

TOOLS OF THE TRADE:  
Recent Reference Works for Latin Americanists

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- LATIN AMERICA IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE REFERENCE BOOKS: A SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.* By ANN HARTNESS GRAHAM and RICHARD D. WOODS. (New York: Special Libraries Association, 1981. Pp. 49. \$7.75.)
- REFERENCE MATERIALS ON LATIN AMERICA IN ENGLISH: THE HUMANITIES.* By RICHARD D. WOODS. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1980. Pp. 639. \$32.50.)
- THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES DIRECTORY.* By MARTIN H. SABLE. (Detroit: Blaine Ethridge Books, 1981. Pp. 124. \$16.50.)
- LATIN AMERICA: A GUIDE TO ILLUSTRATIONS.* By A. CURTIS WILGUS. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1981. Pp. 250. \$16.00.)
- INDEX TO SPANISH AMERICAN COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY.* Volume 1, *THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES.* By SARA DE MUNDO LO. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981. Pp. 466. \$60.00.)
- INDEX TO SPANISH AMERICAN COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY.* Volume 2, *MEXICO.* By SARA DE MUNDO LO. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1982. Pp. 373. \$65.00.)
- EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.* By LUDWIG LAUERHASS, JR., and VERA LÚCIA OLIVEIRA DE ARAÚJO HAUGSE. (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, Los Angeles; Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981. Pp. 431. \$55.00.)
- THE CATHOLIC LEFT IN LATIN AMERICA: A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.* By THERRIN C. DAHLIN, GARY P. GILLUM, AND MARK L. GROVER. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981. Pp. 410. \$35.00.)
- SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN NARRATIVE: THEORETICAL AND ANALYTICAL APPROACHES, AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.* By SUSAN A. NILES. (New York: Garland Publishing, 1981. Pp. 183. \$25.00.)
- HAPI, HISPANIC AMERICAN PERIODICALS INDEX, 1975-1980.* Edited by BARBARA G. VALK. (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, Los Angeles, 1977-83. Vols. 1-6. \$75.00-\$160.00.)

- HAPI THESAURUS AND NAME AUTHORITY, 1975–1979.* Compiled by BARBARA G. VALK. (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, Los Angeles, 1982. Pp. 152. \$25.00.)
- HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES.* No. 42, *HUMANITIES.* Edited by DOLORES MOYANO MARTIN. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980. Pp. 911. \$65.00.)
- HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES.* No. 43, *SOCIAL SCIENCES.* Edited by DOLORES MOYANO MARTIN. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1982. Pp. 951. \$65.00.)
- INDEXED JOURNALS: A GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICAN SERIALS.* By PAULA HATTOX COVINGTON. (Madison, Wis.: Secretariat of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, 1983. Pp. 458. \$20.00.)
- A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES, 1975–1979: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.* Edited by HAYDÉE PIEDRACUEVA. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1982. Pp. 313. \$25.00.)

Each year seems to bring forth a new crop of interesting and varied reference works for use by Latin Americanists. Most of the works discussed in this essay were published in 1981 by both new and established authors. Regrettably, the group also includes the last work by A. Curtis Wilgus, who died in 1981. The variety of topics covered by these works reflects the diversity of interests in Latin American studies. The first part of this essay will focus on general reference works covering such areas as the humanities and collective biography; the second section includes a few works with specific subject emphases, such as anthropology; and the last section considers general works published on a regular basis, the basic sources for the field.

All the titles are reference tools. Whether bibliographies, directories, guides, or indexes, the primary purpose of these works is to facilitate finding information. In most cases, the tool does not provide the answer directly but instead tells where the answer can be found. For example, Wilgus's *Latin America: A Guide to Illustrations* tells where an illustration can be found but does not reproduce the picture. Some tools, a bibliography of bibliographies, for example, are even further removed from providing answers. All these tools make the job of librarians and researchers much easier because often the problem is not that the information does not exist, but that the researcher does not know where or how to find it.

