THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RETROSPECTIVE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

A CASE STUDY OF EL SALVADOR

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A DISSERTATION

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SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

BY

IVAN E. CALIMANO, B.S., M.L.S.

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DENTON, TEXAS

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TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY
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25 November 1996

To the Associate Vice President for Research
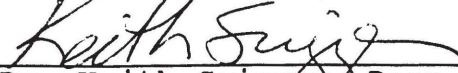and Dean of the Graduate School:

I am submitting herewith a dissertation written by Iván E.
Calimano entitled "The development of a retrospective
national bibliography: A case study of El Salvador." I have
examined the final copy of this dissertation for form and
content and recommend that it be accepted in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy, with a major in Library Science.

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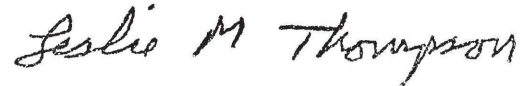Dr. Evelyn L. Curry, Major Professor

We have read this dissertation
and recommend its acceptance:

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Dr. Ketty Rodríguez

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Dr. Frank A. Longoria

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Dr. Keith Swigger, Dean

Accepted

_____
Associate Vice President for Research
and Dean of the Graduate School

DEDICATION

Con todo mi amor a mi querida madre Carmen Lillian, quien sin su ayuda no hubiese terminado; y a la memoria de mi inolvidable hermana Carmen y mi abuela mamá Fela quienes desde el cielo estan felices de que haya terminado.

No hay más lindo nombre ni sonido que el tuyo, madre querida, en todo el universo.

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- and to all of you who in someway or another helped me.

¡Un millón de gracias!

ABSTRACT

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RETROSPECTIVE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
A CASE STUDY OF EL SALVADOR

by

Iván E. Calimano
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The purpose of this case study was to provide a descriptive
account of the development of the retrospective national
bibliography of El Salvador. The publishing history of El
Salvador is not as lengthy as that of other countries in
Central America; it dates from 1824 when the printing press
was introduced in the country. Hence, the case study of
retrospective Salvadoran imprints was feasible. The
researcher used as a platform recommendations of the 1977
International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB)
organized by Unesco within the framework of its General
Information Programme in collaboration with the
International Federation of Library Associations and
Institutions (IFLA), and adapts it to the Salvadoran
bibliographic situation. The objective was to create
guidelines for the compilation of the retrospective national
bibliography. The investigator spent approximately seven
months in El Salvador examining its bibliographic
infrastructure (e.g., identifying information and physical

resources, library personnel, etc.). Further steps taken in
the development of the guidelines were: the identification
of a set of international standards for the retrospective
bibliography (e.g., AACR2r, USMARC, etc.); the selection of
a national library collection on which to apply the
standards (i.e., the Gallardo Library in Nueva San
Salvador); the adaptation of the standards to the local
situation; the training of staff to use the international
standards; the cataloging of a subset of documents (2,000
items were processed following the prescribed guidelines);
and recommendations for the actual creation of the
bibliography. Research outcomes have implications for
cooperation among libraries in the country and the
coordination of efforts to share resources. It is up to
Salvadoran authorities and the local library community to
continue this project--from the compilation of the
retrospective bibliography through the eventual publication
of a current national bibliography.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to provide a descriptive
account of the development of the retrospective national
bibliography for the country of El Salvador. This nation,
the smallest of the Central American republics and the
second most populous state in the region, became independent
in 1821. Even though the printing press was brought to the
New World as early as the sixteenth century, it was not
until 1824, two centuries after its introduction in Mexico,
that the printing press was brought to El Salvador. The
establishment of the printing press, used first as an
instrument for the conversion of the Indians to
Christianity, later became pivotal in the struggle for
independence of the Spanish American colonies. In El
Salvador, after its introduction, the press signified an
enormous step in the cultural, political, and social life of
the country.

The publishing history of El Salvador is not as lengthy
as that of other nations in the isthmus (take Mexico for
example). Historians have argued for years about the
controversy surrounding the date of the first book published
in El Salvador. It is believed that *El puntero apuntado con*

apuntes breves was published in El Salvador in 1641 by Juan de Dios del Cid, a Franciscan monk. José Luis Reyes M. (1960) and López Vallecillos (1987) discussed this in detail. Beaudiquez (1986) and others stress the fact that the retrospective national bibliography begins on the date of the introduction of the printing press in the country (i.e., when the first book is printed).

It was not until the nineteenth century that the printing press was actively used in El Salvador when the first newspaper, *El Semanario Político Mercantil*, was printed. This rudimentary press was acquired by means of a "popular collection [of money]" by José Matías Delgado (López Vallecillos 1987, 59). The first output from the early printing press in El Salvador was *hojas sueltas, sermones y pequeños folletos para la enseñanza religiosa* (fliers, sermons and small pamphlets for religious education) as well as *numerosas hojas sueltas, casi todas de carácter político* (plenty of fliers, mostly of a political nature) (López Vallecillos 1987, 59).

Other early imprints from El Salvador were from *impresores y tipografías* (printers and print shops) such as Dutriz Hnos., Imprenta Moderna, Funes y Ungo, etc. (López Vallecillos 1987, 59-61). In San Salvador, the capital, the first printing press appeared in 1841. Basio Porras purchased it in Guatemala and brought it back to El Salvador

(López Vallecillos 1987, 59). When it arrived in the capital city, it was received *a los acordes de vítores ensordecedores, repique de campanas y estallido de cohetes y bombas* (with loud cheers, bell tolls, and firecrackers) (Lardé y Larín 1981, 87). It was installed at the old city hall and placed under the directorship of Miguel José de Castro (Lardé y Larín 1981, 87). The *Imprenta del Estado* (State printing office), later the *Imprenta Nacional* (government printing press) was established in 1843 and used to print *El Constitucional* (The Constitutional) in 1875 and later the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette). Toward the end of the nineteenth century, there were several *tipografías e imprentas* (printshops) of importance. The output of these was mostly newspapers. There are no statistical reports on the number of items published in El Salvador since the introduction of the press. Today, the total publishing output statistics of El Salvador, along with other countries in Latin America, is available from Unesco and other organizations such as the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM). The statistics given in these publications cover recent years and do not include publishing growth patterns.

This researcher assumed that because El Salvador has a short publication history, the creation of a retrospective national bibliography was feasible. Along with the

bibliographic traditions and customs, the identification of published output was limited, thus a manageable bibliography could be assembled. Arteaga (1995) notes that the National Library inventoried the Salvadoran collection in 1989 and found a total of 3,600 titles, in comparison to the holdings at the Gallardo Library of about 5,000 (Bervas-Rodríguez 1995, 255). The count at the National Library reflects the aftermath of the earthquake a few years earlier when the collection had been considerably larger. In order to apply uniform bibliographic standards to the documents to be used as the base for the national bibliography, bibliographic control had to be used to facilitate the identification of the entire published output of the country. This procedure was considered an instrument in the improvement of national bibliographic control (Gorman and Mohney 1984, 2).

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Programme (IFLA/UBCIM) established guidelines for current national bibliographies. These guidelines were also used in the development of retrospective national bibliographies. The pivotal conference for the development of national bibliographies was the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies. Selected recommendations of this conference were taken into account in the present investigation. The

development of a retrospective national bibliography for El Salvador will not only have an impact at the local level but the international exchange of bibliographic information will be enhanced as well.

Statement of the Problem

National bibliographic control should aim at identifying the entirety of a country's published output-- past and present. According to Beaudiquez (1986), the successful application of universal bibliographic control (UBC) to the current national published output would lead one to consider its further application to retrospective bibliographies along similar lines. In El Salvador, the earlier attempts to create a national bibliography never meant more than a listing of items published in several issues of *Anuario bibliográfico salvadoreño* (Salvadoran bibliographic yearbook) or in parts of *Anaqueles*, the official magazine for the National Library (Woodbridge 1983, 332; Beadiquez 1986, 68). In a survey conducted in 1985 and published by IFLA, Bell (1986) stated that no current national bibliography has been traced for El Salvador (p. 102). She also notes that several attempts to create an ongoing current national bibliography have not been successful. The *Boletín bibliográfico* (Bibliographic bulletin) published by the National Library from 1968 to

1970 listed titles published in El Salvador and about El
Salvador. Mention is made in this publication that the
Latin American Bibliographic Foundation, under the direction
of George Elmerdoff, was currently compiling a retrospective
national bibliography for the country (Bell 1986, 103) with
a projected publication date of April 1989. The project,
however, was never completed; the need to continue this work
became increasingly clear, thus providing the basis for the
present investigation.

Significance of the Study

The guidelines developed in this study, based on the
results of the 1977 conference and published in 1978 under
the title *Final report*, will serve as guides to other
countries that are attempting to develop retrospective
bibliographies. Once the *Bibliografía Nacional Salvadoreña*
(El Salvador national bibliography) is compiled, edited and
published, it will meet the needs of researchers who want to
know what books have been written on or about El Salvador
and those published in El Salvador. This project also
represents a contribution to IFLA's UBC program. The
inventory of these documents does not replace the documents
themselves, but every bibliographic list bears witness to
their existence, for the present and the future,
particularly if these documents have disappeared (Beaudiquez

1992, 119). The bibliographic records for which the retrospective national bibliography is created "serve as a reminder and jogs the national memory" (Bell 1992, 10) even if it is a fragment of that memory. The primary function of the retrospective bibliography is the identification of all titles within the national production; it will also act as an archival record of the national imprint.

Definitions

For the purposes of this study, the following working definitions were established. First, the term "national bibliography," though widely discussed is used differently by bibliographers. For purposes of this study, it is defined as "the identification and listing of all published monographs within the boundaries of El Salvador, whether written by a national or not, regardless of the language used" (Calimano 1992, 72). The concept then of national bibliography applied to "retrospective national bibliography," is defined as "one which lists books published in previous years as distinct from a current bibliography which records books recently published" (Harrod 1990, 531). An inventory of the retrospective national bibliography of El Salvador takes into account the present territorial boundaries for two reasons: first, this assumption will allow for a coherent data gathering for

listing the documents published, and second, modern El Salvador is territorially different from colonial times. In this study, all publications published before 1991 will be considered as part of the retrospective national bibliography.

The IFLA/UBCIM Programme, in which the framework for this particular study was derived, has as a major objective to develop a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information, in order to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, bibliographic information on publications issued in all countries. Through UBC it is feasible to establish international bibliographic networks made up of component national parts, all integrated at the international level to form the total system (Anderson 1974, 11; IFLA International Office for UBC 1979, 1). El Salvador and its retrospective bibliography are the component national parts in this program.

Research Questions

The following research questions formed the basis for this case study: What are the historical reasons a bibliography has not been published? What are the steps needed to develop the retrospective bibliography? What will be the workflow and standards to use in the development of

the bibliography? Who will be the people involved in the process and in what capacity will they be used? What kind of cooperative ventures might come out of this project? What will be the outcome of these guidelines?

Limitations

The civil war in El Salvador (1979-1991) that devastated the country's bibliographic resources in the last twelve years have made it difficult to recover publications. Libraries were ravaged during this time. Also, the 1986 earthquake incurred a great deal of damage to the National Library as well as the library of the State University. Private libraries were not as damaged by either the war or the earthquake. Major private libraries needed to be identified in order to have access to materials otherwise extant. Along the same lines, colonial official publications were hard to examine because most were printed in the Kingdom of Guatemala and are in the *Archivo de Indias* (West Indies Archives) in Seville. All colonial documents are considered part of Guatemala's national imprint and not from El Salvador because this country was part of this Kingdom; therefore, items published during this time are not part of the Salvadoran national bibliography.

A trip to El Salvador was planned to view the resources firsthand and to evaluate the extent of the national

imprint. Among the libraries visited were the National Library; public and private major university libraries (mainly the *Universidad Nacional* (State University); the *Universidad Centroamericana* (Central American University)), and private collections.

Because of printing and circulation problems, all the *Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional* (FMLN) materials were difficult to locate thus making their description practically impossible. Krusé and Swedberg (1982) in their research guide pointed out that the information about the FMLN is quite meager and difficult to identify. As they were located, the guidelines were applied to them and included in the bibliography.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

In order to place the development of the national bibliography in a historical context, several historical and political works were consulted. The term "El Salvador" in conjunction with "history," "politics," and "civilization" was used to search library indexes and catalogs. The result was a plethora of journal articles and monographs.

After searching several library catalogs with strong holdings in Central America, prominent authors who have written extensively in this area emerged. Santiago Barberena and José Lardé y Larín are two important researchers. Both have written several histories of the country. For a general background of the country of El Salvador, the study published by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress and edited by Haggerty (1990) proved useful. A review of the bibliography by Woodward (1988) indicated that sources for the historical development of El Salvador were wide and varied. He highly recommended books by Philip L. Russell (1984) and Mario Flores Macal (1983) for competent histories of the country.

The literature on national bibliographies, especially on retrospective national bibliographies, was not found to

be extensive. Searching *Library Literature*, *Library and Information Science Abstracts* and *ERIC* using terms such as "national bibliographies," "retrospective bibliographies," "universal bibliographic control" established that little had been recently published in this area.

Most of the items dealing with retrospective bibliographies or national bibliographies were found in secondary sources such as reference lists from articles published by Dorothy Anderson and Marcelle Beaudiquez. Major contributions on the topic of national bibliography were either published or unpublished papers of IFLA conferences, mostly available in *ERIC*.

