The Bibliography of Newly Developing Areas

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Wheresoever the carcase—i.e. the swelling body of writing about Asia, Africa, and Middle East, and Latin America—is, there will the eagles—i.e., the bibliographers—be gathered together. There is no lack of bibliography for the newly developing areas. Bibliographical serials and monographs, catalogs and reading lists emanate from the countries now emerging into the international political and economic scene, and equally from the nations studying them with a view to influencing their direction. A brief article cannot encompass more than a suggestion of the extent of this bibliographical activity, but it may be useful to outline some of the main patterns followed, and to give a few outstanding examples.

The general over-all picture gives a prominent place to Unesco. Its Department of Cultural Activities in 1950 established an Advisory Committee on Bibliography, has encouraged the formation of National Commissions for Bibliography in many countries, has maintained a steady exchange of correspondence with national representatives, has promoted international conferences, and in chosen spots has provided the direct assistance of advisors and contracts. The first of the Unesco series of bibliographical handbooks, prepared by Knud Larsen, charted National Bibliographical Services, Their Creation and Operation (Paris, 1953). Annual reports on Bibliographical Services throughout the World, based on replies from member states to questionnaires, began in 1951. The first two were prepared by Mlle. L. N. Malelès, the later ones by R. L. Collison. The fourth edition, covering 1954–55 (Paris, June 1957), includes reports from forty-one countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The fifth, for 1956 (Paris, December 1958) contains reports from sixty countries in these three continents,
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less full than the preceding. These volumes, supplemented by the Unesco Bulletin for Libraries and the Bibliographical Newsletter published monthly by the Libraries Division of Unesco, offer the most complete available record of what is happening everywhere in the field of national bibliography. For the countless new bibliographies in science and technology, the Unesco Monthly Bulletin on Scientific Documentation and Terminology is the standard source.

The Unesco Publications Check-List (2d rev. ed., 1958, and supplements) provides a useful record of its own bibliographical publications. Among those of particular import with regard to newly developing areas are Jean Meyriat’s Study of Current Bibliographies of National Official Publications; Short Guide and Inventory (Paris, 1958. 260 p.), and the annual International Bibliography of Political Science, International Bibliography of Economics, International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, International Bibliography of Sociology, all prepared for Unesco by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. On specific topics, the literature of land tenure, of industrialization in underdeveloped countries, of assistance to underdeveloped countries, of health, and of fundamental education have been the subject of bibliographies from Unesco and other United Nations affiliates.

The international lists, which are often based on information submitted by representatives in the Member Nations, may tend to be less compactly organized than bibliographies prepared through intensive study of individual issues by research organizations. Notable examples of the latter in the general field would include the annotated reading list by Arthur Hazlewood, The Economics of “Under-Developed” Areas, published by the Institute of Colonial Studies at Oxford in 1954 and enlarged to almost twice the original size in the second edition (London, Oxford University Press, 1959. 156 p.), the Selected Bibliography on Economic Development and Foreign Aid prepared by Marjorie Hald for the Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif., 1957. 93 p.), and the fifty-odd pages of annotated bibliography included in the study of Capital Formation and Investment in Underdeveloped Areas made for the Ford Foundation by Charles Wolf, Jr. and S. C. Sufrin (Syracuse University Press, 1958, pp. 69-124). A few other works of the same over-all nature are named in a short list of selected references at the end of this paper.

In individual countries, important among desiderata, from their own as well as from the international standpoint, is a current national bib-
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biography—an up-to-date continuing record of new books and pamphlets, documents and serials published within the country. This is usually based on legal deposit of publications in national libraries or Departments of Education. Current national bibliographies suffer under many stages of official delay, and to supplement for immediate information of literary output the lists in journals of the book trade are indispensable—as is, in the United States, the Publishers’ Weekly! In quite a few countries no other sources are as yet available for current material. National bibliographical organizations are also concerned with retrospective national bibliographies, catalogs of library holdings, and union lists of available source materials, especially with regard to scientific and technical documentation.

Significant bibliographical contributions to area study from the West result largely from team research, and are usually of international coverage, at least as to Western languages. Continuing bibliographies of writings concerned with specific areas are carried in or as annual supplements to the journals of such learned societies as the Association for Asian Studies, the Middle East Institute, the Société des Océanistes, the International African Institute, the Hispanic Institute in the United States, and special bibliographical articles often appear in these journals. The departments for area study of the big universities, and individual scholars in these departments, produce impressive bibliographical works. The Library of Congress, the Pan American Union, and other official libraries have prepared many area bibliographies. The interest of the lay reader is recognized in short selective reading lists from libraries and other organizations concerned with public orientation. And of course almost every book-length study of any area or problem includes its own list of references, which in many cases—Wolf and Sufrin above-cited is a good example—is not to be ignored.