In looking at reference tools, one of the most important questions to be asked is, "Does the work fulfill its purpose?" The introduction provides (or should provide) the essential information about the purpose, scope, criteria for inclusion and exclusion, explanation of format,

and any other information necessary for its use. Too often researchers do not take the time to read the introduction and then wonder why they find the tool difficult to use. The way in which the information is presented—what additional means of access are provided, even the physical appearance (how easy to read is the type, the amount of white space, and layout on the page)—also affect the usefulness of a tool. One example is found in the book by Wilgus, where the page numbers are on the inside margin and are therefore hard to find.

Interest in Latin America is rising again because of the current situation in Central America, the financial problems of Mexico, and the Malvinas-Falklands crisis. Many who want to know more about Latin America need or prefer the information in English. The first two books by Ann Hartness Graham and Richard Woods help meet this need in being intended for the non-Latin Americanist rather than the specialist.

*Latin America in English-Language Reference Books* is, as its subtitle states, a selected, annotated bibliography.<sup>1</sup> The annotations are usually lengthy and evaluative as well as giving a description of the work cited. Not all the annotations were done specifically for this work; some come from other works by the same authors, including Woods's *Reference Materials on Latin America in English: The Humanities*. The work coauthored by Graham and Woods attempts to provide basic sources for a wide variety of subjects. It includes 150 titles in 104 entries, covering all of Latin America, which it defines as Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean area, and South America. The selections were not limited to titles covering only Latin America if a work with broader coverage was considered the best choice (for example, *The Columbia Lipincott Gazetteer of the World* is included). The authors also chose works that are up-to-date and readily available.

Currency is a problem in such works. New titles and new editions appear constantly, making a work of this nature out-of-date even before it is published. For example, the 1975 sixteenth edition of James L. Busey's *Latin American Political Guide* is cited, although a seventeenth edition was published in 1980. Also, Roderic A. Camp's *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1975* is listed, although a second edition brings the work up through 1981. While this problem is unsolvable, it is one that users of such a tool should bear in mind.

The items in the work by Graham and Woods are arranged by main entry, whether author or title, and access is supplemented by three indexes for authors, subjects, and titles. The author index provides access for items listed by title rather than by the person who seems to be the author. It also enables one to locate works referred to in annotations, but which lack separate entries of their own. The subject index is detailed. Under *Dictionaries* are these entries: Bilingual, English-Spanish, Language, Language—Spanish-English, Spanish, but not plain Spanish-

English. One finds similar subdivisions under *Language*. So much detail makes finding similar works more difficult because one needs to check all possible variations in subject terminology.

In the introduction to *Reference Materials on Latin America in English: The Humanities*, Richard Woods provides an overview of earlier works and explains how his title relates to them.<sup>2</sup> He also explains in great detail the criteria used for inclusion. The subject coverage is basically the same as the humanities volume of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. One very important criteria for inclusion is that Woods examined a copy of each title. The annotations therefore reflect his familiarity with the works.

The breadth of subjects covered can be seen by perusing the subject index. The terminology used often comes from the title. There are some cross-references, but for complete coverage of a subject, one needs to look up many possibilities. Items are also listed by type of work, such as the heading *Dictionaries*, which covers nearly four pages. Each page has two columns, with the main heading at the top and subdivisions below and slightly indented. This arrangement is confusing because while looking for a subject, one can find it as a subdivision instead of as the main heading.

Woods includes general reference works for many areas, not just the humanities (for example, he lists L. Irby Davis's *Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Central America*). One area not covered is general dictionaries for Spanish-English/English-Spanish and Portuguese-English/English-Portuguese. Woods refers readers to other sources for such information but does not mention *A Bibliography of Hispanic Dictionaries* by Maurizio Fabbi, published in Italy in 1979, perhaps too recently for inclusion. Dictionaries in such specialized areas as business, technology, and law are included.