The literature on universal bibliographic control was plentiful as Anderson points out in her article published in the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (1984). Recent literature, like the article by Barbara Bell published in 1993 which reviewed the recommendations from the 1977 "national bibliographies" conference, led the researcher to include the mid-1970s in the literature search. Hence, annual reviews from IFLA/UBCIM's Programme were examined in the ALA yearbook. Bibliographies of several relevant items, especially those from Anderson and Beaudiquez, furthered the identification of sources not available through regular indexes. Articles published by Calimano (1992) and Bervas-Rodríguez (1995) were the only

ones identified which dealt exclusively with this research topic.

The present study contributes to the literature on the development of retrospective national bibliographies. The research will hopefully serve as base for other countries or geographic regions to develop their own plans for similar bibliographic projects.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A single, descriptive case study recommended by Yin
(1994) is the focus of this research. A plan of action,
based on the aforementioned research questions, guided the
investigator in structuring the study. The underlying
issues of the study are of national importance in the
formulation of Salvadoran information policy and practice.
The methodology suggested by Yin also provided the cultural
context for examining the questions in the selected country.

The case study will show how the recommendations of the
International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB)
held in 1977 were used to create a set of guidelines for the
planning of El Salvador's retrospective national
bibliography. These recommendations, together with the
foundation laid by Beaudiquez in 1985 and the investigator's
personal experience in El Salvador on a Fulbright
Scholarship, (Calimano 1992) helped to generate guidelines
for the creation of the bibliography. The suggested
guidelines and recommendations can by addressed by
policymakers in the library community in El Salvador. There
was never an intention on the part of the researcher to
actually compile the bibliography.

Chapter four provides the historical background for understanding the reasons a national bibliography was never published. Chapter five describes the retrospective national bibliography within the framework of universal bibliographic control and the International Congress on National Bibliographies.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF EL SALVADOR

The republic of El Salvador is located on the Pacific
coast of the Central American isthmus. Since it was first
conquered by the Spanish in 1524, El Salvador has
experienced long periods of political strife. Today, after
a twelve-year civil war (1979-1991), it remains one of the
most troubled nations in a region plagued by poverty and
social unrest. Long an integral part of the province of
Guatemala, El Salvador had grown in importance in the
eighteenth century as the principal producer of indigo, the
kingdom's leading export. Later, the indigo production was
superseded by coffee and the country gained political
prominence after 1979 when the civil war began.

San Salvador became the largest city in Central America
and remained so until well after independence. The creation
of an intendancy (a colonial administrative unit) in San
Salvador in 1786 provided a degree of administrative
autonomy for the first time and can be seen as the first
step toward Salvadoran nationalism. Calls for
ecclesiastical autonomy followed, as Salvadorans demanded
their own bishop and separation from the diocese of
Guatemala. San Salvador became a hotbed of liberal thought

and action. But even at this point, all books were published either in Guatemala or in Mexico. It is also known that most often administrative documents and official journals were the first documents printed in the New World. The literature of the colonies has been confused with or assimilated in the colonial literature (Beaudiquez 1985).

The chief reason for the political strife in El Salvador is the country's economy. Although El Salvador contains much extremely fertile farmland and has developed more industries than any other country in Central America, most Salvadorans are desperately poor. For centuries, a small percentage of the population has controlled a large percentage of the country's land and wealth, so that a handful of very rich and powerful people have ruled many very poor people. Due to its geographical size and population growth, the people desperately demand a well balanced and managed economy.

1811-1885

Central America's first act of defiance toward Spanish rule took place in San Salvador in 1811. Hoping to help San Salvador achieve independence, a Salvador priest named José Matías Delgado led a revolutionary movement, aided by his nephew, Manuel José Arce. Their actions were inspired by

those of the Mexican priest named Miguel Hidalgo, who was active in Mexico's fight for independence from Spain.

Matías Delgado's attempted revolt failed. He tried again--and failed again--in 1814. But his actions caused people throughout Central America to think and talk even more about the possibility of independence. The freedom of the press promulgated by the *Cortes de Cádiz* (Cádiz Courts) in 1810 produced an intensive use of the printing press to promote the liberal ideas of the time.

When the Central American colonies finally achieved independence from Spain, they did so almost by accident. On the morning of 15 September 1821, the last captain general of Guatemala (which still included all of Central America except Panama) met with his advisors in the government palace in Guatemala City. A rumor soon flew around the city that independence was being discussed at the palace. Crowds gathered in the plaza outside the palace windows. People cheered, sang, and roared their approval. Church bells rang out. Everyone believed that the captain general was about to declare independence.

And so he did. Influenced by his counselors, and perhaps by the roar of the eager crowds outside his windows, the captain wrote out a declaration, signed it, and read it to the public. Since Spain was distracted with political troubles at home, the government was not even going to try

to recapture its former colonies. In San Salvador, on 29 September, a junta under the liberal leadership of José Matías Delgado proclaimed the independence of El Salvador and forced those who favored union with Guatemala or Mexico to leave the city.

The former captain general, unwilling to turn his power over to an elected congress, attempted to join the Central American provinces to the newly formed Mexican empire of General Agustín de Iturbide. San Salvador, however, refused to become part of Mexico, and the Salvadorans, led by Matías Delgado and Arce, declared their independence from Guatemala. Iturbide sent an army under General Vicente Filisola to subdue them, and although they resisted for several months, they finally succumbed in 1822.

In 1823, Iturbide's short-lived Mexican empire collapsed, to the joy of the Salvadorans. Filisola, unable or unwilling to return to Mexico, asked the leaders of the Central American provinces to meet in Guatemala City to plan a new government. Although he hoped that the provinces would ask him to be their ruler, he was disappointed. The leaders met, agreed to form a federation, and ordered the general to depart.

The assembly of leaders, mostly upper-class Creoles, declared themselves a completely independent republic, the *Provincias Unidas del Centro de América* (United Provinces of

Central America). Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa
Rica, and El Salvador were the member states. They drew up
a constitution that called for a federal capital and
president in Guatemala City, and a president in each of the
five states; it also abolished slavery but limited voting to
landowning members of the upper class. The conservatives
retained serious skepticism about the ability of any but the
educated and propertied to govern. Thus, the Congress
elected Manuel José Arce president of the federation.
Despite the optimism for this new form of government, the
real situation in Central America was not conducive to the
success of the sort of a modern, progressive nation that the
framers of the Constitution envisioned. Serious economic
and social problems and divisions stood in the way.

Arce began as a member of the Liberal party, which
supported progress, change, and a redistribution of wealth
and power. The opposing conservatives favored tradition and
wanted wealth and power to remain in the hands of the Church
and a few old families. Conflict between the liberals and
conservatives began when Arce was elected. These problems
continued to trouble the federation for the remainder of the
century.

The population of El Salvador grew from 248,000 in 1820
to 493,000 in 1870 (Woodward 1991, 8). Most were illiterate

peasants or peons with little voice in the future of the country.

The Church played an important part in the liberal-conservative struggle during this period, and also since then. The liberals sought to disestablish it and remove it from political and economic power, while the conservatives cherished it as a defender of their privileges and a vital element in both controlling and securing the support of the masses. Liberals sought to destroy monopolistic control of the economy and to eliminate the *fueros* of the conservatives-ecclesiastical, commercial, university, etc. Education was an issue closely related to the Church controversy, for the liberals favored secular education with mass education as the ultimate goal, while conservatives defended an elitist educational system under the supervision of the Church. Leaders in both parties recognized the need for modernization and rational approach to economic problems.

The main exporter of Salvadoran indigo was the kingdom of Guatemala. Its economy in general was tied to the international economy and that constituted a significant integration of the economy within the kingdom. Then, the rapid decline of Salvadoran indigo production during the first two decades of the nineteenth century brought serious economic dislocation throughout Central America. Locust

plagues, attacks on Spanish shipping, and competition from other indigo-producing areas with better access to European markets contributed to this significant reduction of exports. This situation forced planters in El Salvador and Guatemala to shift to producing foodstuffs, in turn cutting back purchases of livestock and grain from Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Thus, as the colonial period closed, the kingdom was becoming less interdependent and less tied to the international market. This meant reduced living standards at a time when heavy taxes and loan demands by the Spanish government during the Napoleonic Wars were additional burdens on the Central American elite. But the economic hard times were felt not only by the elite. The spread of poverty among the urban poor increased social tensions at the time of independence and helped to provide soldiers for the armies of both sides in the conflicts that followed.

Soon after his election, Arce began to disagree with his party. He joined the Conservatives and tried to rule as a dictator. In response, the liberals of San Salvador rose to challenge the pro-Arce government, touching off a bloody three-year civil war. This lead to a period of political seesawing from liberal to conservative control and back again. The immediate fruits of the civil war were a vindictive policy toward conservative leaders and the

enactment of radical liberal legislation. The belief of several leaders of the 1830s was that Central America could become a modern, progressive republic through enlightened social and economic legislation. Convinced that Spanish colonialism was at the root of their underdevelopment, they sought to destroy Hispanic institutions and to replace them by emulating the apparent success of the United States.

In 1830, a liberal Honduran army led by Francisco Morazán, a leading liberal military figure, defeated the federal forces. Morazán arrived in San Salvador as a victorious liberator, then marched on Guatemala City. Arce resigned his office. He and other leading conservatives were forced to leave the federation, and Morazán became president of the Union.

Morazán's presidency faced other problems: economic and social unrest in San Salvador, a conservative uprising in Honduras, and opposition from the Church. Difficulties within El Salvador contributed to Morazán's decision to move the national capital to San Salvador in 1834 in an attempt to weaken conservative influence. But in 1837, the conservatives managed to make the uneducated peasants and Indians believe that the Liberal government was responsible for an epidemic cholera. Encouraged by the conservatives, the peasants and Indians revolted against the federation, as a result of the new direct head tax. The revolt forced the

suspension of the levy in El Salvador. A charismatic
mestizo named José Rafael Carrera led the revolt and
overthrew the state government of Guatemala. He became
president of Guatemala in 1851, and from 1854 president for
life, a virtual monarch, with authority to designate his
successor. Until his death in 1865, he remained one of the
most powerful caudillos in the hemisphere. He maintained
friendly governments in Honduras and El Salvador by force
and also influenced the politics of Nicaragua and Costa
Rica.

Another part of the liberal program which proved
offensive to the rural masses was the attack on the clergy.
Anticlericalism ran especially high since the Church had
backed the conservative regime of Mariano Aycinena in
Guatemala. Morazán's federal government exiled many anti-
liberal clergy. Following the suppression of the regular
orders and the establishment of religious liberty, the
federal government prevailed on state governments to
continue the assault on the traditional power and privilege
of the clergy. Later the legislature removed education from
church supervision. Further opposition to Liberal
government was provoked by the new judicial system. Trial
by jury was the central feature of the new system, and
almost immediately problems arouse in the countryside, where
illiteracy was general and the deeply entrenched class

structure made trial by jury impracticable. One of Morazán's greatest achievements according to Lardé y Larín (1958) was the introduction of the printing press in all the states of the Federation.

The revolt was the beginning of the end for the United Provinces of Central America. The federal congress, recognizing and feeling these pressures declared on 7 July 1838 that the states were 'sovereign, free and independent political bodies.' By April 1839, all the states except San Salvador had withdrawn from the federation. Still a liberal stronghold, San Salvador clung to the hope of reuniting the federation. But Carrera sent conservative forces into San Salvador from Guatemala, drove the liberals into exile, and inflicted a disastrous defeat on the remnants of Morazán's liberal army in 1840. Morazán returned two years later, reorganized his army in El Salvador with less support than he anticipated and then invaded Costa Rica. Morazán's dreams of revitalizing the federation fell almost immediately before a popular insurgency that rose against him.

Despite continued liberal strength in El Salvador, no leader professing *Morazanista* views could long escape Guatemalan intervention. Following Morazán's defeat in 1840, Carrera placed one of his own officers, Francisco Malespín, in power. The latest command of the military made

him the dominant caudillo in El Salvador and a political force in Nicaragua and Honduras until his assassination in 1846. The strength of liberalism in El Salvador, however, caused Malespín to cooperate with and use liberals.

In 1840, the San Salvador's leaders announced the formation of the Republic of El Salvador, combining the provinces of San Salvador and Sonsonate. As previously mentioned, Carrera appointed Malespín and thus becoming the first president of El Salvador. However, in 1845 the liberals regained control after a bloody civil war but in 1852 the conservatives ruled again until 1860. By 1860 the liberals continued to represent a serious threat only in El Salvador. Central America, although now definitively divided into five sovereign states, was solidly conservative. And the economic interdependence that had begun to develop at the close of the colonial period was finally gone by 1870. It was precisely this year that the *Biblioteca Nacional* (National Library) was founded.

El Salvador's best-known liberal president, General Gerardo Barrios, governed from 1860 to 1863. He founded the nation's first university and its merchant marine service. He also incorporated freedom of religion into the law and promoted agricultural and industrial projects that helped modernize the country. He encouraged the development of the

coffee industry and brought about the official separation of Church and State.

After Barrios' short, progressive presidency, El Salvador alternated between Liberal and Conservative rule throughout the rest of the 19th century. Guatemala tried twice to restore the old federation. In the second attempt, Guatemalan president Justo Rufino Barrios led his so-called federal army into El Salvador. The Salvadorans killed Barrios at the Battle of Chalchuapa on 2 April 1885, and the United Provinces of Central America was finally and completely laid to rest.