In the following region-by-region review, bibliographies of the countries themselves are first considered, then the main outlines of Western study are drawn, without attempt to mention the too numerous individual titles. A few, selected as examples, are listed in the concluding section of references.

In Southern Asia the Unesco drive for development of current national bibliography has become fully operational in only two countries, Indonesia and India. The Indonesia monthly, Berita Bulanan, published by the National Bibliographical Center in Djakarta, led the way, having been begun in January 1953; it is a comprehensive record
of works in all languages published within the country. The new India National Bibliography, launched by the National Library in Calcutta in the fourth quarter of 1957, after a small preliminary fascicule, is one of the notable recent achievements of the library world. Modeled on the British National Bibliography, the third issue, April-June 1958 (listed as Vol. 1, no. 2) has almost three hundred pages, designed to comprehend all books and periodical publications of India in fourteen languages, copies of which are received under legal deposit in the National Library—an annual output of nearly 20,000 publications. The bibliography is in two parts, the first of unofficial works, the second of government publications, each with decimal classification, colon classification numbers, and indexes by author, title, and subject. Official documents of India are recorded separately in a monthly list of Government of India Publications, emanating from the Manager of Publications of the Republic of India in New Delhi. The Parliament of India Secretariat has also a monographic List of Publications (Periodical or ad hoc) Issued by Various Ministries of the Government of India, the third edition of which was compiled to March 1957 (New Delhi, 1958. 282 p.). The Indian Ministry of Education and Scientific Research issues its own catalog of publications, and in its Education Quarterly analyzes the contents of twenty or more Indian periodicals in the educational field.

Thailand has no national bibliography, though its National Library has perhaps shown a beginning of interest in issuing a List of Thai Government Publications covering the years 1954–56 (Bangkok, 1957. 32 p.). In Burma, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, lists of books published within the country appear only as registered in occasional issues of the government gazettes. Pakistan has an active Bibliographical Working Group, which has published, among other works on library matters, A Guide to Periodical Publications and Newspapers of Pakistan, by A. Moid and A. H. Siddiqui (Karachi, 1953. 60 p.). For Southern Viet-Nam there is a recent bibliography compiled by C. G. Ambekar of the E.C.A.F.E. (United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) Library in Bangkok, Viet-Nam: a Reading List (Dec. 1958. 42 p.). It is confined to what is actually available in the library, books, pamphlets, and periodicals, and though it includes a number of official publications of Viet-Nam, the majority of the references come from outside the country. A new Bibliographie du Laos, by Thao Kéne, has been issued by the Comité Littéraire in Vientiane (1958. 68 p.).
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ographies on Cambodia, and New Guinea emanate from the West or New Zealand. The Philippines sent no report to Unesco as to bibliographical services in 1954–55. In 1955, however, an Index to Philippine Periodicals was undertaken by the Inter-Departmental Reference Service in Manila, and two annual cumulations have appeared (Vol. 2, Oct. 1956-Sept. 1957, 670 p.). A Bibliographical Society has been formed, and its chairman, C. O. Houston, contributed a seventy-page “Philippine Bibliography” to the April 1955 number of the Journal of East Asiatic Studies published by the University of Manila. (Unfortunately this writer has only the reference and is unable to describe the bibliography.) A new monthly list of Philippine Government Publications was started in 1958 by the Bureau of Public Libraries in Manila. The Unesco National Commission in Manila has issued a list of Publications of Educational Institutions and Organizations in the Philippines (1954. 47 p.). The Library of Congress has received the first volume of what is presumably a retrospective Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Social Sciences, compiled by A. G. Hufana and R. V. Diaz (Quezon City, 1956. Vol. I. Economics. 525 p.). Bibliographies of the islands of the Pacific come from outside the area (Hawaii as an American state is left out of this consideration), as do also those for Afghanistan. In the Unesco survey for 1956 there is a full report from the U.S.S.R. which includes mention of “chronicles” of books and articles published in the Soviet Republics of Asia.