These two works are variations on the theme of providing assistance to people at all levels of interest who want information on Latin America in English. Richard Woods wrote one and collaborated on the other, which partly explains the similarity in the style of the two works. Yet they are different and serve different purposes. *Latin America in English-Language Reference Books* is both broader in subject coverage (not limited to the humanities) while narrower in scope (it covers the basic works rather than all those that fit the subject and that the author was able to examine). This difference is reflected in the number of entries: 104 for the Graham and Woods work to 1,252 for the Woods's title. Because it sticks to the basics in all subjects, *Latin America in English-Language Reference Books* should find the broader audience it mentions in the introduction, one that would include engineers, businessmen, prospective tourists, and graduate students. *Reference Materials on Latin America in English: The Humanities* can serve both the researcher interested in a

specific subject as well as someone with a more general interest in Latin America.

The next three works are examples of reference tools that are not bibliographies. They call themselves a directory, a guide, and an index, exemplifying the variety to be found in reference tools. The *Latin American Studies Directory* by Martin Sable has ten parts that cover a wide variety of information ranging from a list of colleges and universities offering courses in Latin American studies to a listing of book publishers and dealers.<sup>3</sup> The main access is through the detailed table of contents. Additional access is provided by a subject index and an index of entities—companies, organizations, foundations, universities, and other groups. The information in this work is often available from other sources in more detail, and in several places Sable refers the user to these sources. For book publishers, he mentions the *International Library Market Place*, apparently referring to the *International Literary Market Place*. More references like this one would be most helpful in discovering where to locate current information of the type presented in this directory. Sable admits that his directory is not all-inclusive, another reason that sources for additional information would be helpful. Its primary benefit is bringing many different kinds of information that are of interest to Latin Americanists together in a single volume.

For researchers seeking any illustration, from a picture of the Zócalo in Mexico City to a portrait of Machado de Assis, A. Curtis Wilgus's *Latin America: A Guide to Illustrations* can provide information on where to locate it.<sup>4</sup> For maximum usefulness, "references to illustrations are of a necessity limited to those pictures which can be found in comparatively recent—and hence readily available—books and periodicals in English" (p. v). All of Latin America is covered, "including the Caribbean and related parts of the United States," from prediscovery through the present. Cartoons and caricatures are excluded, however. Wilgus warns users not to rely on captions for proper identification, although he thinks that they contain few errors.

The main section is arranged chronologically from precolonial Latin America to the national period, with each section further subdivided by topic or place. A separate index of persons includes mostly Latin Americans, but also those associated with the region, such as Spanish kings and U.S. political figures. Each listing gives dates (if known), country, occupation, and anything special about the illustration. Using this guide, one can find not only a portrait of Machado de Assis, but also a picture of his death mask and a copy of his signature. The citations in the first two parts refer to the "Key to Books Indexed." Before the list, Wilgus gives helpful suggestions on where else to find illustrations. The most recent titles indexed seem to have publication

dates of 1978 and 1979. This work should prove useful to those seeking pictures of Latin American people, places, and things.

Sara de Mundo Lo has undertaken a monumental task in the *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*.<sup>5</sup> The first two volumes, *Andean Countries* and *Mexico*, have been published; and three more volumes, *The River Plate Republics*, *Central America and the Caribbean*, and *General Spanish American Sources*, are yet to come. Before the publication of this work, the only tool for locating information on collective biographies was a *Bibliography of the Collective Biography of Spanish America* by Josefina de Toro, which was published in 1938.

In her introduction, Sara de Mundo Lo explains that the primary and secondary sources for collective biography must have information on three or more people to be considered collective. She attempted to cover the major areas of art, history, and literature, although not limiting her coverage to these areas. She notes that "an effort has been made to include and analyze books containing information about lesser known individuals." The user should be aware that the amount of information available will vary according to the source. The works analyzed are available in U.S. or Canadian libraries, with library location symbols listed at the end of each entry. This approach is helpful in a work such as this, whose sources will not be available everywhere.

