics – offer useful background and study materials for some of the most famous 20<sup>th</sup> century Spanish films: Dr Michael Thompson's site for Pedro Almodóvar's *Mujeres al borde de un ataque de nervios* <http://www.dur.ac.uk/m.p.thompson/almodovar1.htm>, and Dr Sophia A McClennan's <http://www.personal.psu.edu/users/s/a/sam50/cinergia/cinergia.htm> are good examples of these. More specifically, an interview with director Víctor Erice is available through the National Film Theatre's site <http://www.bfi.org.uk/showing/nft/interviews/ericerice/> and a variety of materials on Luis Buñuel can be found here <http://colina.residencia.csic.es/imagenes/bunuel/inicio/bunuel1.html>.

Online language learning resources for Spanish are plentiful. They feature interactive exercises and quick grammar reference tools. Some notable sites which are suitable both for independent study and for integration within a class include: <http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/>; <http://mld.ursinus.edu/~jarana/Ejercicios/>; and <http://www.bowdoin.edu/~eyepes/newqr/>. For help with more complex aspects of Castilian, the *Vademécum de español urgente* <http://www.efe.es/esurgente/lenguas/> is a crucial resource. Online dictionaries offer the user a quick and easy means of looking up vocabulary or checking grammatical structures: <http://www.v7w.com/es/> and <http://www.spanishdict.com/> are recommended. An excellent monolingual Catalan dictionary can be found here: <http://www.grec.net/home/cel/dicc.htm>.

The status of the electronic journal, as a viable medium for dissemination of scholarly research, is improving considerably, thanks in part to the development of some excellent, peer-reviewed, and notably stable online publications. E-journals within the field of Hispanic Studies make a significant contribution to the increasingly favourably perceived of this publishing model, with e-Humanista <http://www.spanport.ucsb.edu/projects/ehumanista/>, *Especulo*

<http://www.ucm.es/info/especulo/>, LEMIR <http://parnaseo.uv.es/lemir.htm> and Tonos Digital <http://www.um.es/tonosdigital/znum8/index.htm> leading the way. An ever-expanding list of e-journals for Hispanic Studies, together with evaluative descriptions of their contents, can be found via the Humbul Humanities Hub, <http://www.humbul.ac.uk/ejournals/list.php?code=ejournal&sub=spanish>.

Spanish language and linguistics also enjoy a significant Web presence with sites such as El corpus del español <http://www.corpusdelespanol.org/>, Estudios de lingüística del español <http://elies.rediris.es/>, Promotora española de lingüística <http://www.proel.org/>, Unidad en la diversidad <http://www.unidadenladiversidad.com/>, and La página del idioma español <http://www.elcastellano.org/> standing out as particularly valuable resources for those interested in these fields.

The Web offers enormous potential for students and researchers of Spanish theatre. Artezblai.com <http://www.artezblai.com/> acts as a portal to the performing arts across Spain with up-to-date news and reviews from the worlds of theatre, dance and music (with a particular emphasis on the Basque country). Similar dissemination is provided by InfoEscena <http://www.infoescena.es/> and Noticias teatrales <http://noticiasteatrales.galeon.com/>. The Association for Hispanic Classical Theater site <http://www.trinity.edu/org/comedia/> offers electronic texts of Golden Age Plays, bibliographies, secondary materials, news of conferences and calls for papers, and much more. The peer-reviewed e-journal *Stichomythia* <http://parnaseo.uv.es/stichomythia.htm> is devoted to Spanish and Latin American theatre, whereas good examples of specialised sites include <http://www.zarzuela.net/> and the official site of Els Joglars <http://www.elsjoglars.com/>.

For those interested in Galician Studies, some highlights of the Web include the Biblioteca Virtual Galega <http://bvg.udc.es/index.jsp>, the Institute of the Galician Language <http://www.usc.es/~ilgas/>, and the sites <http://www.cultura Galega.org/>

and <http://www.galego.org/>. For Catalan, the Web holds a range of sophisticated resources such as the site for the Associació de escriptors en llengua catalana <http://www.escriptors.com/>, which is a gateway to information about Catalan writers and their work, together with secondary criticism and news of related events; the Biblioteca Virtual Joan Lluís Vives <http://www.lluisvives.com/>, an online library containing digital versions of representative texts related to Catalan, Valencian and Balearic culture; and Lletra <http://www.uoc.edu/lletra/>, a vast, information-packed site devoted to Catalan literature, offering studies and reviews of individual writers, works, literary movements and genres, overviews of literary histories, as well as an impressive number of annotated links.