Scientific interests are to the fore in Southern Asia and with the help of Unesco Field Science Cooperation Offices, a number of national centers have been set up for documentation. Lists of scientific and technical publications have been coming out since 1949; they are now united in the quarterly Bibliography of Scientific Publications of South and Southeast Asia (Vol. 2, no. 1, April 1956), compiled jointly by the Unesco Science Cooperation Offices in New Delhi and Djakarta, and published by the Indian National Science Documentation Centre (I.N.S.D.O.C.) in New Delhi. I.N.S.D.O.C. acts as a national commission for bibliography, publishing a semi-monthly list of Current Scientific Literature which analyzes contents of leading scientific and technical journals of the world with a particular view to the expanding needs of the region. A new quarterly, Indonesian Abstracts: Abstracts on Current Scientific Indonesian Literature, is being undertaken by the Council for Sciences of Indonesia in Djakarta (Vol. 1, no. 1, July 1958). There has recently appeared a Regional
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Bibliography of Social Science Publications: Indonesia, by R. Pamuntjak, published by the National Bibliographic Centre of the Ministry of Education and Culture. In Pakistan a Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre was formed with Unesco advice in 1956-57, and by 1959 has prepared about sixty special bibliographies. The former Unesco South Asia Science Co-operation Office in New Delhi, which began an annual volume of South Asia Social Science Abstracts in 1952, moved to Calcutta and became the Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia. It issues an annual Social Science Bibliography: India, which with No. 6, 1957, published in 1958, became India and Pakistan; in future volumes it plans to expand still further its geographical coverage. The ends of economic development are stressed in the semi-annual Asian Bibliography published by the Library of E.C.A.F.E. in Bangkok (Vol. 7, Jan.-June 1958, 46 p.).

In the Far East, a comprehensive national bibliography of Communist China, Ch'üan kuo hsin shu mu (National Bibliography of New Books) was launched with an annual volume in 1950. Put out by the Publications Bureau of the Central Government in Peiping, its frequency has varied; it was monthly in 1954 and 1955, had twenty-one issues in 1958, and is currently reported to be appearing three times a month. Cumulative volumes, Ch'üan quo tsung shu mu (Comprehensive National Bibliography) have been issued for 1949-54 and 1955, 1956 and 1957. There is also a current index to materials appearing in important newspapers and journals, entitled Ch'üan kuo chu yao pao k'an tsâu liao so yin, published monthly by the Shanghai Municipal Library of Periodicals.

The only extensive record of publication in Free China since the establishment of the National Government in Formosa in 1949 is the two-volume Chung hua min kuo ch'u pan t'u shu mu lu (National Bibliography of the Republic of China), compiled by the National Central Library in Taipei in 1955 and published in the third series of the Citizens' Library of Fundamental Knowledge. The list, classified by disciplines, contains some 5,000 titles of works in the Library under legal deposit, covering the years 1949-54 and 1955. The compilation for 1956 has not yet been reported, but the National Central Library has compiled a retrospective bibliography on Chinese civilization and has issued a list in English, Selected Bibliography of the Republic of China (Taipei, 1957, 59 p.). The latter names about 1,200 works published in Formosa since 1949, with descriptions in English.
and a useful "Directory of Publishers," with street addresses. The two-volume bibliography includes non-Communist works in Chinese published in Hong Kong. The only other source for that British enclave is the difficult one of the Government Gazette, which carries a "Quarterly Return of Books Registered" (probably not all-inclusive) and occasionally lists official publications in stock at the Government Printer's.

Korea has not yet achieved a national bibliography. The most complete current listing is in the trade journal of the Korean Association of Cultural Publishing, Ch'ulp'an munhua. A cumulative supplement, Ch'ulp'an taegam (Register of Publications) was issued in 1948 and again in 1956. A selective bibliography with text in English describing Korean books and articles useful for study of the country is published in the monthly Asiatic Research Bulletin (No. 1, Dec. 1957) of the Asiatic Research Centre of Korea University in Seoul. A Korean scholar, Jai Chul Lee, edited a Guide to Korean Reference Books, 1910-1958, a 92-page annotated list modeled on Winchell, with text in Korean. It was published by the Yonsei University Library School of the George Peabody College for Teachers. For North Korea the only record available is a small annotated list of books and pamphlets issued monthly by the International Publishing House in Pyongyang, Korean Books, with editions also in Russian, Korean, and Chinese. A good proportion of the works cited are translations of Soviet literature.

The question as to whether Japan should be included in a survey of newly developing areas may perhaps be answered negatively by a glance at the report to Unesco in 1955, which contains an impressive list of the many union catalogs and special subject bibliographies being issued by bibliographical circles in that country. The National Diet Library in Tokyo publishes a weekly current national bibliography with annual cumulation (1958 volume now in print) and monthly supplement of new serial titles, a separate list of government publications, and an index of periodical articles, and a directory of learned periodicals, and other guides to the nation's literature.