The main part of each volume starts with those sources that cover the entire area. *The Andean Countries* is subdivided by country and then by special areas such as art, education, and history. These special divisions vary according to what is available for each country. In *Mexico* the main divisions are by specialty, which range from agronomy through journalism to women, thirty-two divisions in all. For each work, Mundo Lo provides a basic description of the title, followed by an annotation describing the scope of the biographies. The main part of the annotation is a detailed analytical listing of the biographees, which are arranged according to the work's organizational scheme. Contents are not analyzed for works with more than three hundred individuals, with a few exceptions. The annotations also indicate whether a work includes portraits, thus supplementing the information provided by Wilgus's *Latin America: A Guide to Illustrations*. Additional access is available through four indexes arranged by author, short title, biographees, and geographic area. In the index of biographees, an attempt has been made to standardize names in order to bring together all references to one person. The author warns readers that standardization may not always be complete, so that varying forms of the name should also be checked.

The wealth of information contained in this work is staggering. At the Twenty-Eighth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), the importance of this work was recognized when

its author was awarded the José Toribio Medina Award for “outstanding contributions by SALALM members to Latin American studies.”<sup>6</sup> It also appears on the list of Outstanding Academic Books for 1981, prepared by *Choice*.<sup>7</sup>

The titles reviewed so far fall into the category of general reference works, although they represent a variety of types—bibliography, directory, guide, and index. The next three titles are bibliographies, but each has a specific subject emphasis. Their subjects are diverse, but what is of importance for purposes of this essay is their usefulness as reference tools.

As always, the place to begin to understand these reference works is the introduction or preface. *Education in Latin America: A Bibliography*, by Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., and Vera Lúcia Oliveira de Araújo Hauge, has a wonderful statement of purpose: “This bibliography is designed as an introductory reference volume for research on education in Latin America in all its formal and nonformal aspects from its beginning in pre-Columbian times to the mid-1970s in all areas of Latin America and the Caribbean.”<sup>8</sup> One sentence thus reveals the purpose of the work, its subject, and its chronological and geographic scope.

*Education in Latin America* is divided geographically, then subdivided into a section on types of materials (serials and reference sources), and then into four main subject areas (education in general, in-school education, out-of-school education, and educational planning and administration). The first section includes serial titles of interest but does not cite specific journal articles. For the latter information, one is referred to other works such as the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and *HAPI*. Each item is listed only once, which means that a thorough subject search requires checking all appropriate sections. Additional access is provided by a subject index that includes all personal and corporate names associated with a work, “whether a name appears as a sole or joint author, editor, secondary contributor, or sponsoring agency, as subject in a title, or as otherwise identified through bibliographic annotations or catalog subject tracings” (p. xi). The only titles included in the index are for journals cited under a corporate body.

The authors state that they view *Education in Latin America* as a beginning effort, realizing that more work should be done in this area. Yet it is difficult to consider a work that brings together 9,866 entries as just a starting place. The bibliography is unannotated, so that the user is given no information beyond that of the physical description to help in determining whether a title is worth pursuing. The sources used by the authors to gather the titles are listed in the introduction (p. x). No attempt has been made to provide this information as part of the citation or to give library holding information for individual titles. Thus, as the authors intended, the user is provided with only a starting point.

*Education in Latin America* represents a joint publication effort by two of the major publishers in the field of Latin American reference works: the UCLA Latin American Center and G. K. Hall of Boston. G. K. Hall published four works reviewed in this essay alone. Probably its most important ongoing title is the *Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies*, which appears annually as a joint effort by the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin, the Library of Congress, and G. K. Hall.<sup>9</sup> The UCLA Latin American Center also edits and publishes *HAPI: Hispanic American Periodicals Index*. Another major publisher of Latin American reference works is Scarecrow Press, which published three works covered in this essay.