1885-1927

One of the most important influences in El Salvador after 1885 was the growth of the coffee industry, introduced to the country in 1840. Coffee quickly surpassed cocoa, indigo, timber, and fruit to become El Salvador's major export product. Coffee plantations provided work for a growing number of peons, British and American companies built railroads to bring the coffee out of El Salvador's interior, and the port of La Union bustled with activity.

Barrios was succeeded by Francisco Dueñas, who proved to be one of the better presidents of the period. He was an efficient administrator. Dueñas increased the educational budget, established the national library (Arteaga 1995, 1;

Lardé y Larín 1958, 37; Russell 1984, 21) and built a network of roads. The *Biblioteca Nacional* (National Library) was established forty-nine years after the declaration of independence. But all this affluence of materialism showed no correlation or regards to the cultural life where all constitutional guarantees were a myth.

In El Salvador, the Liberal reforms were started, after an early failed attempt, by liberal leaders very much influenced by Guatemala, Santiago González (1871-6) and Rafael Zaldívar (1876-85). González placed the National Library under the administration of the *Consejo Superior de Instrucción Pública* (Public Higher Education Council), which included the state university, the *Universidad Nacional* (National University). The official name at the time was *Biblioteca Nacional Salvadoreña* (Salvadoran National Library) which was in use until 1961 when it changed to *Dirección de Bibliotecas y Archivos* (Libraries and Archives Division). It is worth noting that during the González presidency there was freedom of the press and constitutional rights respected. It was under the presidency of Zaldívar that the library at the *Museo Nacional David J. Guzmán* (National Museum David J. Guzmán) was founded.

Zaldívar was toppled by General Francisco Menéndez (1885-90), under whom the liberal process was completed by the constitution of 1886. This was the most stable of all

Central American liberal regimes; there were no civil
struggles from 1898 to 1931.

After 1885, conflicts between Liberals and
Conservatives became less violent and El Salvador gained
some political stability. But power remained in the hands
of a wealthy few because each president chose his successor.
In the cultural order, this period represents the *ciclo
áureo* (golden age), for which stands out some of the most
important, renowned figures in the sciences, arts and
letters of El Salvador such as Santiago I. Barberena and
David J. Guzmán in the sciences; Ireneo Chacon and Alberto
Sánchez in mathematics; the humanists Juan Bertis, Francisco
Antonio Gavidia and Victoriano Rodríguez; the poets Vicente
Acosta and Carlos Arturo Imendia; the historians José
Antonio Cevallos, Alberto Luna and Rafael Reyes, and many
others. It is also clear that the publishing output was on
a par with this cycle.

The *Ministerio de Instrucción Pública* (Public
Instruction Ministry) separated the National Library from
the *Consejo Superior* and the Central Library of the
Universidad de El Salvador (University of El Salvador) in
1887, and made it a part of the Ministry. The National
Library was not officially open until 1888 with its own
building on the campus of the National University. Rafael
Ulloa Palacios was the first director of the National

Library from 1885 to 1892. It was under his administration that the first printed catalog of the library's holdings was prepared. The catalog listed over six thousand titles (Arteaga 1995, 7), not all of them from the national imprint output. At this time, the *Archivo General de la Nación* (National General Archives) was not part of the National Library until later, yet it was a source to published materials in the country. The sad part is that the archive, originally at the *Palacio Nacional* (National Palace), was destroyed by a fire in 1889 and not re-established until 1948.

From 1913 until 1927, the country was governed by the so-called dynasty of the Meléndez-Quiñónez, under three related presidents: Carlos Meléndez (1913-18), Jorge Meléndez (1919-23) and Alfonso Quiñónez Molina (1923-7). Meléndez had to deal with the aftermath of the 1919 earthquake. In the intellectual arena, prominent authors such as Alberto Masferrer, Juan Ramón Uriarte, José Espino, Jorge Lardé, Arturo Ambrogi (later director of the National Library), and others stand out and their materials were published as much in El Salvador as abroad.

The National Library suffered as a result of the 1919 earthquake and repairs were done; Arturo Amborgi was the director at the time. During his directorship, the *Catálogo general alfabético de la Biblioteca Nacional de El Salvador*

(General Alphabetic Catalog of the National Library of El Salvador) was produced (Arteaga 1995, 7). Between 1923 and 1931, Rafael García Escobar was the director of the National Library. During this period, the library published another catalog, the *Catálogo de la Biblbioteca Nacional* (Catalog of the National Library). The most noticeable feature of this catalog is that it was arranged by the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), the first of its kind at the National Library. Arteaga (1995) points out that at least he should be acknowledged for the good intentions of introducing a class system into the National Library. Even though the catalog was arranged in DDC order, the books on the shelves were still arranged by a fixed location symbol. Another contribution to the development of the library was the introduction of the card catalog *al estilo americano* (the American way).

As in Guatemala, despite the constitution and other liberal documents, oligarchic dictatorship is a more apt label for the Salvadoran liberal regime than representative republic. By 1930, the model of economic growth, social control and political organization established by the Central American liberal oligarchies five or six decades earlier seemed to be exhausted and doomed to failure, assailed by the middle-class and popular movements of the 1920s and were forced to face the economic crisis of 1929.

But as no alternative model to that build during the peak of the export economy was in sight, the transition to new social, economic and political structures was a very long and difficult process.

The definitive integration of Central America into the world market, which brought about a long period of economic growth, also brought about a dilemma born of the new structures it helped to create, and which is not completely solved even today. The liberal order, except in Costa Rica, excluded the vast majority of the population, not only from the profits derived from economic growth, but also from any political participation. The peasant masses never completely accepted the new pattern of domination, and the cultural, economic and social abyss between the dominant groups and those they dominated became more profound than ever. A complete development of the forms of domination in El Salvador is provided by Mario Flores Macal (1983). Under such conditions, it is difficult to build viable modern nations, stable political and social structures, enforceable legal deposit laws or a national bibliography.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century the economy of El Salvador became the most dynamic in Central America. Unlike the rest of the region, El Salvador had no banana enclave, but the success of its coffee economy was such that the country gained a reputation as the "Ruhr

of Central America" (Dunkerley 1991, 159). The efficiency of the coffee sector owed a great deal to the capacity of a new generation of landlords to exploit the comprehensive alienation of communal lands in El Salvador's central zone in the years which had followed the liberal revolution of 1871. The remarkably rapid and all-encompassing alienation of common land, the Church, that other traditional target of nineteenth-century liberalism, possessed very little rural property, and encouraged an early concentration of commercial estates as well as propelled the formation of one of the most compact and confident landed oligarchies in the world. For extensive discussion of this process see David Browning (1971) and Rafael Menjívar (1980).

The conversion of El Salvador into an oligarchic state and agro-export economy based on private property was by no means a smooth process. It depended as much upon the exercise of class and ethnic violence as it did upon the entrepreneurial zeal and political confidence. The economic resource and political confidence of landed capital was fully manifested in the monopoly over office held by the Meléndez and Quiñónez families, who passed the presidency calmly between each other through formal elections.

In the 1920s, artisanal guilds were permitted to operate, legislation was introduced to regulate the

conditions of urban workers, and reformist opponents of the liberal order were allowed to compete for office.

The liberal order, already losing momentum, entered a period of crisis, and late in 1931 the landlord class withdrew from government, accepting the claims of the military to direct control of the Salvadoran political organization. At the same time, the structure of the coffee economy ensured that the oligarchy continued to exercise the social power of a formidable ruling class, including that of veto over the economic policy of regimes which remained in the hands of the army, with one short break, from 1932 to 1982. The division of power was clear and systematized. One of its characteristics was a marked incidence of conflict within the dominant block in times of social crisis when the concession of political power by the landed bourgeoisie to the military could no longer be guaranteed to support their economic interests.

1927-1979

El Salvador's history entered a new phase when Pío Romero Bosque, became president from 1927 to 1931. The economy in 1930 was more narrowly based on coffee than any other in the region. The fall in the price of coffee as a result of the world depression had a catastrophic effect and generated wider and more directly politicized social

conflict than that witnessed elsewhere in Central America. The loss of income reverberated throughout the society; as always, those on the lower end of the economic scale felt the repression most keenly, as wages were reduced and employment levels cut back. The government first responded with limited reform to ease this situation and the popular unrest it produced. The subsequent response was brutal repression. This measure provoked a series of rural strikes in 1931, markedly increasing political tension and providing growing support for the *Federación Regional de Trabajadores de El Salvador*, the FRTS (Regional Workers Federation of El Salvador). In the political arena, Romero decided not to choose his successor.

Romero Bosque wanted to give the Salvadorans a chance to elect their next leader. Unfortunately, his democratic intentions failed. Many candidates ran for office, but none of them won a majority of the votes. The legislature named Arturo Araujo, one of the candidates, president. After only a few weeks in office, however, Araujo was deposed when his vice-president, General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, seized power with the help of the army.

Hernández Martínez, an autocrat who enjoyed the longest tenure in office of any Salvadoran president, ruled as a military dictator and ruthlessly suppressed all opposition. The year 1932 was the bloodiest Latin America had yet seen.

Hernández Martínez' soldiers killed more than 30,000 people (4 percent of the country's population) who objected to his tyrannical rule. The events of 1931-32 are discussed in some detail by Thomas P. Anderson (1971) and Rafael Guidos Vejar (1980). Despite such violence, he was elected president in 1935 and 1939. Hernández Martínez showed little regard for human rights or for the welfare of the poor, but his administration provided a stability and continuity that contributed to a general improvement in the national economy. Some of the improvements in El Salvador's material prosperity under his rule were as follows: he started a new coinage system, weathered the difficulties of suspending the external debt within weeks of coming to power, founded a national bank and withdrew rights of issue from private institutions, completed the Inter-American Highway across the country, continued to develop the coffee export business (which was controlled by the state), and the National Library was moved to the second floor of the *Teatro Nacional* (National Theater) (Arteaga 1995, 4). Hernández Martínez ruled El Salvador for more than twelve years and when he tried to extend his term of office in 1944, a revolution led by students and a small democratic segment of the army forced him to resign.

During the next twenty-five years, El Salvador saw a rapid succession of elections and military takeovers of

government. Most of the country's leaders were army
officers who seized power, then set out to silence critics
of their rule. Their harsh regimes created unrest, which
eventually grew into a vicious circle of suppression and
revolt. Each new leader, in turn, was overthrown--sometimes
after only days--by another. In the meantime, wealthy
landowners profited from the sale of coffee and cotton, but
the standard of living for the poor inhabitants of both the
countryside and the cities remained very low. One of these
landowners was Manuel Gallardo. It was money derived from
coffee sales that was used to build one of the largest
private libraries in El Salvador--for which today's Gallardo
Foundation is named.

Salvador Castañeda presided over a four-year holding
operation during which time the Cold War set in and the
international conditions for a return to democracy
deteriorated under the weight of a pervasive anti-communism
sentiment. The same period also witnessed a steady economic
recovery as coffee prices were freed from war-time
agreements, opening possibilities of agricultural
diversification and encouraging ideas of some industrial
development. Even though cultural life was fostered in its
different aspects, the integrity of the government in other
areas hindered cultural manifestations. It is under these

circumstances that the personal library of the Gallardo's family grew in size.

But the overthrown government of Castañeda in 1948 marked both a consolidation of the military and a clear shift towards modernizing the style of control. Once again those favoring modernization and industrialization had their voices heard. The previous regime moved from complete political prohibition and economic conservatism towards one that promoted an increased level of state intervention in the economy, tolerated a number of closely watched-over urban union and civic associations, accepted some political competition within the middle class as well as the oligarchy, and gave a degree of support to those elements of capital seeking to invest in new sectors of agriculture, particularly cotton, and the manufacturing industry. According to Lardé y Larín (1958) there was ample freedom of the press as well as a total respect to the constitutional guarantees; cultural life and national progress in all their manifestations was promoted.

The period also saw the formation of many new political parties in El Salvador, as student and worker groups began to demand a share of political power. The most powerful new parties were the *Partido Revolucionario de Unificación Democrática* known as PRUD (Revolutionary Party of Democratic Unification), founded by Oscar Osorio, which controlled the

country from 1950 to 1960; the *Partido de Conciliación Nacional* (PCN) (National Conciliation Party), which replaced PRUD as the leading power during the 1960's and ruled until 1979; the *Partido Demócrata Cristiano* (PDC) (Christian Democratic Party), which represented students, workers, and liberals and usually opposed government policy; and the *Partido Acción Renovadora* (PAR) (Renovating Action Party), which had Communist leanings and banned in 1967. Some of these parties remain important to Salvadoran politics today.

A new constitution in 1950 included stipulations in favor of agrarian reform and the social function of all property. The governments of Oscar Osorio (1950-56) and José María Lemus (1956-60) consolidated military power in a period of generally buoyant coffee prices, agricultural diversification and modes of growth in manufacturing.

Beginning in the late 1950s, many poor and unemployed country dwellers migrated from crowded El Salvador across the border into Honduras, where they settled on occupied land. By 1969, as many as 300,000 Salvadorans were living illegally in Honduras. At that point, the Honduran government began to fear that El Salvador intended to claim some Honduran territory along the border, and it ordered the immigrants out. It imprisoned several thousand before allowing them to return to El Salvador. This incident kicked off a short but bitter war between El Salvador and

Honduras. This war is known as the Soccer War because it took place immediately after a three-game international soccer series that greatly increased the hostility between the two countries. El Salvador bombed Honduran airports and sent troops across the border on 14 July 1969. The Hondurans retaliated with bombing raids of their own. By 29 July, however, the Organization of American States (OAS) had negotiated a settlement, and Salvadoran troops withdrew from Honduras.