From the West there come several important continuing bibliographies for works in many languages relating to Asia. The Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London has issued since 1954 a Monthly List of Periodical Articles on the Far East and South East Asia, with annual cumulations. The Southern Asia Accessions List published by the Orientalia Division
of the Library of Congress (Washington, 1952-+; quarterly, 1952-56, since 1957 monthly) is more limited as to area covered, but more comprehensive in its inclusion of books, pamphlets, and documents as well as periodical material. Classified by country and by subject, it now contains a section of titles in several vernacular languages—Hindi, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Sudanese, and Tagalog. An important serial bibliography for Asia is the annual “Bibliography of Asian Studies” published each September as a fifth number of the Journal of Asian Studies (formerly Far Eastern Quarterly), the organ of the learned body now known as the Association for Asian Studies. This compilation has sections for Asia and the Far East in General, China, Japan, Korea, Central Asia, and Siberia, Southeast Asia and South Asia, providing an extensive international coverage of books and articles in scholarly journals. Source material in Russian and other languages on Soviet Central Asia is listed and reviewed in the quarterly Central Asian Review, the journal of the Central Asian Research Centre in London, in association with the Soviet Affairs Study Group of St. Antony’s College, Oxford.

Bibliographical monographs on Asia have been brought out in considerable numbers by departments and projects of regional studies at universities, libraries, learned institutions, and by individuals in America and abroad. The Human Relations Area Files at New Haven, which provide on 5 x 8 cards (for which microcards are now being prepared) perhaps the most complete record ever attempted of world cultures and institutions, have covered most parts of Asia in their Behavior Science Bibliographies and/or in the bibliographical sections provided in their Country Surveys and other series. The H.R.A.F. programs are sometimes carried out by the Department of Southeast Asia Studies at Yale and comparable departments in other universities. There are institutes—for instance the Institute of Pacific Relations—which have made a point of preparing short selected reading lists for a wide public. Bibliographies from abroad run along parallel lines, coming from England, France, Germany, and from behind the Iron Curtain. It is noteworthy that Japan has made contributions to Asian bibliography, and that scholars have gathered lists of material in Russian as well as Oriental languages. The titles given as examples at the end of the paper are necessarily restricted to a sampling from recent years.

In the Middle East, the Turkish national bibliography long antedates Unesco. It is Türkiye bibliyografyası, begun as a monthly in 1928
by the Ministry of Education and compiled by the National Library; since 1934 it has been based on legal deposit. Cumulated decennial volumes have been published for 1928–35 and Part I, “Unofficial Publications,” for 1939–48. In 1951 an Institute of Bibliography of the National Library was formed, and began a monthly index of articles in Turkish periodicals, Türkiye makaleler bibliografyası. The Institute in 1955 took over publication also of the Türkiye bibliografyası. In Israel the Jewish National and University Library presents the national bibliography of the country in its distinguished bibliographical quarterly, Kirjath Sepher (Jerusalem, 1924–+) which carries articles of bibliographical interest and a long bibliography including, besides national output, works on Israel, Judaica, and Hebraica published throughout the world.

An approach to official national bibliography in the United Arab Republic is made in two serials, Al-Nashrah al-thaqāfyyah al-Misriyyah (Egyptian Cultural Bulletin; until 1956, Cultural Register) published quarterly by the Ministry of Education and including a listing of new publications, and in the Accessions List of the National Library in Cairo, Nashrat dar al-kutub al-Misriyyah, issued since 1948, and covering a wide field of new literature from all Arab countries. National bibliographical commissions formed under Unesco inspiration have not as yet undertaken continuing bibliographies for their respective countries. In Cairo the Unesco Middle East Science Cooperation Office helped in 1954 with the establishment of a Scientific and Documentation Centre which in 1957 was converted into a division of the National Research Centre of Egypt. Since 1955 it has published an annual Classified List of Egyptian Scientific Papers, which now appears as Part II of the Documentation Bulletin of the National Research Centre, and is a short list of abstracts of scientific papers published in Egypt and other parts of the Arab world.