*The Catholic Left in Latin America: A Comprehensive Bibliography* by Therrin C. Dahlin, Gary P. Gillum, and Mark L. Grover should not have been subtitled as being comprehensive.<sup>10</sup> The authors themselves list in the preface specific areas that they have excluded (such as Christian democracy, education, and liberation theology) as well as types of materials (such as news items and general reference sources). This lack of complete coverage, both by subject and type of materials, is not the only reason to question the comprehensiveness of this work. Although approximately 70 percent of all items were said to have been physically examined, no annotations were made as to which items were seen and which were not. (In *South American Indian Narrative*, Susan Niles marks those items not seen with an asterisk, which lets the user know that the citation and comments about unseen works are based on second-hand information.) For those items seen, library location information would also have been useful. The inclusion of any or all of these pieces of information might also explain some of the seeming anomalies found in the sections on the Caribbean and Central America. For example, William Louis Wipfler's *The Churches of the Dominican Republic in the Light of History: A Study of the Root Causes of Current Problems* is listed in both the Central American and Caribbean sections, and the two entries are not exactly the same. The discrepancy is not that the title appears twice, given the authors' decision to repeat a full citation in as many as three sections rather than use cross-references. But why does a work whose title indicates a Caribbean topic also appear in the section on Central America? An annotation might have explained this listing.

*The Catholic Left in Latin America* is divided into geographical areas, then subdivided by subject areas. In the preface, the authors explain their usage of closely related terms such as *Politics* and *Catholic Church and State*. This arrangement provides basic subject access to the work. The other points of access are an author index and a title index. The work by Wipfler (or is it Wipler, as it is spelled in two other references?) appears twice in the title index, once with the subtitle and once without. Whether these discrepancies represent editing problems or symptoms of deeper

inconsistencies in the work, they are enough to make the user proceed with caution.

The works discussed thus far have been examples of reference tools prepared by librarians or specialists in this kind of work. *South American Indian Narrative, Theoretical and Analytical Approaches: An Annotated Bibliography* was written by Susan A. Niles, a researcher in the subject area rather than a librarian or bibliographer.<sup>11</sup> Her work shows the previously discussed characteristics of a good reference work. Her preface defines the scope and explains the organization clearly. "Major bibliographies, survey articles, basic research tools, as well as . . . studies of narrative folklore of the native peoples" are covered. Excluded is "most material from the Afro-American and Ibero-American traditions." Arrangement is by author with additional access provided by a tribal index and a subject index. Use of the tribal index is augmented by the introduction, which explains its arrangement and how the author handled the problem of orthography of tribal names. Niles included only materials that she believed would be available to most North American scholars. Unexamined works were asterisked and appear to be few in number. The annotations vary in length and often contain evaluative information.

All the titles discussed so far have been monographs. Whether published in parts, like Mondo Lo's *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*, or with plans for updates through new editions, like Sable's *Latin American Studies Directory*, these works are complete in a single publication. The next group to be discussed consist of serial titles that come out on a regular basis, in most cases annually. These works address one of the major problems of reference tools—currency—yet even they do not completely solve the problem. This group of titles also represents the best place to begin research on Latin American topics.

The major new tool for Latin Americanists to appear in recent years is *HAPI*, the *Hispanic American Periodicals Index*. The title is misleading because its coverage is not limited to Hispanic America. *HAPI* indexes about 250 journals from and about all of Latin America, including the Caribbean and Hispanic populations in the United States. Journals from Latin America are indexed in full, while journals not from the area have only those articles that fall within the subject coverage indexed. The indexing is done by volunteers (I am one of them), with the editing and publishing handled by the UCLA Latin American Center under the editorship of Barbara G. Valk. Six volumes covering 1975–80 are presently available. When the retrospective volumes for 1970–74 are available (they are to be published in the spring of 1984), *HAPI* will link up with the *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature* to provide access to journal articles from 1929 to the present.<sup>12</sup>

*HAPI* volumes are divided into two sections, subject and author,

with complete information given in both. I emphasize completeness because unlike many indexes, *HAPI* gives the full title of the journal with each entry. The entries are also easy to read and locate by the use of different sizes and type faces. Book reviews are included in the subject section under the name of the author of the work and if nonfiction, under one subject heading. Poems, short stories, and other literary works are listed only in the author section. The subject coverage is broad, excluding only the pure and technical sciences according to the introduction. Actually, some science articles are indexed because of *HAPI*'s policy of indexing all articles from journals published in Latin America. For example, the Chilean periodical *Atenea, Revista de Ciencia, Arte y Literatura* always has at least one science article along with other articles on the humanities and the social sciences. Although *HAPI* does not attempt complete coverage of the pure and technical sciences, neither do most of the Latin American reference tools.