Over the next eleven years, the two nations attempted to reach an agreement. The border remained in dispute until 1980, when they finally signed a peace treaty. In the meantime, El Salvador suffered from the loss of trade with Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (allies in the border dispute). El Salvador's economy was further strained when the 300,000 jobless, homeless, and impoverished immigrants returned from Honduras.

Between 1950 and 1980 the country's urban population grew from 18 percent to 44 percent of the total (Dunkerley 1991, 174). Although the social conflict of the 1970s and 1980s could not be explained plausibly just by population density, which had been high for centuries, it was the case that this phenomenon was reaching chronic proportions and creating in the political center of the country conditions of settlement that both exacerbated the economic

difficulties of the mass of the people and promoted extra-
occupational patterns of unrest and organization.

The 1960s saw an emergence of the National Library and
the library profession as a whole. Under the directorship
of Baudilio Torres, the library obtained its own building.
The librarians became organized and formed the *Asociación de
Bibliotecarios de El Salvador* (ABES) (Library Association of
El Salvador) which is still in existence today. The
Association and Torres were the driving force in getting the
government to build a new building exclusively for the
library. The library opened its doors in 1964 under
precarious conditions (Arteaga 1995, 5; Lardé y Larín 1981,
116) but finally the Salvadorans had a National Library to
be proud off.

The pride of having its own building did not last for
long. An earthquake partially destroyed it in 1965 and in
1968 the *Ministerio de Educación* (Ministry of Education)
moved to part of the National Library's building. In order
to accommodate the Ministry, the *Archivo General de la
Nación* (National Archives) was moved to the *Palacio Nacional*
(National Palace). At this point, the official name was
Administración de Bibliotecas y Archivos Nacionales
(Libraries and National Archives Administration). This
included the National Library, the *Bibliotecas Ambulantes*
(loosely an equivalent of a public/school library), and the

national archives. The *Bibliotecas Ambulantes* changed its
name in 1974 to *Bibliotecas Públicas y Escolares* (Public and
School Libraries). The same year, the National Library and
the Archive became part of the *Adminstración del Patrimonio
Cultural* (Administration of the Cultural Heritage) and
adopted again the name of *Biblioteca Nacional*.

Several accomplishments under the leadership of Torres
are worth mention. First, steps toward what later is known
as bibliographic control were taken. These steps were the
introduction and use of a classification system to organize
the collection, in this case, the Dewey Decimal
Classification (DDC); and the use of the Library of Congress
and the American Library Association rules for cataloging
which eventually were replaced by the use of the *Anglo-
American Cataloging Rules*. Secondly, he started and
mantained a regular training program and even got several
library employees to attend continuing education classes and
even some were sent abroad to different library schools.
Some of the help came from library development programs from
the Organization of American States and Unesco. Third, he
made the National Library the focal point of library
development in the country (Arteaga 1995, 9-10). As Arteaga
(1995) puts it, this was the "golden age" of the National
Library. The unfortunate part is that the National Library

lacked the official support of the government to continue
due to the constant political changes and attitudes.

Economic troubles and a growing desire for more
political freedom caused widespread unrest among El
Salvador's peasant class during the 1970s. Many university
students joined the workers in strikes and protests; some
Catholic clergymen also spoke out against the government.
During the same decade, El Salvador brought some order to
its bibliographic system. Ana Cristina Alvarenga presented
at a conference in Bogotá, Colombia a paper where she talked
about the bibliographic control tools used at the time in
the National Library as well as how the legal deposit was
working (Alvarenga 1975).

In 1972, the candidate for the *Partido de Conciliación
Nacional* (PCN), Colonel Arturo Armando Molina, won the
presidential election. But his opponents claimed that if
the ballots had been fairly counted, Jose Napoleón Duarte,
the candidate for the *Partido Demócrata Cristiano* (PDC),
would have won. Duarte supported an attempt to overthrow
the Molina government; the coup failed and Duarte was
exiled.

The PCN won again in 1977, when General Carlos Humberto
Romero, an extreme conservative, was elected. The PDC
claimed that this election, too, had been rigged and the PDC
candidates had been forcibly prevented from running. In the

meantime, the old *Partido Acción Renovadora* was reorganized into the *Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario* (MNR) (National Revolutionary Movement), a Communist-inspired group that sometimes cooperated with the PDC in protests against the government. By the late 1970s, those protests had given way to guerrilla and terrorist acts, such as bombings, kidnappings, and assassinations. The Molina and Romero regimes retaliated by forming government terrorist squads that killed critics of the government. In the bibliographic arena, the International Congress on National Bibliographies was being held in Paris.

In 1978, the army killed 30 protesters who were demanding land and financial aid for the poor. After this massacre, El Salvador's archbishop, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, became the government's harshest critic. From the cathedral in San Salvador, he claimed that the protest movement would continue as long as the government used violence against its people.

1979-1996

In January 1979, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights announced that General Romero's regime was torturing and murdering political prisoners. Violence from both government and antigovernment forces continued to grow. In October, a military junta took over from Romero and promised reforms in the areas of human rights and economic benefits.

Duarte returned from exile as a civilian member of the junta.

In economic terms, the outbreak of major social conflict in El Salvador in 1979 saw a steady increase in production and agro-exports, a tendency to reduce access to land for subsistence which prompted an increase in unemployment and under-employment, and a regressive distribution of income in the countryside. This uneven distribution of income was more pronounced in El Salvador than in the rest of Central America. There was also a significant alleviation from growth in the urban economy.

The new government began to carry out some of its promised reforms. It took over many large farms belonging to wealthy Salvadorans, giving some of the farmland to peasants and keeping the rest as government property. But the opposition movement was not satisfied with these small measures. In addition, the police and army continued their terrorist activities. Public violence exploded when Archbishop Romero was shot and killed at the altar of the cathedral in March 1980; government opponents claimed that the army had assassinated him. The situation worsened when soldiers at the national palace fired on angry mourners at Romero's funeral. The funeral became a massacre and El Salvador plunged into open civil war.

By the end of the year, the death toll on both sides had reached 22,000. On 3 December 1980, soldiers shot four American women who were sympathetic to the guerrilla movement; three of them were nuns. That same month, guerrilla and antigovernment groups joined to form the *Frente Demócrata Revolucionario* (FDR) and pledged to bring democracy and social reform to El Salvador. In an attempt to end the war, the junta appointed the popular Duarte president on 13 December. He declared that his regime would write a new constitution and that the country would hold elections in 1982. The establishment of a combined military command in the *Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional* (FMLN) in the autumn of 1980 marked the end of a period of ambiguity in opposition tactics and the beginning of a civil war in which some 70,000 people lost their lives over the following six years (Dunkerley 1991, 186).

During 1981, violence in El Salvador continued. More than 13,000 people lost their lives. The United States, fearing that Communist elements in the FDR would gain control of the country, provided the Duarte government with money, arms, and military advisors. The government, however, was unable to subdue the guerrillas, who preferred economic destruction to open combat. By mid-1982, they had attacked 45 bridges, 20 railway lines, and more than 650 electrical generators in rural areas.

El Salvador held elections for the Constituent Assembly, its legislative body, in the spring of 1982. The FDR did not participate in the elections, but candidates from five parties won seats. The most powerful of these parties were the PDC, the PCN, and the *Alianza Republicana Nacionalista* (called ARENA), a very conservative, progovernment group. Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of ARENA, was elected president of the assembly. As the economy continued its steep decline, Duarte lost both popularity and authority, and the military failed to extend its containment of the FMLN to a decisive victory. Because Duarte's party, the PDC, had not won a majority of the seats in the assembly, he resigned from the presidency. He was replaced by a "temporary president," banker Alvaro Magaña Borjo, who governed until the May 1984 elections.

In 1984, Duarte defeated d'Aubuisson to become president. Immediately after the election, Salvadoran courts tried and convicted the national guardsmen accused of murdering the American women; the officer accused of ordering the killings was freed on a legal technicality. The government ordered several officers believed to have been involved in terrorist activity and assassinations expelled from the army or assigned to diplomatic posts in other countries.

The fighting continued in El Salvador until 1991. The strong presence of the United States with military aid helped the government in its attacks on the rebels, but guerrilla forces were in control of some rural districts. Then, after almost twelve years of guerrilla warfare, a peace agreement was made in Mexico and the war ended. Human rights organizations estimate that during the civil war, the death toll had been more than 52,000 and has driven 250,000 Salvadorans into exile. In addition to the civil war, the country was rattled by an earthquake in 1986. This earthquake totally destroyed the National Library building. The quake was followed by heavy rains and whatever was not damaged by the quake, got wet or lost among the rubble and mud.

The National Library closed its doors temporarily in order to rescue whatever was salvageable from the ruins. The collection was dispersed among eight different locales. Minimal services were restored in 1987 with reference service as a priority and the collection stored in a small shack in the *Parque Infantil* (Children's Park). A year later, the surviving collection was moved to a rental building near downtown San Salvador and the periodical and rare books collections were move to the *Palacio Nacional* (Arteaga 1995, 5).

The very nature of the National Library was in danger of disappearing after the earthquake. In order to attract local and governmental attention, the director at the time, Sonia de la Cruz de Luna, organized a seminar on the identity of the national library. During this event, the nature, objectives and functions of the national library were analyzed. A direct result of this meeting was the creation of the *Comité Pro Rescate de la Biblioteca Nacional* (National Library Rescue Committee) and it sought the cooperation of other organizations such as ABINIA (Association of National Libraries of Iberoamerica) to strengthen the importance of the National Library (Arteaga 1995, 12).

The recent return of peace to El Salvador is providing increasingly favorable conditions for the return to a climate conducive to the development of a national bibliography, either current or retrospective. Government support for archival activities has never been stronger in El Salvador. Bell (1992) puts it this way "Events which happen and have an impact on a nation should find their way into the national imprint. In this way, history can be recorded, recalled, and remembered" (p. 10), and the retrospective national bibliography pretends to do this.

From this succinct history, the researcher concluded that no national bibliography was developed in El Salvador

due to the following factors: a turbulent political history that influenced all facets of Salvadorans life, including its cultural and intellectual aspects; an economy that had more pressing matters to resolve than to expend monies in the publication of the bibliography; enormous internal difficulties preventing the organization of a library system; lack of a professional body strong enough to push the corresponding authorities to publish the bibliography; the lack of compliance to legal deposit legislation; a low literacy rate which increased from 26.2 percent of the adult population in 1930 to 59.7 percent in 1971 (Haggerty 1990, 73); a civil war that lasted twelve years; and of course, natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods.

The information in this chapter was drawn from several sources on the history of El Salvador and Central America. The researcher found that the following are the most comprehensive books to explain why there had been no national bibliography developed in El Salvador until late in the twentieth century: Bethell's *Central America since Independence* (1991), Russell's *El Salvador in crisis* (1984), Monterrey's *Historia de El Salvador* (1977), Barberena's *Historia de El Salvador* (1966), and Haggerty's country study of El Salvador conducted in 1988 and published in 1990.

Against the social and political backdrop of events taking place in El Salvador, the International Conference on

National Bibliographies was held in Europe in 1977.
Recommendations made by the Congress would eventually affect
the development of a retrospective bibliography in the
country.

CHAPTER V

THE RETROSPECTIVE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK
OF UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL AND THE INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

General Framework

There are two important events in the development of
national bibliographies. The first is the development of
the IFLA/UBCIM's Programme in the 1970s (formerly known as
the International Programme for Universal Bibliographic
Control). The second is the International Congress on
National Bibliographies held in 1977 in Paris, France and
organized by Unesco within the framework of its General
Information Programme in collaboration with IFLA.

The UBCIM Programme was adopted by Unesco and IFLA as a
major policy objective to:

> develop a world-wide system for the control and
> exchange of bibliographic information, in order to make
> universally and promptly available, in a form which is
> internationally acceptable, bibliographic information
> on publications issued in all countries. Through
> Universal Bibliographic Control it may be feasible to
> establish an international bibliographic network made
> up of component national parts, all integrated at the
> international level to form the total system. (Anderson
> 1974)

This was summarized briefly at the 1988 IFLA conference
as being the exchange and use of compatible bibliographic
records among libraries in general and national

bibliographic agencies in particular; and to create, maintain and promote the use of standards for exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form (Roberts 1990). The two basic convictions of the UBCIM are: "the recognition that each country is best qualified to identify and record the publications of its national authors; and, the acceptance by all countries in international bibliographic standards in making bibliographic records" (IFLA International Office for UBC 1979). Working to establish universal bibliographic control, it is accepted that all countries can be considered as component national parts. In the present study, the national component part is the country of El Salvador. The national bibliography (retrospective and eventually the current national bibliography) can be considered the major instrument in the improvement of El Salvador's national bibliographic control (International Congress on National Bibliographies 1978; Lewis 1988).

The UBCIM Programme established the platform that national bibliographic records are to be made in accordance with international standards. These standards will be discussed below when the recommendations of the International Congress on National Bibliographies are applied to the development of the retrospective national bibliography.