Finally, and in addition to the resources described above, a number of unique and unusual treasures can be found on the Web. Making full use of the opportunities afforded by multimedia technology, resources such as <http://www.evl.uic.edu/chris/meninas/> and <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cid/> offer new ways of engaging with Velázquez's *Las Meninas* and the epic poem, the *Cantar de mio Cid* respectively. The España de Cerca project

[http://polyglot.mit.edu/html/espanadecerca/vi\\_ew.html](http://polyglot.mit.edu/html/espanadecerca/vi_ew.html), from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gives access to filmed interviews with native Spanish speakers, in which issues affecting life in contemporary Spain are discussed. The digital *Don Quixote* exhibition <http://quixote.mse.jhu.edu/index.html> offers a tour of manuscripts of various translations of, and illustrations, from Cervantes's famous novel, whereas the Pan-Hispanic Ballad Project <http://depts.washington.edu/hisprom/> brings together a number of databases containing essential materials for students and researchers of Pan-Hispanic Balladry, or the Romancero.

This is merely a sample of what the Web has to offer: time spent exploring online resources is guaranteed to yield rewarding results for members of the Hispanic Studies community.

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<sup>1</sup> Shoshannah Holdom is the Content Editor for Modern Languages at the Humbul Humanities Hub. Consequently, this article deals primarily with Humanities-related resources. For social science-related resources, readers are advised to visit SOSIG (the Social Science Information Gateway), <http://www.sosig.ac.uk/>. Both Humbul and SOSIG form part of the Resource Discovery Network (RDN) <http://www.rdn.ac.uk/>.

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## 18. Electronic Journals for Latin American Studies

Current debates surrounding the future of academic publishing are undoubtedly vibrant, with discussion focused on the sustainability of traditional subscription journals and the various models associated with electronic publishing. Electronic journals within the different humanities fields seem to vary in impact and popularity but it is true to say that Latin American Studies is a field in which the e-journal enjoys particular prominence. What is more, a significant percentage of peer-reviewed scholarly e-journals for this field are produced in Latin America where the dissemination and recognition of locally-produced print journals has always been

problematic. This article will identify some of the best electronic journals for Latin American Studies and discuss the apparent electronic publishing boom in certain Latin American countries.<sup>1</sup>

At the time of writing, the Humbul Humanities Hub (<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/>), a nationally-funded service which discovers, evaluates and catalogues online academic resources, listed 44 electronic journals for Latin American Studies: <http://www.humbul.ac.uk/ejournals/list.php?code=ejournal&sub=latin-american>. This figure is larger than the number of e-journals for

either History or English, the subject areas that enjoy the greatest coverage by Humbul. Of these 44 journals, 28 are published in Latin American countries: namely Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela. All these journals are humanities-related, but the collective scope is vast and frequently specialist, with the effect that research within more eclectic areas of Latin American Studies may enjoy greater dissemination and visibility.

It could be argued, therefore, that we are witnessing a boom in e-journals for Latin American Studies, and particularly within Latin America itself. Certain factors point to possible explanations for this boom. In recent years, Latin America has become one of the fastest areas of growth in the world in terms of establishing Internet connectivity and gaining Internet users. Various sources claim that the continent's inhabitants are coming online at twice the rate of the rest of the world.<sup>2</sup> Both national government and international initiatives, including investment from the World Bank, have been largely responsible for the region's significant Internet growth which took place around the end of the last millennium. Such investment has resulted in the successful establishment of large national networks, including the pioneering Red Científica Peruana (RCP),<sup>3</sup> Colombia's Red CETCOL - an extensive academic and communications network - and Argentina's online university (part of the Universidad Nacional de Quilmes) that serves students throughout the country, continent and as far as the US and Japan.

What is more, Latin America is leading the way in the use of open source software. A recent article [http://www.theregister.co.uk/2005/02/10/south\\_america\\_open\\_source/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2005/02/10/south_america_open_source/) highlights ways in which a number of Latin American governments are implementing open source agendas. In Brazil, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, a vocal advocate of open source – has appointed a notable open source enthusiast to head Brazil's National Information Technology Institute and ensure that open source permeates national software and home computer usage. In Argentina, Chile and Venezuela, open source is widely used in different sectors, whereas in Peru the government has introduced a bill

mandating the use of open source software by the state. The continent's trailblazing attitude to open access research in the form of the free e-journal must clearly be interrelated with its position on open source.