The list of periodicals in the front of each volume of *HAPI* gives a good sense of the coverage of the index; the list includes full addresses for publishers and such helpful information as which issues were not available for indexing for a particular year. The date of each volume reflects the date of publication of the majority of titles indexed. The 1980 volume, which appeared in the spring of 1983, covers mostly issues dated 1980 or earlier. Such a delay in getting out the index is often caused by waiting for the receipt of the appropriate issues, a problem that is inherent in dealing with materials from Latin America. The *HAPI* editor is trying to speed up the gathering, editing, and publishing functions in order to get future volumes out within eighteen months.

It was originally planned that *HAPI* would become available online through one of the commercial vendors of bibliographic databases. The latest word is, however, that the commercial vendors do not perceive a large enough market for this information, so they do not view bringing up the database as being economically feasible.<sup>13</sup>

An aid in using *HAPI* is the *HAPI Thesaurus and Name Authority, 1975–1979*, which is to be replaced in 1984 by one covering 1970 through 1982.<sup>14</sup> This work serves as the main tool for the indexers to establish subject headings and names; and it can also help the researcher find the appropriate headings to use in *HAPI*. Geographical entities smaller than countries are not listed individually in the *Thesaurus* but as *see also* references under the name of the country. This type of heading and the names of specific Indian tribes are probably the two fastest growing additions to the *Thesaurus*. In the actual volumes of *HAPI*, the list under the name of each country also includes all references in the volume that have the country as a subdivision under a topic (for example, under Brazil, the reader is told to see also Church and state—Brazil). If a heading is not used, there are *see* references referring the researcher to the

appropriate headings (for example, "Liberation theology see Catholic Church, Church and social problems, Theology").

The breadth of subject coverage becomes evident in glancing through the *Thesaurus*. One finds many non-Latin American topics resulting from the full indexing of publications from Latin America. I have indexed the Colombian journal *Eco* for the past six years. *Eco* is a general culture magazine, and I have been amazed at the number of articles dealing with European (especially German) literature and philosophy. Thus, the articles indexed in *HAPI* reflect not only topics about Latin America, but also what topics are of interest in Latin America. As more volumes have appeared, the *Hispanic American Periodicals Index* has become an increasingly useful research tool. Its importance to the field was recognized at the Twenty-Seventh Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials held in 1982, when *HAPI* editor Barbara Valk was presented with the first José Toribio Medina Award.<sup>15</sup>

While *HAPI* has become the major source for locating journal articles from and about Latin America, the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS) continues to be a major tool for keeping up-to-date on what is being published about Latin America. It covers not only journal articles but also books and includes annotations, neither of which are included in *HAPI*. The thoroughness of the *Handbook* is its greatest asset, but it is also a partial liability because such thoroughness takes time. Both the *Handbook* and *HAPI* concentrate on completeness rather than speed, which produces high-quality work.

The two volumes of the *Handbook* considered here are the second and third volumes to be published by the University of Texas Press. The print is easy to read with the item number and the main entry in boldface type. The table of contents serves as a main access point. Each volume begins with a section on bibliography and general works followed by subject divisions that are further subdivided by subject, geographical area, or both. Additional access is provided by a subject index and an author index. Both indexes refer the user to an item number in that volume. The subject index uses ample *see also* references to alert the user to related headings.

General comments on changes in each volume can be found in the Editor's Note. For example, the Editor's Note for Number 42, on the humanities, reminds the user that the sections on film and folklore are now alternating, with folklore in this number and film to appear in the next humanities issue, Number 44. Besides the general comments, each section and many subsections have introductions that trace recent developments in each area. These essays provide a good overview of recent research trends.

One feature of the *Handbook* makes it a little harder to use than *HAPI*. In the actual citation, the journal title is replaced by an abbrevia-

tion. To further complicate matters, instead of being able to consult a single list of the abbreviations, one must consult the list at the end of each section. At the end of the volume is a listing by journal article, but the abbreviation follows the journal title.