Jover (1987) noted that the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB) stands out as one of the high points in a phase which began back in the 1950s with the formation of the IFLA Committee on Cataloging and eventually lead to the standardization of bibliographic work. She agrees with Cheffins (1983) and Beaudiquez (1987) that the Congress was an important landmark in the development of national bibliographies and a constructive step toward the development of universal bibliographic control. Published prior to the conference were the *International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions* (ISBDs) for various library materials. At the same time that a standard structure for bibliographic records was published (the ISBDs) and implemented by libraries around the world, so too was identification of fields which held and manipulated these elements of data, i.e. the creation of national MARC formats, including UNIMARC. Both of these elements are present today in the creation of current national bibliographies.

One issue not discussed at the ICNB was that of "retrospective" bibliographic control. Even though the objectives of this conference were aimed at current national bibliographies, they could be applied as well to retrospective national bibliographies. The *Final report*, a precise and organized text which attempted to bring about

bibliographic control in every country, states that the aims

of the Congress were

> to reach agreement on minimum standards and/or
> acceptable practices for the coverage, content and form
> of national bibliographic records taking into account
> the requirements for their international exchange; to
> reach agreement on acceptable guidelines for the
> presentation, arrangement and frequency of the printed
> national bibliography; and, to discuss and make
> proposals for the sharing of resources to assist
> countries to achieve national bibliographic control,
> using manual or computerized methods of producing
> national bibliographies. (International Congress on
> National Bibliographies 1978, 3)

The first two aims were fulfilled when Unesco published

in 1979 the *Guidelines for the national bibliographic agency*

and the national bibliography, and, in 1981 the *Guidelines*

for legal deposit legislation. The third aim is a

continuing effort to assist countries by providing personnel

as well as technical support. This support is provided by

different means and agencies. It was through the assistance

of the Fulbright Program that several librarians helped to

develop the retrospective national bibliography. One of

these persons was the current investigator who visited El

Salvador between 1992 and 1993 (Calimano 1992; Bervas-

Rodríguez 1995). As far as technical support is concerned,

the Fulbright Program provided the Gallardo Library with a

personal computer and a printer. Additionally, funds from

the United States Information Service (USIS) in Mexico, the

Gallardo Foundation, and the Fulbright Program helped to buy

the program to create the database. Technical assistance to other libraries varied in degrees of support--from Unesco, the Panamerican Health Organization, and others. The major player in this team effort was Unesco which donated *MicroIsis*, a library software program, free of charge.

The Case of El Salvador

The improvement of national bibliographic control has significance and value in the context and framework of the aforementioned program to discover, identify and record all the publications produced in El Salvador. This eventually will lead to the development of national library and archival collections. It will also satisfy the information needs of the nation, and possibly contribute to the development of an integrated library, documentation and archival infrastructure (IFLA International Office for UBC, 1979) in El Salvador.

The publications produced within the country which must be identified, retrieved, collected and preserved, constitute the physical objects of the bibliography. The bibliographic records which describe and identify these publications will constitute the retrospective national bibliography. The publications by themselves are of no value to the information community without the records which inform of their existence and provide access to their

content, as well as access to the publications themselves (Lewis 1987). Hence, the emphasis in developing national bibliographic control is on the production of records in a standardized form.

The improvement of national bibliographic control includes many processes in the production and recording of publications. It also involves many organizations concerned with publications as well as related publishing and bibliographic activities such as the preparation of national cataloging rules, the organization of national union catalogs, the production of publishing standards, etc.

In El Salvador, the Spanish edition of the *Anglo American Cataloguing Rules* has been established as the de facto cataloging rules. Even though they are not accepted nationally, they are widely used in Latin America for cataloging; they are used in El Salvador as well. Since full descriptive cataloging is already practiced there, it is appropriate for the retrospective national bibliography to be of a descriptive nature. As Beaudiquez (1981) and Lewis (1987) point out, if the national bibliography is to function effectively as a major instrument of national bibliographic control, it must be a catalog rather than a bibliography. A bibliography only includes minimal bibliographic information; a catalog constructed according to standard rules includes more than "minimal" bibliographic

information. The full bibliographic description and access points created by international standards (i.e. AACR2r), in machine-readable form using USMARC, would be beneficial not only for creating a catalog of the national imprint but for the exchange of those records with other automated library systems.

After three visits to El Salvador spanning approximately seven months, this researcher determined that no organized effort has been made to create a national union catalog. He observed that the only libraries to provide a union catalog were those in the area of public health as part of a larger program from the Panamerican Health Organization. National standards in the country were basically none existent. Librarians in the country had adopted and adapted international standards to organize various formats such as the use of ISBDs for the description of bibliographic materials and the use of Unesco's *MicroIsis* to create bibliographic databases.

It was necessary to establish procedures for processing the bibliographic records for each publication, in this case, El Salvadoran retrospective imprints up to 1991. Before procedures were established, a working collection needed to be identified.

The *Guidelines for the national bibliographic agency and the national bibliography* states that the establishment

of an organization to take on the role and function of a
national bibliographic agency would prepare the
authoritative and comprehensive bibliographic record for
each publication issued in the country in accordance with
international bibliographic standards. The agency would
also publish those records (IFLA International Office for
UBC, 1979). At the time of this research, such an agency
had not been established. The National Library fulfills
some of the functions stated in the *Guidelines*. For the
retrospective national bibliography, however, the Gallardo
Library, a separate, important collection in the country,
was a likely candidate for fulfilling this role as well.

Preliminary Steps to Applying the Framework

The Importance of the Gallardo Library

The Gallardo Library then, a private collection, was
selected as a starting point for the bibliography because
it:

> holds unusual materials that can be found only by
> gaining direct access to the library's stacks. Among
> these materials are unpublished reports, rare books, a
> significant collection of nineteenth-century prints,
> pamphlets and handbills, typescripts and published
> copies of various "ejido" titles, hard-to-find
> nineteenth-century statutes and journals like the
> Revista de Agricultura (1880-1882), and comments on the
> history of Nueva San Salvador, where the library is
> located. The existing index to the library's holdings
> is useless, for the most part, because the index cards
> do not indicate the exact physical location of each
> item. A French librarian is now reorganizing and

cataloging the Salvadoran portion of the library's
holdings by using a system that will provide subject
classification, a project that should be completed in
1995. (Lauria-Santiago 1995, 167)

According to the *Guidelines*, the National Library in
conjunction with the Gallardo Library, would prepare the
records for the retrospective imprints. Eventually records
will be available in either print or machine-readable form
or both. Thus, the retrospective national bibliography can
then be considered "the major instrument in the improvement
of national bibliographic control and in developing UBC"
(IFLA International Office for UBC 1979, 3).

The Gallardo Library was considered part of the
national bibliographic agency in conjunction with the
National Library because both have bibliographic functions.
The logistics for choosing the Gallardo Library as the basic
site to start the project of the retrospective bibliography
is discussed by Calimano (1992) and as stated above. The
Gallardo Library not only owns a large proportion of the
national imprint necessary for this project but it is
considered one of the most important private libraries in El
Salvador (Lauria-Santiago 1995; López Vallecillos, Woodward,
Schoonover 1985). According to Bervas-Rodríguez (1995),
close to 5,000 items of the national imprint can be found at
the Library along with "18,000 records of an inventory done
in the early 1980s by George Elmendorf and Bernardo Melero

(p. 248). In 1983, Beaudiquez pointed out that "one must do one's utmost to make good the gaps by studying the national collection which exists" (p. 313). Lewis (1987) confirms that "bibliographic control is only effective when it is based on actual collections of documents which are available for users" (p. 130).

Establishment of Working Definitions

To develop the retrospective bibliography, working definitions were needed. As stated in chapter one, the national bibliography is defined as the cumulation of the authoritative and comprehensive records of the national imprint of El Salvador published in printed form. According to the *Guidelines*, "authoritative" implies that the records will be made by a responsible organization within a country (in this case the Gallardo Library in cooperation with the National Library), taking into account all possible national sources relating to authorship, publishing background, production date, etc. "Comprehensive" implies that the records of each publication contain the maximum of information details about that publication which can be required in a wide range of bibliographic activities, thus creating a descriptive bibliography that will shed more light on El Salvador's publishing and bibliographic history. The national bibliography becomes "the keeper of

the cultural property of [the] nation preserving its mark for all eternity" (Beaudiquez 1981, 2).

The retrospective national bibliography functions as a practical information tool. A current bibliography is generally used for selection and acquisition as well as identification and reference. The retrospective bibliography is an archival record of the national imprint reflecting the changing patterns of El Salvador's social, literary and economic growth; thus, its primary function is the identification of all titles in the national production (Beaudiquez 1983). The national imprint, i.e., the products of the national publishing industry, includes the official and semi-official publications produced by the government ministries and departments and by official councils, research institutes, etc.; printed non-text publications such as maps, music, etc.; and non-text publications such as films, cassettes, videotapes, etc. The inclusion of these categories will be discussed further.

Documents printed in one country and published in another belong to the national imprint of the country in which they are published. This is why the International MARC Advisory Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries have a standard clause forbidding the national bibliography from a particular country to use the MARC tapes to reproduce the national bibliography of the

originating country; for example, Canada cannot use the records generated by this project to produce the retrospective national bibliography of El Salvador (Lewis 1988). Publication and not authorship (even corporate authorship) determines the national imprint. Documents issued by international organizations (intergovernmental or non-governmental) which are headquartered in El Salvador should be regarded as part of the national imprint of the country as long as they satisfy the requirements mentioned above.

Application of the Recommendations

Selection of Materials

Before applying the ICNB recommendations, it was important to decide what would be included in the retrospective national bibliography. Materials for inclusion in the retrospective national bibliography are published documents. The term "document" was defined as the information carried, irrespective of its physical form or the character of its contents, which can be used for any purpose. "Published document" was defined as a document created with a view to disseminating it in multiple copies, having the design elements necessary for its identification and the preparation of a bibliographic record, and available to users. "Available to users" was defined as on sale or

obtainable free of charge or available for consultation at a library. Further items for inclusion were first editions and any subsequent editions different from the first. (Coverage... 1982).

The retrospective national bibliography additionally included documents outside the national imprint (e.g., foreign publications, provided that they had some association with the country, like a Salvadoran author who had published somewhere else). This point is discussed by Bervas-Rodríguez (1995) who favors including them. Chang (1981) on the other hand suggests that materials published elsewhere should not be included because "it would increase the problems of searching and locating items for listing in the bibliography. It would perhaps be best to leave the listing of these titles to subject bibliographers" (pp. 21-22). If included, materials published elsewhere should be identified as such by a special symbol or by being listed in a separate sequence after the records have been entered into a database. A fixed field code or a MARC tag could be used to identify these items.

Different types of association for foreign publications in the bibliography can be distinguished: those belonging by virtue of their national subject content, regardless of the language, and those written by a national author. The retrospective bibliography could follow the example of

Canadiana that since 1981 has divided its listing in two distinctive parts, one for Canadian imprints and another for publications about Canada.

The optimum bibliographic service extends to all kinds of documents and should not exclude any publication of importance in the total national imprint. The basic principle of coverage is a territorial one (Beaudiquez 1985). On this basis, the following kinds of documents should be included: all documents published within El Salvador, and, "documents published by diplomatic or other official institutions abroad should be regarded as being published within the country to which that institutions belong rather than the country where they are located" (Coverage... 1982, 4).

The retrospective national bibliography should include all works whether of fiction or non-fiction, regardless of their formal attributes. Considering the end-purpose of documents, those of short-term value (e.g., publicity material or ephemera) may be included. The following types of documents, if available, should be excluded from the retrospective national bibliography: those meant for internal use in a given institution; those meant for preliminary discussion (i.e., projects or draft publications); those meant for practical purposes such as editions which change their form in the course of use like

calendars, post-cards, coloring books, outline maps, and so on.

There are certain formal criteria for selection which may be used for guidance. The criterion of the length of a document's pagination or its print-run is to be used only in association with the criterion of its value or purpose (i.e. scientific or literary documents should be included regardless of length).

This minimum of bibliographic inclusion is considered as the "first level" of inclusion. These are monographs, serials (first issues of new or later titles), and official publications, which are the minimum laid down by the Paris Congress. In addition to this minimum, dissertations will be added as part of the national imprint. Even though they are unpublished materials, they constitute part of the national bibliographic output and are an important tool for researchers. Dissertations are included because Bervas-Rodríguez (1995) makes the recommendation that the retrospective bibliography of El Salvador follow the footsteps of the *Nicaraguan National Bibliography*, and this listing includes dissertations. If published conference proceedings and research reports are found, they will be also included. Other levels will allow for the gradual expansion of the scope of inclusion for other documents in the retrospective national bibliography as determined by the

character of the documents and the priorities assigned to them. This hierarchical arrangement of document types is provided on the assumption that it facilitates the gradual extension of coverage in the retrospective national bibliography and perhaps extends to the current national bibliography whenever it is published.

The "second level" includes the following categories: printed music; cartographic materials; standards; patents; microforms. The "third level" includes articles; sound recordings; videorecordings; engravings; art reproductions; posters; film strips; publications in Braille; slides; other audio-visual materials; machine-readable information carriers. It is worth noting that all political literature which springs from a change of political regime, or a civil war as is the case of El Salvador, should be recorded as part of the retrospective national bibliography for its potential value for research on these periods.

The inclusion of documents for the retrospective national bibliography does not rest on legal deposit (which applies only to current bibliographies). The team working on the retrospective project decides which items will be included. The major output of bibliographic materials belongs to the "first level" of inclusion, i.e. published items in the traditional printed format.

