

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY SERVICES TO HISPANICS

ASSIGNMENT #3
Foundations
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May 8, 1985

In the Megatrends assignment, one of the implications which I cited was that in order for libraries in the Southwest to adequately serve their respective populations, they will have to begin to better serve the needs of the ever-growing Hispanic population within that region. This bibliography consists of a number of articles which address the issue of increased service to the Hispanic and Spanish-speaking people of the American southwest.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aveny, Brian and Pisano, Vivian. "Hispanex: Serving Libraries Serving Hispanics," Wilson Library Bulletin, v.59, n.7, March, 1985, pp453-455.

This article provides an overview of the services offered by the Hispanic Information Exchange, better known as Hispanex. As a non-profit organization, Hispanex attempts to support libraries in their efforts to meet the information and cultural needs of the Hispanic population in the U.S. The article describes the history of the organization and then discusses in detail some of the more important services which Hispanex provides. These include: 1) current and retrospective bilingual cataloging services, 2) publication of Lector, a review journal created to support library selection activities, 3) cooperative acquisitions services for Spanish and Latin American materials, 4) publication of materials relevant to the Spanish-speaking population.

Cornue, Deborah. "Organizing Spanish Library Services: BPLG & REFORMA," Lector, v.1, n.3, pp.8-9.

This article describes two organizations, Bibliotecas Para La Gente (Libraries for the People), and REFORMA, otherwise known as the National Association of Spanish-Speaking Librarians. BPLG, an organization out of the San Francisco bay area has been in existence since the mid-70s and has provided workshops at various ALA conferences, and has also produced bibliographies of materials of interest to the Hispanic people. REFORMA, on the other hand, is an organiza-

tion^{which} has been in existence since 1971, and which promotes quality library service to all Spanish-speaking people in the U.S. Its activities include lobbying for funding for Spanish collections and the presentation of scholarships to Latino library science students. It is also an affiliate of ALA and has presented conferences at ALA conventions. It now has seven regional chapters and produces a newsletter.

Dyer, Esther and Robertson-Kozan, Concha. "Hispanics in the U.S.: Implications of Library Service," School Library Journal, v. 29, no. 8, April, 1983, pp. 27-29.

Using 1980 census data, this article provides a general overview of the demographic characteristics of the Hispanic population in the U.S. It also points out various cultural differences between Hispanics and Anglos which have been identified and studied. Using the information gathered, the authors apply it to the study of how librarians can better understand and hence, better serve this particular group. The authors then describe some of the programs which are now being attempted, such as Proyecto Leer, and what the possibilities and implications are of such projects.

Gomez, Martin. "The Serra Latino Services Project," Lector, v.2 n.2, September/October, 1983, pp. 8-9.

This article describes what the Serra Latino Services Project is, how it came to be, what its goals are. Based in San Diego, SLSP has sought to coordinate library services for the Spanish-speaking for the thirteen public libraries involved in the project. The objectives of the project include increasing awareness of the services offered by libraries, to increase the use of libraries by Latinos, and to purchase more materials of relevance to this group. The article describes these goals and others in detail.

Trujillo, Roberto G. "An Essay on Collection Development and Bibliography of Chicano Literature Published 1980-1984," Lector, v.3 no. 3, July/August, 1984, 20-28.

This is a bibliographic essay which identifies over 450 various works produced about Chicano literature. The author identifies works which are essential to the understanding of the collection of Chicano literature and also identifies where various works are located.

He also provides the names and addresses of vendors which specialize in the ^{sale +} purchase of Chicano publications. The author concludes that the amount of Chicano literature and criticism being produced is scholarly and voluminous, and he provides the bibliography in hopes of getting more libraries to acquire such materials.

"U.S.-Mexico Border Studies Databases: BORDERLINE, CEFNOMEX & the U.S.-Mexico Data Base," Lector, v.2 n. 2, September/October, 1983.

This article describes three different data-bases in the Southwest and Mexico which are geared toward the collection of Hispanic and Spanish materials. BORDERLINE, directed by Barbara Valk, is located at the Latin American Center of the University of California at Los Angeles. The material in the data base covers the Southwestern region and the border area. It also contains over 4,000 items in both Spanish and English. CEFNOMEX is the data base created by El Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de Mexico (The Center of Northern Border Studies), an independent research institution located in Tijuana Mexico. Most of the data in the database is for internal use only, but much of the institutions' public works are available. The U.S.-Mexico Database, developed in 1980 at the UCLA Chicano Studies Department, includes bibliographic and numerical data covering a wide range of subjects of relevance to the U.S. and Mexico. The database contains over 75,000 records.

informative bibliography — but were you only able to locate two articles in mainstream library journals (Wilson + SCS). The Lector journal appears to be a valuable resource — Wonder how many librarians are aware of it?

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