*HAPI* and the *Handbook* complement each other in a number of ways. The *Handbook* indexes more journals than *HAPI*, which neither includes books (except for those covered by reviews) nor annotates citations. But volumes of *HAPI* should appear a little more quickly than those of the *Handbook*, and because the *Handbook* now alternates coverage in each volume between the humanities and the social sciences, *HAPI* can partially fill in for the area not covered in a particular volume. Additional coverage for books is provided by the *Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies*; its most recent volume is dated 1982 and it covers many works before 1982.

The difference in arrangement of the two tools may also affect one's choice of where to start. The *Handbook of Latin American Studies* is arranged by broad subject areas, with an index for access by specific topics. *HAPI's* subject access is only by specific topic. In order to find works by an author, in the *Handbook* one must consult an author index that provides an item number to look up in the main section; in the author section of *HAPI*, one finds the full citation listed. Of course, a thorough search dictates the use of both titles.

Because the major indexes for Latin American subjects appear somewhat slowly, one must be aware of other tools that cover Latin America as part of their broader coverage. A new tool has recently appeared to help locate these other sources and to help researchers discover which tools best suit their needs. This work is *Indexed Journals: A Guide to Latin American Serials* by Paula Hattox Covington. The first section is arranged by discipline; it lists the indexes available for the subject and indicates which ones also cover journals published in or relating to Latin America. Covington briefly describes each index and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of its coverage of the field. The second section lists journals and where they are indexed. The third section arranges the same journals by subject, and the final section lists the journals by country of publication. One suggestion for improved access would be a running title of the section heading. At present one must use the table of contents in order to find the appropriate section. *Indexed Journals* will lead researchers to other indexes covering materials of interest to Latin Americanists in a variety of fields. As with many tools on Latin America, it does not attempt to cover the sciences in any complete fashion, but it fulfills the author's intention of bringing new and underutilized sources to the attention of researchers. For example, the listing under *Religion* includes thirteen indexes, nine of which were new to me.

The last tool to be reviewed is a bibliography of bibliographies.

Although this kind of work is one step further removed from the actual source of information than the tools previously discussed, its value lies in informing researchers about reference works that can serve as starting points for research or complete coverage of a topic. *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies, 1975–1979: Social Sciences and Humanities*, edited by Haydée Piedracueva, continues the work begun by Arthur E. Gropp.<sup>16</sup> The preparation for each volume is done by the Committee on Bibliography of SALALM and is published in five-year cumulations. In the past, the committee has prepared an “Annual Report on Bibliographic Activity,” which was distributed at the meeting and appeared in the *Final Report and Working Papers*. During the Twenty-Eighth SALALM in July of 1983, the Executive Board decided to begin issuing the annual supplements as part of its Bibliography Series (the same series in which the work by Paula Covington appeared). This plan will make the information available more speedily, rather than having to wait for the five-year cumulations.

*A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* is organized by broad subject area, then by country (if the number of entries warrants it), and then by author. Additional access is provided by subject and author indexes. The work covers both monographs and periodical literature, but bibliographies that appear at the end of books or articles are excluded. This volume featured a new section on Spanish-speaking minorities in the United States. The citations are not annotated, but the titles of the works seem fairly indicative of content.

The titles in the last section form a core of tools that are the places to begin research on a Latin American topic. Tools deemed appropriate will vary according to individual needs, but for a thorough search, all should be consulted. One’s choice will also be influenced by whether one is seeking citations to books, journal articles, or both, and whether annotations are desired. For books, one can start with the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* or the *Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies*; for journals, with the *Handbook* or *HAPI*; for annotations, with the *Handbook*. To begin an exhaustive search, one could locate a bibliography on the topic by consulting the *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies*. If access to the most current publications is important, a tool is needed that does not specialize in Latin American coverage; it can be located by referring to Paula Covington’s *Indexed Journals*. Thus, all these tools when used together provide a depth and breadth of coverage on Latin America that is very good.