ICNB Recommendations Applied to the
Salvadoran Collection

For the full text of the *Recommendations*, see Appendix
A. These recommendations here are given as guidelines
within this context for the creation of the retrospective
national bibliography.

Recommendations 1-4 (legal deposit) of the ICNB are out
of the scope of this research because the retrospective
national bibliography has no legal base, of the legal
deposit type, allowing it to attain comprehensiveness. It
is strongly recommended that the pertinent authorities
should continue the enforcement, revision, etc. of the legal
deposit legislation in order to create a current national
bibliography in the future.

Recommendations 5-7 deal with the selection of
materials for the national bibliography. The retrospective
national bibliographic project addresses follow
Recommendation 5 which states that "as a minimum, [the
retrospective national bibliography] should include the
records of monographs..." It should also include "first
issues and title changes of serials." Serials management in
bibliographic organization is complex; these items are
difficult to locate and first issues are frequently missing
from local libraries. An effort should be made however to
identify them for inclusion in retrospective lists. Even

though official publications are plentiful in El Salvador, but hard to find, those that were identified will be included as part of the retrospective national bibliography. The major problem of official publications is that of access. During the recent civil war, libraries were ransacked and destroyed, and many of the original materials were lost. In addition, the bureaucracy in which they are created together with the sporadic system of deposit (even to the National Library), made locating them for inclusion in the bibliography difficult. Cooperation among libraries in El Salvador to gather bibliographic information on the national imprint is of a high priority, especially of government publications. The cooperation among government and non-governmental organizations will provide, not only bibliographic information on publications, but access to the items themselves for accurate description.

As stated in *Recommendation* 6, El Salvador does not have, to the knowledge of this researcher, linguistic characteristics other than Spanish; this is the official language of the country. Indian dialects are spoken sparsely but no publishing is done in those dialects. Based on the sample of cataloged records, no items published in an Indian dialect were found. To the extent that publications may be located in the Indian languages spoken in the country, they should be included in current and

retrospective bibliographies. Records not part of the national imprint should be marked as such.

Recommendation 7 of the ICNB mentions additional categories of materials and priorities for inclusion in the national bibliography. The levels of inclusion have been previously discussed.

Recommendations 8-11 deal with the presentation and frequency of the printed national bibliography. *Recommendation* 8 deals with the frequency of the current national bibliography which does not apply to a retrospective national bibliography. The recommendation calls for a quarterly bibliography. For purposes of this study, the date of 1991 was designated for the inclusion of materials. Between this date and the establishment of a current national bibliography, a supplement of the retrospective national bibliography should be issued. Along the same lines, and appropriate for retrospective national bibliographies, authors like Chang (1981) and Cheffins (1981) suggest that the retrospective national bibliography should be published in segments for practical reasons. Both authors recommend a reversed chronological order with the most recent period covered published first.

Recommendation 9 addresses the specific printed format for publishing the national bibliography. The recommendations for the paper, layout, and typography of the

cover, title page, verso of title page, introduction, main body, and indexes should be followed at the time of publication. The retrospective national bibliography should be published both in print and in CD-ROM. CD-ROM is no longer the novelty it once was. The records will be available in machine-readable form and they could be manipulated to have both kinds of output. Beaudiquez (1983) suggests that the main arrangement would need to be completed by an index of added entries such as collaborators, writers of prefaces, etc., and a subject index. The added entries are derived from the appropriate MARC tags. The subject index will be based on the 6XX MARC tags accordingly. The retrospective national bibliography in CD-ROM should be created with a search engine that allows for the retrieval of records in several ways such as by ISBN, and other avenues that are not available with traditional printed catalogs. The interface should be bilingual and with features capable of producing bibliographies, printed cards, and export records in the MARC, UNIMARC and other appropriate formats.

The introduction of the printed retrospective national bibliography (as well as any accompanying materials to the CD-ROM) will state the basis for the records, scope, coverage, arrangement, bibliographic control tools used, any terms which need clarification and description of the filing

system as stated in *Recommendation* 10. It will be difficult to use the retrospective national bibliography without any introduction or explanation. Two items on this recommendation will not be taken into consideration: an outline of the classification arrangement (which will be in a separate index form, a searchable field in the CD-ROM version) and the transliteration scheme (the conversion of non-Roman alphabets to Roman alphabets). The basis for the records created for this project was the actual holdings of the Gallardo Library; secondly, from the Elmendorf inventory, as well as from actual holdings of other participating libraries in this project; and finally, from other sources such as subject bibliograhies. The clause that notes "records made from copies deposited in the national library according with legal deposit stipulation" is not considered here.

Even though *Recommendation* 11 states that the "national bibliography should be arranged in a classified order in accordance with a stated internationally used classification scheme...", it is recommended that the retrospective national bibliography should be in alphabetical order by main entry of the bibliographic records with a classified index to the records. Chang (1981), Cheffins (1981), Witsenhuysetn (1984), and Beaudiquez (1981, 1983, 1985) recommend this type of arrangement because the retrospective

national bibliography main function is the identification of documents which constitute the national production; this arrangement is not geared for book selection and acquisition.

Since the retrospective national bibliography could be used by other libraries and other bibliographic agencies outsied El Salvador, it should be capable of generating or producing catalog cards from CD-ROM. The bibliographic records in the printed format will serve as model catalog entries and as such they could be copied by libraries and other information organizations. Thus, *Recommendation* 12 of the ICNB is fulfilled. Libraries could copy the entries from the printed bibliography or print cards from the CD-ROM when needed. Eventually, the machine-readable records will displace cards; however, catalog cards are still the main source for bibliographic information in a large number of Salvadoran libraries.

Recommendations 13-15 deals with the contents of bibliographic records. In agreement with *Recommendation* 13, the project for the retrospective national bibliography follows international cataloging principles, i.e. *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, 2nd ed. revised (AACR2r). These have been translated into Spanish and are used as the basic code for description and access of bibliographic materials in El Salvador and in the rest of Latin America. Surveys

conducted by Unesco show that AACR2 and ISBD are more and more widely used. AACR2r sets out three recommended levels of description, each containing those elements that must be given as a minimum. Calimano (1992) and Bervas-Rodríguez (1995) considered that "level two" will be used to document the retrospective national bibliography. Bryant (1989) points out that "entries with considerable less data than AACR Level 3 will perform very effectively" (p. 32) because what is important is the "visually clear and unambiguous presentation of data" (p. 32).

Based also on this recommendation, the project will maintain a manual authority system for national names (personal and corporate) and uniform titles until a suitable mechanized module can be purchased. A possible result of this approach is a file of national names for El Salvador that libraries could use throughout the country to facilitate the exchange of bibliographic materials. In other words, library users can find more easily the same materials under the same names regardless of the catalog used.

The classification scheme used for the retrospective national bibliography was be the Spanish edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC(Sp)) in conjunction with the latest edition in English. Even though the retrospective national bibliography does not follow a

classified arrangement, the assignment of a DDC number will serve as a guide to other libraries that will use this tool for cataloging purposes. The fact that DDC is the most widely used classification system in Latin America, and elsewhere, is enough justification to include a "suggested" classification number in the bibliographic record. According to a guide to MARC databases and services published in 1986 by the German National Library, there is no single service which does not include notations of at least one classification system, DDC being the most frequently used scheme. The use of DDC as an international system seems "to reflect the trend of the standardization of the international data exchange" (Kelm and Traiser 1987, 6) for bibliographic records. Gorman and Mill (1987) present a clear picture of the countries in Latin America where libraries used DDC to be the arrangement of choice for their national bibliographies.

The latest edition of the DDC in Spanish did not use the geographical expansions developed for the previous translation. It is the opinion of this researcher that these expansions should be used instead of the ones in the latest translation (See Appendix B). The translation of the 18th edition of DDC included an alternative schedule for law. This schedule is given as an option for libraries in Latin America that have a different legal system from that

of the United States (i.e. this alternative schedule emphasizes Roman law instead of Anglo-American law). Therefore, use of the alternative schedule for law materials is encouraged.

Recommendation 14, even though beyond the scope of this project, suggests that all personnel working on the retrospective national bibliography be trained (Bervas-Rodríguez 1995). Future collaborators in the creation of the national bibliography should also be trained to familiarize them with the tools and procedures used.

Recommendation 15 has taken place throughout the project began by Calimano (1992) and Bervas-Rodríguez (1995). A cataloging-in-publication program, for example, is being developed along with the new legal deposit legislation according to the National Library director.

Recommendations 16-17 address the inclusion of publications from intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. The retrospective national bibliography will include these as long as they are published in El Salvador, or if subject content is about El Salvador. The publications from these organizations should be identified by the National Library which should strive to include them as part of the national output. *Recommendation* 17 will be strongly recommended to the official agencies (e.g., governmental bodies) for further study. The

utilization of records produced for the retrospective
national bibliography could be part of local and
international systems. Perhaps an examination of the use of
these records, as *Recommendation* 18 stated, will be
necessary.

Recommendation 19 urges compatibility between
bibliographic exchange formats. This recommendation has
been recognized and undertaken by Unesco which established
the Ad Hoc Group on the Common Communication Format (CCF)
(Beaudiquez 1987; Cheffins 1983; Hopkinson 1991; Jover
1980). The USMARC format is a communications format used
for the exchange or trading of bibliographic data. It was
selected as the communication format for the creation of
bibliographic records for the retrospective national
bibliography. The software acquired for this purpose is
discussed below. Having records in this format will
facilitate the exchange of bibliographic information among
other libraries in the country and abroad.

Recommendations 20-22 (ISDS) are beyond the scope of
this project. They address the establishment of a regional
center for ISDS which includes current serials management,
not retrospective serials management.

The last recommendation is partially within the scope
of the project. The Fulbright program of the United States
Information Agency, together with the cooperation of other

libraries, provided technical and financial assistance for the retrospective bibliographic project (Bervas-Rodríguez 1995).

Proposed Procedures for the Compilation of the Bibliography

After the recommendations from the ICNB had been placed within the context of this study, the next step was to develop procedures for the compilation of the bibliography. These procedures are outlined below.

At the Gallardo Library, and as described by Bervas-Rodríguez (1995), the team working at the library to create the retrospective national bibliography managed to catalog 600 titles using the standards mentioned above. The library acquired a second personal computer, a Mexican program for cataloging called *Logicat*, and a printer. Items were first cataloged using *Logicat*. The problem with *Logicat* was that the items could only be described using "level one" cataloging as prescribed in AACR2r. Since "level one" only provides a minimal description of items, it was discovered that this level was not enough for document description within the retrospective national bibliography. The team then decided to use "level two" for description (Calimano 1992; Bervas-Rodríguez 1995). Other problems the team had before the arrival of this researcher in 1992 involved

inadequately trained personnel staff and ill-defined workflow. At the point when this researcher left, about 2,000 items had been entered into the database, the staff was trained in the use of the tools used for the bibliography and a workflow was established.

Neither Calimano or Bervas-Rodríguez discussed the issue of getting others involved in the project. The Gallardo Library had two full-time librarians who were assigned to the work. This researcher learned that an intern from the library science program at the National University also worked with the project (telephone conversation with Bervas-Rodríguez). Due to the complexity of the project, it was necessary for the Gallardo Foundation to hire at least a full time cataloger with expertise in serials work to process these materials. Monographic cataloging could be shared with the actual personnel at the Gallardo Library. In addition to the Gallardo staff, other librarians at the major universities like the *Universidad Centroamericana* (Central American University) (UCA), and the *Universidad Nacional* (National University) (UES), can cooperate by sending bibliographic records from their holdings to the Gallardo Library.

The basic procedures for selecting and organizing the items found at the Gallardo Library for the retrospective national bibliography are highlighted by Calimano (1992) and

Bervas-Rodríguez (1995). They also describe the program used to create the retrospective national bibliography in MARC format. The tools used in the creation of bibliographic records for the retrospective national bibliography are listed in Appendix C.

The most delicate and difficult task of the entire project was the gathering of documents. This task, or first step, had been completed when the Gallardo Library searched and found among their holdings those resources which belonged both to the national imprint and the Elmerdof's inventory (Bervas-Rodríguez 1995). Holdings were scattered all over of El Salvador, which meant that librarians were constantly looking for documents.

The production or creation of the retrospective national bibliography was made easier by data processing. In other words, use of an international standard facilitated the exchange of bibliographic records in machine-readable form. The computer-based retrospective national bibliography could more easily handle complex bibliographic information and, most importantly, the possibility of publishing it in a variety of forms. The standard adopted by the Gallardo Library was the *USMARC format for bibliographic data*. A copy of this document was acquired by the library.

The next step was to find a program that would allow the creation of bibliographic records in this format. According to Calimano (1992) and Bervas-Rodríguez (1995), the program, within the Gallardo Foundation budget, was *BibBase*. This program is produced by Library Technologies, Inc. in the United States. This program not only stored the records in MARC format but also exported and imported records in this format, i.e. information was taken from other sources and integrated into the bibliography with little effort. The Gallardo Library also acquired an additional module of this program to create catalog cards for their own library. Eventually, the records stored in the database also served as the Gallardo's starting point for an online catalog. Since the records were stored in the database in MARC format, it was easier to produce two types of output: the printed retrospective national bibliography and the CD-ROM version.