In addition to the rapid growth in Internet usage, evidence points towards an urgent need to find an alternative to print publication if Latin America is to assume a credible position on the international academic stage. Virginia Cano has conducted research into the international visibility and credibility of Latin American print journals, based upon the levels of ISSN assignment, listing of an editorial board, evidence of a peer-review process, outline of journal scope, and consequent eligibility for inclusion in international indices.<sup>4</sup> Her work offers conclusive evidence that Latin American journals are failing to impact upon international scholarship. Although science journals formed the majority of Cano's sample for study, the principle of her findings can arguably be applied to the humanities. Cano found that a worrying number of Latin American journals did not have ISSN numbers, declaration of scope or evidence of peer review. Such erratic bibliographic control, as Cano puts it, precludes the inclusion of these journals in international indices and results in the work of Latin American academics remaining essentially invisible to international academia. Similarly it has been noted that locally-produced journals are mainly distributed within the region of production itself with distribution outside the region representing an almost insignificant percentage.<sup>5</sup>

Since academics publish both to disseminate their research and to gain scholarly recognition, few are likely to publish in journals with a limited audience such as those currently being printed in Latin America. The lack of international credibility and visibility of many a Latin American print journal problematises their chance of attracting prestigious contributors and, correspondingly, the journal struggles to improve its status. Equally, the opportunities for Latin American academics to publish in internationally visible, cited and recognized journals may well be hindered by their own restricted access to such publications. High subscription costs and low library resources

must result in Latin American institutions struggling to fill their shelves with the important periodicals, which in turn restrict the academics' access to the current major thinking within their field. At the same time, the limited access to prestigious journals and international scholarship that Latin America-based academics are granted obstructs their inclusion within major scholarly networks and, by association, the opportunities to publish in the major journals.

Further obstacles to academic research and its publication across Latin America are created by a severe lack of funding to public universities. Budget cuts and the failure to increase public funding for higher education have jeopardized the long-term agenda of research in Latin America.<sup>6</sup> The booming student population and necessary increasing number of staff have not been matched by proportionately increasing budgets with the result that the salaries of academic personnel have plummeted. Furthermore, in order to cope with the growing student numbers, staff are now hired primarily to teach and are given few incentives to research. Pablo Gentill notes that the 1990s saw Latin American governments implement policies to cut back public spending on higher education in order to prioritize primary education funding: all this, concludes Gentill, has had a 'powerfully negative impact on the ability of public universities to function as research institutions' (p.13). Correspondingly the support and development of print scholarly journals has hardly been a priority for the academic community in recent years. Together with the fact that the publishing industry appears to be in a general state of decline across Latin America, viable alternatives for the publication of academic research have had to be sought. The relatively low upstart costs and the rapidity of production of electronic publishing have made this shift all the more comprehensible.

Closer examination of the Latin American e-journals in Humbul's catalogue reveals that, rather than their print predecessors, these new publications are implementing the minimum requirements for an academic publication to be credible and are working to raise their visibility. The majority now carry an ISSN number whereas all of them list the

editorial board and outline the peer-review process and journal scope.

Some of the electronic publications are produced in association with particular academic bodies, such as the Academia Brasileira de Letras, who make freely available in electronic form their print peer-reviewed journal. Other journals listed are the result of work by government-funded cultural initiatives, such as *Ajos y zafiros* <http://ajosyzafiros.perucultural.org.pe/> from the Centro Cultural Perú Virtual, or *La letra del escriba*, [http://www.cubaliteraria.com/revista/la\\_letra\\_del\\_escriba/Publicaciones.html](http://www.cubaliteraria.com/revista/la_letra_del_escriba/Publicaciones.html), the critical journal of Cuban literature hosted by the national Cuban literary portal, CubaLiteraria. However, a significant number of the resources are electronic-only university or independent publications developed by individual academics. Some receive financial support from universities. The University of Chile is particularly supportive of e-journals published by its various faculties: its publications include *Cyber humanitatis* <http://www.uchile.cl/facultades/filosofia/publicaciones/cyber/>, which is devoted to literary studies. Others, such as the *Revista eletrônica de história do Brasil* <http://www.rehb.ufjf.br/>, are integrated within larger academic networks: in this case, ClioNet, the electronic network for Brazilian history. User donations are a further means of sustaining these journals.