The number of titles and the variety, not only in types of tools, but also in the topics covered, are indicative of the wealth of information in Latin American studies. The works reviewed here range from items whose intended audiences are specialists in a narrow field (*South American Indian Narrative*) to those who want general information on the area in

English (*Latin America in English-Language Reference Books*). Other titles serve to answer specific types of questions, such as where to find illustrations (*Latin America: A Guide to Illustrations*) or biographical information (*Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*). Some works represent the first efforts to cover a subject (*Education in Latin America*) or a new type of work (*The Latin American Studies Directory*). But all these tools will serve their purposes only if researchers as well as librarians familiarize themselves with how they function and what they cover.

## NOTES

1. For additional reviews of these works, see the citations in this and subsequent notes. Edwin S. Gleaves, review of *Latin America in English-Language Reference Books: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography*, by Ann Hartness Graham and Richard D. Woods, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):195.
2. Susan J. Freiband, review of *Reference Materials on Latin America in English: The Humanities*, by Richard D. Woods, *American Reference Books Annual* 12(1981):169–70.
3. Edwin S. Gleaves, review of *The Latin American Studies Directory*, by Martin H. Sable, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):197.
4. Edwin S. Gleaves, review of *Latin America: A Guide to Illustrations*, by A. Curtis Wilgus, *American Reference Book Annual* 14(1983):159.
5. Martin H. Sable, review of *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*. Vol. 1: *The Andean Countries*, by Sara de Mundo Lo, *Inter-American Review of Bibliography* 32, no. 1(1982): 68–69; and Donald J. Lehnus, review of *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography: Volume 1—The Andean Countries*, by Sara de Mundo Lo, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):196.
6. "José Toribio Medina Awards," *SALALM Newsletter* 10, no. 1(September 1982):40.
7. "Outstanding Academic Books and Nonprint Materials, 1981," *Choice* 19, no. 9(May 1982): 184.
8. Edwin S. Gleaves, review of *Education in Latin America: A Bibliography* by Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., and Vera Lúcia Oliveira de Araújo Haugse, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):323–24.
9. For a review of the *Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Studies*, see Peter Johnson, "Bibliography: Current Practices and Future Trends," *LARR* 18, no. 1(1983):259–60.
10. Donald J. Lehnus, review of *The Catholic Left in Latin America: A Comprehensive Bibliography*, by Therrin C. Dahlin, Gary P. Gillum, and Mark L. Grover, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):194; and also Daniel H. Levine, review of *The Catholic Left in Latin America: A Comprehensive Bibliography*, by Therrin C. Dahlin, Gary P. Gillum, and Mark L. Grover, *Inter-American Review of Bibliography* 32, no. 1(1982):58.
11. Juan R. Freudenthal, review of *South American Indian Narrative: Theoretical and Analytical Approaches: An Annotated Bibliography*, by Susan A. Niles, *American Reference Books Annual* 13(1982):579–80.
12. The earlier titles that link up with HAPI are: Pan American Union, Columbus Memorial Library, *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1929–1960*, 8 vols. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1962); *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1961–1965*, 2 vols. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1968); and *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1966–1970*, 2 vols. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1980).
13. Barbara Valk, "Report of the HAPI Workshop, Saturday, July 2, 1983, San José, Costa Rica," (Los Angeles, 1983), pp. 2–3.
14. I have had the opportunity to work with a preprint copy of the 1975–1981 *Thesaurus* that will only be distributed to indexers.
15. See n. 6 above.
16. Antonio Rodríguez-Buckingham, review of *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliogra-*

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*phies, 1975–1979: Social Sciences and Humanities*, by Haydée Piedracueva, *American Reference Books Annual* 14(1983):158. The two basic works by Arthur E. Gropp are *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1968); and *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies Published in Periodicals*, 2 vols. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1976). The two previous supplements are Arthur E. Gropp, *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies: Supplement* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971); and Daniel Raposo Cordeiro, *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies: Social Sciences and Humanities* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1979).