Iran has an unofficial bibliographical publication, the monthly Ketābhaie māh (Livres du mois) issued by the Publishers’ Association in Teheran. The 1954–55 and 1956 reports of Iran to Unesco mention a current national bibliography of Iran, compiled annually by Iraj Afshar of Teheran University; the first edition, for 1954–55, issued as a supplement to the review of Iranian studies, Farhangūé Iran Zamine, of which Afshar is director, the second published by the Librairie Ibn-e-Sina (Tehran, 1956. 80 p.). Neither edition has reached the Library of Congress. Jamal Mouhasseb of the American University of Beirut attempted in 1956 to begin a continuing bibli-

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ography for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, Al Maktaba, and three half-yearly issues appeared, carrying selective annotated lists of seventy or more items. It is sad to report that no word has been heard of the project since 1957. As to special bibliographies in the Near East, the Economic Research Institute of the American University of Beirut compiled A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Economic Literature on the Arabic Speaking Countries of the Middle East (Beirut, Gedeon Press, 1954. 199 p.), which has had at least two annual supplements. Two volumes of a Selected Bibliography of Articles Dealing with the Middle East, 1939–50 and 1951–54, have been published by the Economic Research Institute of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

In the West, study of the Middle East is carried on by many learned institutions, prominent among which is the Middle East Institute in Washington. Its quarterly Middle East Journal is among the most useful library tools for the region, containing a chronology of events in the area, a long section of reviews of all notable books, and a classified “Bibliography of Periodical Literature.” The Institute has also published a number of bibliographical monographs and for two years, 1955 and 1956, prepared an annual survey of Current Research on the Middle East. This unfortunately has not been continued. The international listing of periodical material, books and pamphlets concerned specially with Israel, but extended to the whole Middle Eastern region, Palestine and Zionism, published since 1946 by the Zionist Archives and Library in New York, now covers literature of the year 1956 (1958, 181 p.). The anthropologist Henry Field has produced four increasingly extensive volumes of Bibliography of Southwestern Asia (Coral Gables, Fla., University of Miami Press, 1953–57), the last comprising over 12,000 titles in thirty-two languages, divided between anthropogeography and natural history. A continuing bibliography for the Soviet Middle East appears in the Caucasian Review, published twice a year by the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R. in Munich. It covers Georgia, the Caucasus, Azerbaidjan, and Armenia, and is supplemented by occasional bibliographical articles or annexes relating to these regions.

The note on Africa in a Library of Congress study of Current National Bibliographies made in 1954 speaks of the lack of any such concept in Africa, the paucity of publication in the independent nations, the merging of publishing effort with that of the mother country in dependent areas, and the ephemeral nature of literature in the vernaculars. The situation still holds, although Collison for his 1956
Unesco survey received answers from fourteen African countries. That from Kenya in 1954–55 puts a typical case succinctly:

No list of publications issued is kept, and the quick growth and death of vernacular items would make the task difficult.

The Government Printer publishes lists of current publications in the Official gazette. The 1951 List of government publications has not been brought up to date.

It is questionable whether the Union of South Africa should be included in a study of newly developing areas as regards its bibliographical services. A welcome development should, however, be noted. For twelve years the South African Public Library carried a classified list of new publications from and about the Union in its Quarterly Bulletin (Cape Town, 1946+). Last year the list reached such proportions that it was decided to make it a separate national bibliography, Africana Nova, to appear quarterly. There were two issues for 1958, No. 1 in September, No. 2 in December. The first includes a list of publishers, the second has an author index as well. The South African Public Library publishes also an Index to South African Periodicals, and over a period of years has produced many bibliographic monographs, notably the useful Bibliography of African Bibliographies (revised ed., limited to Africa South of the Sahara, 1955, 169 p.). In the rest of Africa South of the Sahara there is one, and only one, successful effort toward current national bibliography—the excellent catalog, Nigerian Publications, published annually by the Library of University College in Ibadan (1950–52+). The Library issued a comprehensive List of Nigerian Periodicals and Newspapers, 1950–1955 in 1956, and is reportedly at work on a large retrospective bibliography. A huge work of the retrospective nature has been prepared for the British island colony of Mauritius by its Chief Archivist, A. Toussaint: Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502–1954, covering the Printed Record, Manuscripts, Archivalia and Cartographic Material (Port Louis, Printed by Esclapion for the Archives Dept. of Mauritius, 1956, 884 p.), with annual supplements.