Sustainability and preservation is a real issue with electronic journals. Indeed, a small number of the journals listed in Humbul appear not to have published a new volume for several years. However, this problem is being addressed across Latin America via the development of online open access archives where journals may be stored and maintained. One of the most established of these is SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online), an initiative that originated in Brazil and that now operates out of Chile, Cuba, and Venezuela as well. Plans exist to establish collections throughout Latin America. SciELO is an electronic library of predominantly scientific academic peer-reviewed journals but its collection of humanities journals is growing steadily. According to its mission statement, SciELO is:

a model for cooperative electronic publishing of scientific journals on the Internet. Especially conceived to meet the scientific communication needs of developing countries, particularly Latin America and the Caribbean countries, it provides an efficient way to assure universal visibility and accessibility to their scientific literature, contributing to overcome the phenomenon known as 'lost science'.<sup>7</sup>

While this model is clearly science-orientated, the humanities journals included within SciELO are significant contributions to the field of Latin American Studies. To be archived in SciELO is a guarantee of a journal's quality, since publications must comply with SciELO's strict collection development policy to warrant inclusion.

Other archives include Red ALyC <http://www.redalyc.com/>, developed by the Universidad Autónoma de Estado de México, and E-Journal <http://www.ejournal.unam.mx/> from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Both provide freely downloadable PDFs of print journals or act as a repository for electronic-only journals, and are groundbreaking in their preservation and dissemination of quality, scholarly e-journals.

Among these publications for Latin American Studies are a number of well-established and important electronic-only journals, which receive financial support from their host institutions: *Sincronía* <http://fuentes.csh.udg.mx/CUCSH/Sincronia/>, from the University of Guadalajara in Mexico, covers literature, critical theory, film, art, politics, economics, sociology and history, and its first issue was published in 1996; *Istmo* <http://www.denison.edu/collaborations/istmo/>, sponsored by the College of Wooster, Denison University, the Centro de Investigación en Identidad y Culturas Latinoamericanas (CIICLA) and the Instituto de Historia de Nicaragua y Centroamérica (IHNCA-UCA), began in 2001 and focuses on Central American literary and cultural studies; *La Casa de Asterión* <http://lacasadeasterion.homestead.com/>, which again focuses on Latin American literature and culture, was established in

2000 and is published by the Universidad Atlántico in Barranquilla, Colombia. Of the more eclectic journals, highlights include *El cuento en red* <http://cuentoenred.org/> which is devoted to studies on short fiction; the *Revista musical chilena* [http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci\\_serial&pid=0716-2790&lng=es&nrm=iso](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=0716-2790&lng=es&nrm=iso), which focuses on Latin American music with particular emphasis on Chilean music; the *Revista estudios feministas*, <http://www.scielo.br/ref/>, dedicated to feminism and gender studies particularly in Brazil; and *Ámbitos* <http://www.ull.es/publicaciones/latina/ambitos/ambitos.htm>, devoted to research into communications and the media in both Latin America and Spain.

Other journals that stand out, both from Latin America and elsewhere, include *Estudios de las culturas contemporáneas* <http://148.215.125.252/redalyc/jsp/HomRevRed.jsp?iCveEntRev=316> for Latin American cultural studies; *Hispanista* <http://www.hispanista.com.br/>, which is published by a group of Brazilian Hispanists; *Estudios de historia moderna y contemporánea de México* [http://www.ejournal.unam.mx/historia\\_moderna/histmoderna\\_index.html](http://www.ejournal.unam.mx/historia_moderna/histmoderna_index.html) for Mexican history; and *Interletras* <http://155.210.60.15/GCORONA/interlet.htm> from the University of Zaragoza.

Such proliferation of e-journals facilitates wide dissemination of research and, particularly in the case of journals developed in Latin American countries, increases visibility of research by Latin American scholars. Unlimited free access to the work of those based in the region has the potential to revolutionize the way that international academics approach Latin American studies, and will certainly encourage a greater degree of international scholarly debate.

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<sup>1</sup> This article is based upon a paper presented at the Digital Resources for the Humanities conference (Newcastle, September 2004) entitled 'E-Journal Proliferation in Emerging Economies: the Case of Latin America'. An article of this paper is under consideration for publication by *Literary and Linguistic Computing*. The author is the



Content Editor for Modern Languages at the Humbul Humanities Hub: this article therefore is concerned with the humanities aspect of Latin American Studies.

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, the review of a report by Nazca Saatchi & Saatchi, published by PR Newswire, 16 March 2000 and accessible online via Molly Molloy's Internet Resources for Latin America, [http://lib.nmsu.edu/subject/bord/laguia/IDC\\_lanews.txt](http://lib.nmsu.edu/subject/bord/laguia/IDC_lanews.txt) (accessed 15 November 2004).

<sup>3</sup> The RCP, <http://www.rcp.net.pe/>, which was established in 1991 and is funded by foreign grants and subscriber fees, is one of the most successful networks in Latin America, providing Internet and World Wide Web access to individuals and organizations across Peru (see Margaret Everett Latin America On-line: The Internet, Development, and Democratization, *Human Organization*, 1998, 57: 385-402).