The following were the steps taken when items were at the Gallardo Library, the Elmerdof inventory, and other libraries and sources. An underlying factor here is that all cataloging met AACR2r standards. A PREMARC printout containing records related to El Salvador was provided by the Library of Congress. The steps described below continue to be followed for the items that needed to be cataloged.

1. Sort in alphabetical order the yellow sheets* from the Elmerdorf count

   by last name of personal author
   by corporate entry if written as such

2. Search and keep in a different section all the books in the Gallardo Library that belongs to the national imprint

3. Retrieve book from the designated shelves

4. Match the item with a yellow sheet from the file

5. If yellow sheet is found, match bibliographic information on the sheet with the item, and

   -- check CD-MARC and PREMARC folder for copy
   -- update description to AACR2r
   -- assign the corresponding MARC tags and necessary subfields
   -- assign the necessary access points and use the appropriate MARC tags
   -- include in the body of the entry any national authors that had written a preface, introduction, etc.; make an access points for these authors
   -- use the printer as the publisher if it is prominently displayed on the title page for documents (usually monographs) without a clearly stated "publisher;" code the fixed field for place of publication accordingly
   -- use [S.l.] in subfield $a of the 260 field and code the place of publication in the fixed field with "es" if a document has no place of publication clearly stated in the primary source of information, and it is determined that the item was published in El Salvador
   -- trace all series found; make an authority record for each new series found; follow LCRI when establishing series
   -- assign subject headings in English using LCSH
   -- use 6XX appropriately with second indicator "0"

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*The Elmerdoff count was taken in a multiple part form. The yellow sheets mentioned here were stored at the Gallardo Library.

-- assign Spanish subject heading equivalents using LEMB and *Bilindex*
-- use 6XX appropriately with second indicator of "7"
-- supply in subfield $2 the code "bidex"
-- complete the MARC fixed field
-- add to the *BibBase* fixed field one of the following codes: original, cdmarc, premarc (to be used for statistical purposes)
-- add to the BibBase fixed field one of the following codes: BMG or NONBMG (Biblioteca M. Gallardo, non-Biblioteca M. Gallardo Library, to use for statistical purposes)
-- assign a classification number using the English edition of DDC in the 092 field; use the index of the Spanish edition to help in the use of the English edition
-- use, when pertinent, the expansion of Table 2 of DDC for El Salvador from the Spanish edition of DDC (see Appendix C)
-- for legal materials, use the alternative schedule provided in the 18th edition of DDC(Sp)
-- use the new edition of DDC in Spanish to assign the classification number with the exceptions noted above

6. Create an authority card for all the access points given to the item, in particular to all national names to be used in the retrospective national bibliography

-- verify that the names are already established in the local authority file
-- establish the new author(s) according to AACR2
-- use any cross-references necessary to identify the name
-- use standard, authoritative reference works in the Gallardo Library and available elsewhere to verify form of name, dates, spelling, etc.
-- include dates for personal names as long they are easily available
-- follow LC precedent, when available, as the established form of heading
-- change pre-AACR2 headings to its AACR2r form
-- include names used as subject headings and make a note to this effect
-- follow Library of Congress rule interpretations for series; trace them even if LC does not trace

7. Create an authority card for all new subjects used (keep in a separate file)

    -- use LCSH subject cataloging manual as a guide for new headings
    -- use LEMB as a basis for new headings for Spanish subject equivalents
    -- use *Bilindex* as a secondary source for subject headings
    -- include subject headings of the following types: regions, departments, natural geography features
    -- establish geographical locations according to AACR2r

8. Assign the BNS number in the 010

9. Create an original record when no yellow sheets are found

10. When record is in CD-MARC, export the bibliographic record to *BibBase*

    -- move the 010 to the 015 field
    -- move any 082 to the 092 field
    -- after exporting, follow steps 5-8 above

11. Enter edited records into the database

    -- print out the record for revision
    -- correct the database if revisions are made
    -- archive the printout by BNS number if revisions are not necessary

Once the items from the Gallardo Library were cataloged, the next step was to enter into the database information on the yellow sheets from the Elmerdof inventory. The remaining yellow sheets were entered into the database in order to create a list of records to be checked at the National Library, the UCA, the UES, and other libraries. A printout was produced and sent to the above libraries to check the items against their holdings for

complete bibliographical information. A person from the retrospective national bibliography team then arranged to visit these libraries with a copy of the database to examine the items and determine the necessary changes to be made to the online bibliographic record. The basis for a cooperative cataloging project was the result of these visits.

The rest of the yellow sheets kept at the Gallardo Library from the Elmerdof inventory were adjusted to the same standards applied in the steps above. These were the steps taken for the remaining yellow sheets (which also continues to be an ongoing process):

1. Update whatever information is on the yellow sheets to AACR2r
2. Add MARC tags and necessary subfields
3. Add subject headings as far as possible
4. Add all access points necessary based on the information provided
5. Add/verify access points in the local authority file
6. Follow step 6 above for authority work
7. Assign the BNS number for each record
8. Check CD-MARC and PREMARC printout
9. If CD-MARC record found, edit the record and add the relevant information
10. If PREMARC record found, edit the record and add the relevant information
11. Printout records for revision after input
12. Make necessary corrections and archive the yellow sheet by BNS number

According to Chang (1981), when discussing the retrospective *Singapore National Bibliography*, it is "necessary and desirable to explore all likely sources of

early national imprints in order to make the listing of the proposed retrospective national bibliography as complete and comprehensive as possible" (p. 20). This could be applied to the El Salvador's national bibliography and a continued effort should be made to search all bibliographies and references compiled, published or unpublished (Beaudiquez 1981, 7; Chang 1981, 20).

Other sources to search for bibliographic information are:

- -- catalogs of other libraries
- -- general and subject bibliographies on El Salvador and Central America
- -- bibliographical references given in books on these areas
- -- private libraries

These sources will complement the holdings of the Gallardo Library and the Elmerdof inventory. When examining other sources such as the *National Union Catalog*, it is important to note not only tracings but also the place of publication. Particular attention must be paid to authors in order to recognize works by exile Salvadorans who published elsewhere. Entries under "Guatemala--History" must be examined closely in order to deal with the period of Central American Union. Additionaly, materials under the heading "Central America" should be checked to determined if there is enough material on El Salvador to merit its inclusion in the bibliography. All items found this way have to be checked against the database. Once all these are

reviewed and examined, the retrospective national bibliography will be ready for dissemination.

The above guidelines can be used then by other countries with projects of similar scope as this one. Other projects such as the one described above can adopt and adapt the guidelines established in the present case study. It will be advantageous for others who are considering working on any kind of retrospective project to place such project within the frame of universal bibliographic control. One immediate result of this project in El Salvador was the agreement to experiment with a cooperative cataloging project to avoid duplicity of effort. The librarians in El Salvador appear eager to see the final product in printed format and the electronic format (especially CD-ROM).

Recommendations for Creating the Bibliography

The corresponding authorities in El Salvador will hopefully acknowledge the importance of continuing this project by supporting the planning, organizing, and preparation of a current national bibliography. The beginning date for the current national bibliography will then be the date the retrospective national bibliography ends. It is clear that most of the recommendations made at the Paris Congress and applied here will produce changes which bring the bibliographic community in El Salvador

closer to the desired end. The unique records of the national imprint, created at the Gallardo Library and other libraries in the country, could be loaded into international databases such as OCLC and RLIN. The records can contribute to the holdings of these bibliographic utilities by enhancing existing records belonging to the national imprint. The use of emerging technologies such as the Internet can increase access of the world's bibliographic output to developing countries like El Salvador, and conversely increase their access to resources in other parts of the world. The advent of electronic access also reduces the country's existing technological gap.

The bibliography as it is described ends with documents published in 1991. It is recommended that this date be moved forward to 1995 or 1996. A current national bibliography should start soon thereafter based on newer legislation issued on legal deposit. A cooperative venture among libraries in El Salvador should take place to help overcome and reduce backlogs. This would be a more efficient way of handling documents for the inclusion in the national bibliography. This also means the critical enforcement of recommendation one--on legal deposit--of the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB). The National Library can make recommendations to the Legislature to include new formats within the network of

national bibliographic control. In agreement with ICNB's
Recommendation 12, records created at the Gallardo Library
could be imported in MARC format and libraries using
MicroIsis could use these records.

Since single volumes would be expensive and very
difficult to produce, the bibliography should be provided in
several volumes and at different times. Since material for
the latter periods are relatively easier to obtain and more
readily available, the researcher agrees with Chang (1981)
that the volumes be published in a chronological inverted
order, i.e. the period for 1979 to 1991 should be published
first; this issuance will accommodate the high volume of
information requests for more current materials. The
publication of current items first would also allow more
time for a thorough search of early imprints insuring a more
complete, comprehensive coverage and increasing the
usefulness of the bibliography. The entire period of 1821-
1991 could perhaps be divided into broad historical periods
of El Salvador. The proposed breakdown then should be as
follows: 1821-1900; 1901-1978; 1979-1991. The first
breakdown covers imprints prior to the turn of the century
that could be difficult to locate, extant, or mentioned only
in bibliographies. The second breakdown would cover most of
the 20th century imprints up through the beginning of the

civil war in El Salvador. The last section would cover all the publications from the civil war to the present.

The production of the retrospective national bibliography on CD-ROM is highly desirable. This format provides a larger base of distribution, not only in El Salvador, but abroad as well. It also can provide links between the CD-ROM and the local library system as well as a device for exporting records created in USMARC via selected software. The database on CD-ROM will provide access to multiple indexes useful in the retrieval of information not possible in a printed bibliography. The interface should be bilingual (Spanish and English) since the major promotion and marketing opportunities will be the United States. Smith (1994) describes the basic retrieval facilities and functions that the retrospective national bibliography on CD-ROM should have. These are detailed in Appendix D.

This researcher strongly recommends the continuing search for cooperation of international organizations such as Unesco, the ALA Fellows Program, the Fulbright Program, etc. for both technical and financial support. The National Library can contribute to the development of a regional, cooperative venture in producing the national bibliography, not only of El Salvador but the other countries in the Central American isthmus, on CD-ROM. This will promote economies in library cataloging by improving the interchange

of bibliographic records between these countries in a fashion similar to the European Union (Smith 1990, 1994; van Halm & Danczak 1990).

Other recommendations are: the establishment of an ISDS/ISSN center in El Salvador; the continuation of training in MARC formats for bibliographic and authority data; the exploration of the use of other formats for bibliographic data exchange such as UNIMARC; the development of a more detailed chronological divisions for the history of El Salvador; the translation of the *Guidelines* into Spanish; the establishment of the *Guidelines for authority and reference entries* (1984) as a standard, incorporating the necessary local practices; the use of appropriate guides with authoritative lists of personal and corporate authors to be published separately; the expansion of the current and retrospective national bibliographies to cover imprints in non-traditional areas such as maps, videos, music, electronic formats, etc.; and the publication of a regular (frequently produced) current bibliography.

Elements for Planning a Retrospective
National Bibliographic Project

Essential elements for planning a retrospective

national bibliography include the following:

1. Bibliographic tools

   -- rules for description and establishement
      of access points (e.g. AACR2r)
   -- an authoritative subject headings list
      (e.g. LEMB)
   -- an internationally recognized
      classification schedule (e.g. DDC(Sp))
   -- a MARC format (e.g. USMARC)
   -- IFLA documents on bibliographic control
      (e.g. *Manual on bibliographic control*)

2. Staff

   -- at least 2 full-time and 4 part-time
   -- training in the use of appropriate
      bibliographic tools (a minimum of at least
      two weeks of intensive training)

3. Timeline

   -- gathering of documents (identifying the
      national imprint; approximately 3-6
      months)
   -- training of personnel (approximately 2-6
      weeks)
   -- cataloging and inputting items in the
      database (time depends on amount of
      original cataloging required) About 50
      percent of the items will be original
      cataloging, especially older imprints
      (Bervas-Rodríguez 1995, 255).

   -- total time ranges from 2-4 years
      (variables include stability of the
      country, personnel assigned to the
      project; socio-economic, political or even
      natural disasters)

4. Defined step by step process

5. Involvement of area libraries in the project (e.g., national, public, academic, private collections)

6. Publication of the bibliography in several formats (e.g., print, electronic)

7. Ongoing evaluation of the process and the resulting bibliography.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Summary

The present case study demonstrated the application of international standards for the creation of a retrospective national bibliography for El Salvador framed within the context of universal bibliographic control. The research built on earlier efforts to create a retrospective national bibliography. Steps the researcher used to develop the guidelines for creating the bibliography were outlined. These include: the identification of a set of international standards for national bibliography development; the selection of a national library collection on which to apply the standards; the adaptation of the standards to the local situation; the training of staff to use appropriate international cataloging rules (AACR2r); the cataloging of a subset of documents (approximately 2,000 documents were processed and input into a database); the establishment of recommendations for creating the actual bibliography; and the establishment of essential elements needed to plan a resulting bibliography. The final bibliography will bear witness to the existence of documents relevant to Latin American researchers. More importantly, it will serve as

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the national memory for El Salvador according to Bell (1992).

Conclusions

Based on the research completed, the feasibility of compiling a retrospective national bibliography for El Salvador or any given country appears to be a matter of setting in place recommendations given at the ICNB and more specifically, by the present case study. The collection at the Gallardo Library became more accessible to the people of El Salvador and to researchers outside the country.

Cooperative ventures, a natural outcome of this kind of bibliographic work, facilitated a more efficient use of the limited resources in the current global economy. Such measures are even more important in developing countries.