In North Africa, the national literary output in French is combined with listings of writings about the countries in most bibliographies. For Tunisia an annual bibliography appears in one number of the literary review IBLA. A comprehensive list of official documents of the Protectorate, Récapitulation des périodiques officiels parus en Tunisie de 1881 à 1955, by Hélène Pilipenko and Jean Rous-
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set de Pina, was published by the National Library (Tunis, 1956. 108 p.). In Morocco, the journal Hespéris includes reviews of new books and occasional bibliographies. Also the Bibliothèque Générale et Archives in Rabat puts out a mimeographed fortnightly, Informations bibliographiques marocaines, comprising a listing of books, pamphlets, periodical and newspaper articles relating to Morocco, and published for the most part outside the country. For Arabic literature of White Africa, the most complete source seems still to be the Accessions List of the Egyptian National Library above-mentioned. Special bibliographies for Saharan studies come from research institutions in Algiers.

The coordinated scientific documentation for Africa South of the Sahara represented by the publications of C.C.T.A. and C.S.A. (Commission for Technical Documentation in Africa South of the Sahara, and Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara) has not included general bibliographies, though some of the C.C.T.A. affiliates issue bibliographical bulletins in their subject fields, e.g., African soils, or trypanosomiasis research.

The surge of Western attention to Africa is well reflected in a growing number of bibliographies from Europe and America. The International African Institute in London has taken the lead in this respect, with the long classified list of new publications that has been carried in its quarterly journal, Africa, since Vol. 2 in 1929, and with the special quarterly African Abstracts, begun in 1950 with support from Unesco. The Institute in 1958 started publication of a long-awaited cumulative list, the Africa Bibliography Series, based on its bibliographical card index and prepared by the librarian, Ruth Jones. The first two sections, West Africa, and North-East Africa, were available by March 1959. The Institute sponsored a significant Select Annotated Bibliography of Tropical Africa, compiled by specialists under the direction of Daryll Forde for a Twentieth Century Fund survey (New York, 1956. ca. 500 p.). The Library of Congress prepared a selective annotated list for general use, Introduction to Africa, in 1952, and has supplemented it for writings of 1951–56 with Africa South of the Sahara and North and Northeast Africa (both in 1957). It has issued also a world list of serials and institutes publishing serially, Information and Research on Africa: Continuing Sources (revised edition, Washington, 1957). A continuing bibliography of the Belgian possessions, compiled by Theodore Heyse, has been published in the series, Cahiers Belges et Congolais, since 1946 (latest, Documenta-
tion générale sur le Congo et le Ruanda-Urundi, 1955–1958, Brussels,
Van Campenhout, 1958. 84 p.). A list of special interest for the ques-
tion of economic development is that of the International Labour
Office Library in Geneva, Africa (Bibliographical Contributions no.
16, 1958. 97 p.). A few other lists are named in the references.

For Latin America, in the bibliographical picture there loom large,
separately and jointly, the influences of Unesco and of the Organ-
ization of American States. The most recent conspicuous bibliogra-
phical guide for the region is a Directory of Current Latin American
Periodicals prepared by the Pan American Union on Unesco con-
tract (Washington, 1959. 266 p.). The Central American and Carib-
bean Pilot Seminars on Bibliography, sponsored by Unesco and co-
operated in by O.A.S. (1st, Havana, 1955; 2d, Panama City, 1958)
have led to the notable regional enterprise of the Bibliografía de
Centro América y del Caribe, which is now being prepared under
the direction of Fermín Peraza Sarausa and published by the Agru-
pación Bibliográfica Cubana in Havana, of which he is the head. One
edition has appeared, for the year 1956 (printed for the Agrupación
in Madrid, 173 p.). This serves as the combined national bibliogra-
phies—books, pamphlets, documents, and serials—of Panama, Costa
Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Dominican
Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. At the Panama Seminar
it was recommended that Mexico be included in the next edition, that
the Argentina Bibliographical Group work out a joint national list
for Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, and take steps to-
ward forming a group to publish a regional current bibliography for
Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. The Agrupación
Bibliográfica Cubana issues also a news bulletin regarding its work,
Boletín informativo de la Bibliografía. For both, Unesco provides a
measure of direct sponsorship. Another joint regional enterprise is
that of the Caribbean Commission, which instituted in 1951 the Cur-
rent Caribbean Bibliography, a list of publications of the Caribbean
territories of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United
States. It is published in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; the latest to have
appeared, Vol. 6, for the year 1956, in 1957.