<sup>4</sup> See 'International Visibility of Periodicals from Ireland, India and Latin America', *Knowledge and Policy*, Fall/Winter (1994), 55-78 and 'Characteristics of the Publishing Infrastructure of Peripheral Countries: a Comparison of Periodical Publications from Latin America with periodicals from the US and the UK', *Scientometrics*, 34-1 (1995), 121-138.

<sup>5</sup> See Juan Voutssas and Ana María Cetto, 'Electronic Publishing: Will it Reach the Whole World?' <[http://www.icsu.org/5\\_abouticsu/CDSI\\_web/EPS1/voutssas.htm](http://www.icsu.org/5_abouticsu/CDSI_web/EPS1/voutssas.htm)> (accessed 7 November 2004).

<sup>6</sup> Pablo Gentill, 'The Permanent Crisis of the Public University', *NACLA Report on the Americas*, 33 (4) (2000), 12-19.

<sup>7</sup> <[http://www.scielo.org/model\\_en.htm](http://www.scielo.org/model_en.htm)>, accessed 17 August 2004.

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## 19. HUMBUL: a selection of the best most recently catalogued resources

Humbul discovers, evaluates and catalogues online resources useful for learning, teaching and research in the humanities at HE and FE level. A free service which is part of the Resource Discovery Network (RDN) <http://www.rdn.ac.uk/>, Humbul is funded by the JISC and the AHRB, and is hosted by the University of Oxford. A pick of some of the best most recently catalogued resources is listed below:

*Linking the Americas*  
(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13842>)

This is a collaborative project between Stanford University Libraries and Stanford University Press to digitize and make available over 100 titles from the Press's Latin American Studies collection, as well as some rare published and archival materials from the Libraries' special collections. A substantial number of these electronic texts are freely available here as downloadable PDFs. Of particular interest to those working

on Latin American Cultural and Literary Studies.

**Web Address:** <http://lta.stanford.edu/>

*Historia y crítica del cine español*  
(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13830>)

This is a crucial resource for students and researchers working on Spanish film. Available through the Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes, it offers numerous resources including primary and secondary material. Users will find digital versions of screenplay. Further digitization projects of screenplays are in progress. A vast number of critical essays on Spanish cinema may also be accessed.

**Web Address:**  
[http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/portal/LGB/cine\\_estatica.shtml](http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/portal/LGB/cine_estatica.shtml)

*FotoRevista*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13770>)

FotoRevista, is devoted to photography, with particular emphasis on the work of Latin American photographers. This site is suitable for both the practitioner and the academic interested in Hispanic and Latin American photography, owing to its provision of access to original work and up-to-date news.

**Web Address:** <http://www.fotorevista.com.ar/>

*Ortega y Gasset - razón vital*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13103>)

This Spanish language website is dedicated to the Spanish philosopher and essayist José Ortega y Gasset (1883-1956). Users will find a full, searchable bibliography of publications in Spanish on the life and works of Ortega; studies on Ortega's ideas on psychology; and Spanish doctoral theses on Ortega, as well as a complete bibliography of the philosopher's works.

**Web Address:** <http://www.e-torredebabel.com/OrtegayGasset/OrtegayGasset.htm>

*Gramática da língua portuguesa*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13494>)

This Portuguese-language website offers an overview of some of the finer points of Portuguese grammar. Designed for Portuguese speakers, this site will be of most interest to more advanced students of the language and/or Portuguese linguistics.

**Web Address:** <http://www.portugues.com.br/>

*FIHCA : fondo de imágenes históricas de ciudades americanas*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13705>)

The Fondo de Imágenes Históricas de Ciudades Americanas is a freely accessible collection of images of Latin American cities between the years 1850 and 1930. This is an attractive and unique online resource for the study of the urban history of the continent.

**Web Address:** <http://www.upo.es/fihca/>

*Museo chileno de arte precolombiano*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13605>)

This is the website for the Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombiano in Santiago, Chile. The site also makes available a number of full-text scholarly articles related to the pre-history and culture of Chile in particular.

**Web Address:** <http://www.precolombino.cl/>

*Information Services Latin America*

(<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/output/full2.php?id=13654>)

This is the website for ISLA : Information Services Latin America, an organization dedicated to disseminating news, supporting networks, and giving access to resources about Latin America. Together with a good collection of links to other Web resources, ISLA represents an excellent means of keeping informed about Latin American current affairs.

**Web Address:** <http://isla.igc.org/>

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Mr J Wainwright  
Taylor Institution Library  
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## PORTSMOUTH

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## SOUTHAMPTON

Hartley Library  
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