Cooperation among neighboring libraries in this project provided a forum for discussing the management of bibliographic records in electronic format and included more informal sharing as well. The guidelines developed here will streamline future ventures in similar venues for the development of national bibliographies, current or retrospective.

Recommendations for Further Study

Further research should be conducted on the identification of publications in Indian dialects still spoken in El Salvador. These should also be included in the national bibliography.

Comparisons between national bibliographies of neighboring countries (e.g., Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras) could be examined for any Salvadoran imprints that were missing from the current project. Again, both current and retrospective lists should be consulted.

Lewis (1987) concludes and Bourne (1993) agrees that the day of the printed national bibliography is coming to an end and the day of the electronic national bibliography will take its place. By doing this kind of research, libraries and librarians can contribute to the fulfillment of IFLA's goal of universal bibliographic control.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The International Congress on National Bibliographies, held at Unesco from 12 to 15 September 1977,

Endorsing the concept of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) as a long-term programme for the development of a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a prerequisite for universal bibliographic control,

Recognizing the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in ensuring national bibliographic control,

Makes the following recommendations:

Legal deposit

1. Member States should examine existing deposit legislation and consider their provisions in relation to present and future requirements in order to develop and maintain national bibliographic control; and, where necessary, existing legislation should be revised;

2. Member States currently without legal deposit should examine the possibilities of its introduction as a means of strengthening national bibliographic control;

3. New deposit laws, or regulations pursuant to such laws, should state the objective of legal deposit in relation to the national bibliography; should ensure that the deposit of copies is relevant to the requirements of the national library system; should be comprehensive in terminology and wording to include existing types of materials with information content and others which may be developed; and should include measures for enforcement of the laws;

4. Unesco should draft model legislation which would serve as a basis for Member States in attaining national bibliographic control, and which would take into account the relationship between copyright and legal deposit;

The selection of materials for the national bibliography

5. National bibliographies, as a minimum, should include the records for monographs and first issues and title changes of serials, including official publications, of the national imprint; and other categories of materials should be included as rapidly as possible to meet the requirements of the national library community and the resources of the national bibliographic agency. When national bibliographic agencies for linguistic, cultural or other reasons include records for publications clearly not part of the national imprint, such records should be identified as not belonging to the national imprint;

6. The national bibliography should include records for materials in all the languages and/or scripts in which publications are produced within a country; and wherever possible these records should be in the languages and/or scripts in which the publications originally appeared;

7. Further study should be undertaken to define additional categories of materials and to suggest priorities for their inclusion in the national bibliography;

The presentation and frequency of the printed national bibliography

8. The printed national bibliography should appear as a minimum quarterly with at least annual cumulations;

9. Each printed issue should conform to the following:

   use of an international paper size (recommended A 4); clear and unambiguous layout and typography of cover and/or title page to include:

title of the bibliography;

   place of publication;
   name of publisher;
   date of publication;
   ISSN in top right-hand corner;

verso of title page to include:

   copyright information;
   cataloguing-in-publication entry;
   details of availability, price, details of
   printing;

introduction (in each quarterly issue at least);

main body of text;

indices (cumulated annually) covering complementary
arrangements to that of main text;

10. In the introduction should be included details stating:

the basis for the records, for example, records made
from copies deposited in the national library in
accordance with legal deposit stipulations;

coverage, including expectations;

frequency;

arrangement;

bibliographic and cataloguing tools used;

list of special terms used, with definitions and
abbreviations;

outline of classified arrangement (if used);

outline of transliteration schemes (if used);

description of filing system;

11. The current issues of the printed national bibliography should be arranged in a classified order in accordance with a stated internationally-used classification scheme and the arrangement of cumulations should be decided at the discretion of the national bibliography agency;

Catalogue cards

12. A study should be undertaken of the extent of production of catalogue cards by national bibliographic agencies and their use internationally; and an examination should be made of the desirability of establishing an international standard for the physical form of the card;

Contents of the bibliographic record

13. The national bibliographic agency should undertake responsibility for preparing the comprehensive bibliographic records of its national imprint and in so doing follow international cataloguing principles and adopt international bibliographic standards, specifically the ISBDs; and international numbering systems such as ISBN or ISSN; should maintain an authority control system for national names, personal and corporate, and uniform titles, in accordance with international guidelines; and should consider the adoption of an internationally-used classification scheme for the records;

14. The national bibliographic agency, in anticipation of the introduction of new cataloguing rules, descriptive practices, or subject approaches, should ensure that training courses are provided within the country to familiarize the national library community with the new practices;

15. The specific projects to promote international bibliographic standards and guidelines should be undertaken for authority control applicable to both manual and mechanized systems; abbreviated and minimum records as required, e.g. for CIP;

Publications of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations

16. Intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations should introduce cataloguing-in-publication schemes in accordance with international bibliographic standards;

17. Intergovernmental organizations should co-operate in a joint effort to produce a current bibliography of all their publications;

Information systems

18. Studies should be made of the utilization of records produced for national bibliographies as national input to information systems, and vice versa;

19. Greater efforts at national and international levels should be made to ensure compatibility between the bibliographic exchange formats of the library and information communities;

The International Serials Data System (ISDS)

20. Member States should establish national and/or regional centres for ISDS, if possible within the national bibliographic agency;

21. A study should be made of the interrelationship of the ISDS register and the serial records of national bibliographies and the results should be taken into account in the revision of the ISDS Guidelines;

Resource sharing

22. Studies should be made into issuing multinational bibliographies in areas where for any reason it is not feasible at present to publish national bibliographies and/or where there are some geographical, linguistic or cultural links;

23. Unesco and other appropriate institutions should be asked to assist in the establishment of pilot schemes for national bibliographic agencies, or in the production of national bibliographies, and in the organization of national, regional or international seminars and training workshops for these.

APPENDIX B

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA FOR EL SALVADOR FROM
TABLE 2 OF THE SPANISH EDITION OF
THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION
18th EDITION

--728 4   El Salvador

RESUMEN
---728 41 Región Occidental
---728 42 Región Central
---728 43 Región Oriental

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--728 41      Región Occidental
--728 411         Ahuachapán (departamento)
--728 411 2          Ahuachapán
--728 411 3          Atiquizaya
--728 411 4          Guaymango
--728 411 5          Jujutla
--728 411 6          San Francisco Menéndez
--728 411 7          Tacuba
--728 412         Santa Ana (departamento)
--728 412 2          Santa Ana
--728 412 3          Candelaria de la Frontera
--728 412 4          Coatepeque
--728 412 5          Chalchuapa
--728 412 6          El Congo
--728 412 7          El Porvenir
--728 412 8          Metapán
--728 412 9          Texistepeque
--728 413         Sonsonate (departamento)
--728 413 2          Sonsonate
--728 413 3          Acajutla
--728 413 4          Armenia
--728 413 5          Cuisnahuat
--728 413 6          Izalco
--728 413 7          Juayúa
--728 413 8          Nahuizalco
--728 413 9          San Julián
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--728 42        Región Central
--728 421               Chalatenango (departamento)
--728 421 2                 Chalatenango
--728 421 3                 Agua Caliente
--728 421 4                 La Palma
--728 421 5                 La Reina
--728 421 6                 Nueva Concepción
--728 421 7                 Nueva Trinidad
--728 422               La Libertad (departamento)
--728 422 1                 Nueva San Salvador
--728 422 3                 Ciudad Arce
--728 422 4                 Colón
--728 422 5                 Comasagua
--728 422 6                 La Libertad
--728 422 7                 Quezaltepeque
--728 422 8                 San Juan Opico
--728 422 9                 San Pablo Tacachico
--728 423               San Salvador (departamento)
--728 423 2                 San Salvador
--728 423 3                 Apopa
--728 423 4                 Mejicanos
--728 423 5                 Nejapa
--728 423 6                 Panchimalco
--728 423 7                 San Marcos
--728 423 8                 Soyapango
--728 423 9                 Villa Delgado
--728 424               Cuscatlán (departamento)
--728 424 2                 Cojutepeque
--728 424 3                 San José Guayabal
--728 424 4                 San Pedro Perulapán
--728 424 5                 Suchitoto
--728 424 6                 Tenancingo
--728 425               La Paz (departamento)
--728 425 2                 Zacatecoluca
--728 425 3                 El Rosario
--728 425 4                 Olucuilta
--728 425 5                 San Francisco Chinameca
--728 425 6                 San Juan Nonualco
--728 425 7                 San Pedro Masahuat
--728 425 8                 Santiago Nonualco
--728 426               Cabañas (departamento)
--728 426 2                 Sensuntepeque
--728 426 3                 Ilobasco
--728 426 4                 Jutiapa
--728 426 5                 San Isidro
--728 426 6                 Victoria
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--728 427          San Vicente (departamento)
--728 427 2            San Vicente
--728 427 3            Apastepeque
--728 427 4            San Esteban Catarina
--728 427 5            San Sebastián
--728 427 6            Santa Clara
--728 427 7            Tecoluca
--728 43       Región Oriental
--728 431          Usulután (departamento)
--728 431 2            Usulután
--728 431 3            Berlín
--728 431 4            Jiquilisco
--728 431 5            Jucuapa
--728 431 6            Jucuarán
--728 431 7            San Agustín
--728 431 8            Santa Elena
--728 431 9            Santiago de María
--728 432          San Miguel (departamento)
--728 432 2            San Miguel
--728 432 3            Ciudad Barrios
--728 432 4            Chinameca
--728 432 5            Chirilagua
--728 432 6            El Tránsito
--728 432 7            Lolotique
--728 432 8            Moncagua
--728 432 9            Sesori
--728 433          Morazán (departamento)
--728 433 1            San Francisco Gotera
--728 433 2            Cacaopera
--728 433 4            Corinto
--728 433 5            Chilanga
--728 433 6            Guatajiagua
--728 433 7            Jocoro
--728 433 8            Meanguera
--728 433 9            Sociedad
--728 434          La Unión (departamento)
--728 434 2            La Unión
--728 434 3            Anamorós
--728 434 4            Conchagua
--728 434 5            El Carmen
--728 434 6            Nueva Esparta
--728 434 7            Pasaquina
--728 434 8            San Alejo
--728 434 9            Santa Rosa de Lima
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APPENDIX C

BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND REFERENCE TOOLS TO BE USED IN THE
COMPILATION OF THE RETROSPECTIVE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anglo-American cataloging rules (1988). 2nd ed., 1988 rev. Chicago: American Library Association. (AACR2r)

Bilindex: A bilingual Spanish-English subject headings list. (1985). Oakland, CA: California Spanish Language Database. (Bilindex)

Dewey Decimal classification and relative index. (1989). Ed. 20. Albany, NY: Forest Press (DDC20)

Library of Congress rule interpretations. (1990). 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. (LCRI)

Lista de encabezamientos de materia para bibliotecas. (1985). Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Cultura, ProCultura. (LEMB)

Reglas de catalogación anglo-americanas (1983). 2a ed. Washington, DC: Organización de los Estados Americanos. (AACR2(Sp))

Sistema de clasificacion decimal de Dewey. (1980). Albany, NY: Forest Press. (DDC18(Sp))

Sistema de clasificación decimal de Dewey. (1995). Bogotá: Rojas Eberhard Editores. (DDC20(Sp))

Subject cataloging manual: Subject headings. (1990). Washington, DC: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service.

Subject headings. (1992-1993). 15th-16th ed. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. (LCSH)

USMARC for bibliographic data. Washington, DC: Cataloging Distribution Service. (USMARC)

APPENDIX D

RECOMMENDED RETRIEVAL INTERFACE

Basic retrieval facilities

- The software should allow for direct data retrieval by the user without access to the index and also retrieval by browsing and selection of terms from the index.

- All punctuation and diacritics should be ignored in searching as should the distinction between upper and lower case.

- There should be indexes where the contents of individual fields are indexed separately and also a default/basic index which combines index terms from several fields.

- The Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT should be available to combine index term and previously created documents sets.

- The index-browsing facility should recognize a complete or truncated term in both the default/basic index and the field specific indexes. It should be possible to locate an exact match or nearest match in the index for any given search term.

- It should be possible to truncate at the end of a search term or mask characters within a search term.

- Use of numeric range operators (e.g., qualifications by dates should be included in the retrieval facilities).

- It should be possible to select items from a multi-hit display by using the cursor key, mouse, or other pointing device.

- It should be possible to review the search history and re-run previous searches without re-keying them and without copying them to the current search line.

- The software should be able to play a variety of indexing rules to different types of MARC data.

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- There should be a choice of user interface language.

- It should be possible to scroll up and down as well as to view next/previous screen.

- It should be possible to undo the last command at any stage and also interrupt an operation while it is being performed.

- A comprehensive help index which covers all main functions of the system; and context sensitive help which can be generated at specific points in the search session.

Basic retrieval functions classed into logically related groupings:

Find	Search inverted index files for selected search items
Scan	Scan/Browse inverted index files
Sort	Sort contents of document sets on a screen
Display	Display contents of document sets on a screen
Print	Print contents of document sets on a printer
Download	Copy contents of document sets to local storage media for subsequent processing
Save	Save search strategies or results for subsequent re-use
Review	Use previously saved search strategies or results
Clear	Delete saved items

Display/Output formats which needed to be supported:

- Full MARC display
- ISBD profiled display
- Labeled format (all fields explicitly described)
- User defined formats