The most comprehensive over-all continuing bibliographies of Latin
America are published in the United States, with the collaboration
of representatives in the countries concerned. The Handbook of Latin
American Studies, an annotated guide representing a wide selection
of significant new writing on Latin America in Spanish, Portuguese,
French, English, and other languages, has been prepared annually by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress since 1935 (published now by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville). Vol. 21, to appear in the summer of 1959, covers materials chiefly from the years 1955–58. The Hispanic Foundation, in collaboration with the Slavic Division, is also about to issue an interesting bibliography of some 3,000 titles, Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945–1958. The Hispanic Institute at Columbia University includes in its quarterly Revista hispánica moderna (1934+) a "Bibliografía hispanoamericana," which is a selective classified list of books and periodical articles from the United States, Latin America, and Europe. The Pan American Union, secretariat of the Organization of American States, publishes an Inter-American Review of Bibliography (1951+, quarterly) which reports on Latin American bibliographical activities and carries a listing of current publications, and, specially useful, of the documents of the O.A.S. The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union has for many years issued its important accessions list and a Bibliographic Series of lists on special topics relating to Latin America.

A country by country survey of bibliographical work in Latin America reveals interest and intent almost everywhere, with achievement somewhat lagging. The interest precedes Unesco, having been aroused in a series of Inter-American Conferences from the beginning of the century, and particularly at the Seventh Conference in Montevideo in 1933, which arranged for an Inter-American Conference on Bibliography in Mexico City in 1935. Since the entrance of Unesco on the scene, practically all countries of Central and South America report the setting up of National Commissions for Bibliography. National bibliographies have been long established in several countries, but are apt to be slow in appearing, so that it is not unusual for their records of current publications to be three or more years behind the times. Argentina's Boletín bibliográfico nacional, begun in 1937, is now issued by the Dirección Nacional de Cultura in Buenos Aires (no. 32, in 1954). Brazil has the Boletín bibliográfico of the Biblioteca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro, which made a fitful start from 1918–21, and has been reissued since 1951 (no. 6 in 1957). The Bibliografia brasileira of the Instituto Nacional do Livro, which is housed in the National Library, in part duplicates the Boletín bibliográfico, but is less comprehensive. In Cuba the Anuario bibliográfico cubano, carried on since 1937, is kept fairly current (latest for 1955).
Peru’s *Anuario bibliográfico peruano* (1943+), edited by the librarian of the National Library, Alberto Tauro, is comprehensive but delayed (1951–52 volume, Lima, 1956). The Library of the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras published an *Anuario bibliográfico puertorriqueño* for the years 1948–52, but this is now suspended, as Puerto Rico is represented in the new *Bibliografía de Centro América y del Caribe*. The national bibliography of Uruguay, *Anuario bibliográfico uruguayo*, published by the Biblioteca Nacional in Montevideo with the legal deposit as base, came out for 1946 and 1947, then was suspended; however an active National Bibliographical Commission is now at work, and there are hopes for revival of the bibliography. The Biblioteca Nacional of Costa Rica in San José began its annual *Boletín bibliográfico* as a typed list in 1940; it is now a regular publication, the editions for 1954 and 1955 having been reported to Unesco in 1956.

These serials antedate the Unesco effort to encourage national bibliography, which has been operative in certain other enterprises. In Colombia the Instituto Caro y Cuervo in Bogotá, headquarters of the National Bibliographical Group, has produced an impressive *Anuario bibliográfico colombiano* compiled by R. P. Ortiz, covering the years 1951–56 (Bogotá, 1958. 334 p.). This was preceded by a useful monograph by G. G. Jaramillo, *Bibliografía de bibliografías colombianas* (Bogotá, 1954. 192 p.), prepared at the Biblioteca Nacional, and looking toward an undertaking in retrospective bibliography. El Salvador printed a short list of officially registered monographic publications at the end of the literary review of the Biblioteca Nacional, *Anaqueles* (latest in 1955). An important retrospective *Bibliografía salvadoreña*, containing entries for about 6,000 publications from or on El Salvador, 1830–1954, was published by the Library in 1957. For Mexico the official current record, “Bibliografía mexicana,” which appears in the monthly periodical of the Ministry of Education, *El libro y el pueblo*, is rather less full than the lists in two trade journals from Mexico City, the *Boletín bibliográfico mexicano* or Porrúa Hnos, and *Mirador*. Venezuela has at present no national bibliography, and for record of current publication a booktrade journal, *Viejo y raro* (Caracas, 1955+) must be depended on. Chile and Paraguay have as yet no national bibliographies or even National Commissions, though in Chile the Biblioteca Nacional published an *Anuario de publicaciones periódicas chilenas* (Santiago, 1953. 79 p.) and is giving assistance to a Santiago trade list, *Revista bibliográfica chilena* (1956+). The
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national librarian of Haiti, Max Bissainthe, working with cooperation from various institutions including the Library of Congress, brought out in 1951 a huge retrospective *Dictionnaire de bibliographie haitienne* (Washington, Scarecrow Press, 1951. 1,052 p.). In listing monographic material and periodicals he goes back before the independence of the island in 1804 to the beginnings of literature from or about Haiti and Santo Domingo, and for Haiti after 1804 through 1949. Supplements for the years 1950–56 have been published in *Conjonction*, the review of the Institut Français d'Haiti in Port-au-Prince (latest, July 1957).

Besides national bibliographies, the interest in scientific documentation has been fostered by Unesco. A Unesco Science Cooperation Office was established in Montevideo in 1946–47, and for three years prepared an extensive *List of Scientific Papers Published in Latin America* (Montevideo, 1947–50). Since then it has published a *Boletín*, a series of country surveys of Latin American scientific institutions and scientists, and special subject catalogs. In 1950 Mexico was given a contract by which its Secretariat and the Unesco Department of Technical Assistance organized a regional scientific documentation center for the Latin American countries, which began a *Boletín bibliográfico* in 1952. In 1954 Unesco withdrew, and the center was officially established as the Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica de México; it now acts as a coordinating agency between scientific circles in Latin America and those in the rest of the world, receiving almost three thousand scientific and technical periodicals, which are abstracted in the monthly *Boletín*. There is also produced in Mexico a valuable *Bibliografía económica de México*, now published by the Departamento de Estudios Económicos of the Bank of Mexico. It had been begun by a scholar at the National School of Economics in the University of Mexico, José Bullejos, with *Diez años de literatura económica: bibliografía básica sobre la economía de México, 1943–1953* (México, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, 1955. 162 p.). The second volume, for 1954 and 1955, was brought out by the Bank of Mexico in 1957, and since then the publication has taken the form of a small quarterly list of books and articles in Spanish and English.

The Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação in Rio de Janeiro, organized by a decree of February 27, 1954, brings out significant compilations, among them serial bibliographies of chemistry, mathematics and physics, and social sciences. The Brazilian National
Commission for Bibliography is reported by Unesco to be undertaking to standardize the form of entries for names of Brazilian authors—a consummation devoutly to be wished in a country where father’s or mother’s name is assumed at will. The Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos issues a quarterly Bibliografia brasileira de educação (Rio de Janeiro, 1954+). A monographic publication by Waldemiro Bazzanella, Estratificação e mobilidade social no Brasil, fontes bibliográficas, published by the Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Educacionais (Rio de Janeiro, 1956, 116 p.), is another list of special interest for development studies.

A few contributions to Latin American bibliography published in the United States and Europe are listed in the concluding section of references.

Selected References*

General


Viet, Jean: Assistance to Under-Developed Countries; an Annotated Bibliog-

*Titles mentioned in the text are not repeated in this sampling of recent bibliographies.
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Asia


Other short reading lists published by the Institute are: Books on Southeast Asia, by J. F. Embree (4th rev. ed. by Bruno Lasker, 1956); Pakistan; a Selected Annotated Bibliography, by G. L. Abernethy (1957); South Asia, a Selected Bibliography on India, Pakistan, Ceylon, by Patrick Wilson (1957); What to Read on Vietnam, compiled by staff members of the Vietnam project, Michigan State University (1959).


Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Conn. Behavior Science Bibliographies. (series)


Other H.R.A.F. studies in the Country Survey Series or prepared as Sub-contractor's monographs at a number of universities, are available for most countries of Asia and the Middle East. They generally contain useful bibliographies.


O'Reilly, Patrick: Bibliographie méthodique, analytique et critique de la
HELEN F. CONOVER


In the same series by Sharma, no. 2 is *Jawaharlal Nehru; a Descriptive Bibliography* (1955. 421 p.), and no. 3 is *Vinoba and Bhoodan* (1956), 92 p.


Middle East


In the H.R.A.F. Country survey series, studies including bibliographies are available for Egypt and Iran, and Subcontractor’s monographs for Eastern Arabia, Saudi Arabia, Southern Arabia, and Iraq.

Africa


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Lavanoux, Maurice. A Selected, Annotated Bibliography on Africa. Liturgical Arts, Apr. 1959: 3-39. (Supplement to nos. 3 and 4 of Vol. 26)


Latin America


Bibliographical article by the librarian of the Pan American Union.


