

Memoria	Mémoire	Hap`iqay	Qaahal	Geheugen
Memory	Memória	Mandu`a	Memwa	Nasundaa`wa

The newsletter of the Latin American & Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives Roundtable,
Society of American Archivists

Volume 1, number 2 (Summer 2009)

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LACCHA – Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Heritages Archives Roundtable

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Message from LACCHA's Senior Co-Chair, Marisol Ramos



Greetings all and welcome to the second issue of Memoria/Memory/Mémoire/Memória! This is my last message as senior co-chair and I want to thank everyone that has supported LACCHA in its first year as Roundtable. For a new Roundtable, I believe we have accomplished quite a bit and I am happy to leave my position in the capable hands of Susan Laura Lugo, our incoming senior co-chair.

Now, talking about co-chairs, we still need a volunteer to run for co-chair! So, if you are looking for a great opportunity to get experience in an SAA leadership role, being a co-chair of a Roundtable is the way to go. I highly recommend it since you will not be running the Roundtable alone but will be assisted by an experienced co-chair. The workload is shared and you can support each other. It is a great learning experience. It is a good first step before getting into more demanding positions found in committees, task forces and council. So consider running. Send us your name and think of it as the first step for a great career in SAA!

Shifting gears a little, I think it is worth noting several of the successes we have achieved in our maiden year: we secured two LACCHA sponsored panels for the upcoming SAA Annual Meeting in Austin (see below); we

collaborated with 16 Roundtable chairs and co-chairs in asking the SAA Council to change the Roundtable minimum members requirement from 50 to 25 members. We currently have over 60 members and are constantly growing!

Looking forward to August, Susan and I are really excited to be able to organize our second business meeting in Austin. We look forward to seeing familiar and new faces. We are scheduled to meet, Wednesday, August 12th from 3:15-5:15pm. Check the official program for more information about the location. We are working on the agenda right now and will finalize and send it to all in late July. If you want to submit an issue for discussion, please email it to the group or directly to me at marisol.ramos@yahoo.com. At this point, we have added to the agenda a discussion about the status of the Archives of Puerto Rico and possible actions that LACCHA can do to highlight this current issue. To continue the tradition we started last year in San Francisco, the second part of the business meeting will include a speaker. This year we were excited to invite the people at LANIC (Latin American Network Information Center, <http://lanic.utexas.edu/>), which is located at the University of Texas, Austin. LANIC's mission is to facilitate access to Internet-based information to, from, or on Latin America and they will be talking to us about the ways archivists can contribute to the LANIC portal and can benefit from using it. I will send more information about the speaker(s) and their topic to the list at a later date.

This new issue of the newsletter is full of great articles and news and I hope that you enjoy it! Feel free to email your ideas for new articles to our newsletter editor. Again, thank you for the honor and opportunity to serve you all this past year.

Yours truly,
Marisol Ramos

Events of interest at SAA Austin, 2009

Pre-conference (time TBA) – Repository tour of The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection

The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, a unit of the University of Texas Libraries, is a specialized research library focusing on materials from and about Latin America, and on materials relating to Latinos in the United States. For more information visit: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/benson/index.html>

Wednesday, August 12, 3:15-5:15 p.m. (location TBA) – LACCHA Roundtable business meeting

You are cordially invited to join LACCHA's second business meeting here in Austin. LACCHA is a forum to discuss issues that affect your archival practice related to Latin American and Caribbean collections, or the collections created from diaspora groups from these regions housed in your institution. Everybody is welcome!

Thursday, August 13, 8:30-10:00 a.m. - SESSION 108 - From Colonialism to Collaboration: Perspectives on Collecting Internationally

Description: American repositories traditionally have acquired materials from overseas. Archival collections can be at risk in their home countries due to content, political instability, or war. While organizations with worldwide memberships endeavor to document their diverse and dispersed constituents, what is the appropriate role of American archivists in collecting these materials today? The speakers discuss models that employ digitization, volunteers, and collaboration with local archival programs, as well as related legal, ethical, and practical issues.

Presenters: 1) Brad Bauer (Chair). Associate Archivist, Hoover Institution, Stanford University. "90 Years of International Collecting: The Experience of the Hoover Institution Archives." 2) Matthew K. Heiss. Collection Development-Specialist, LDS Church History Library and Archives. "Keeping Records: The LDS Church's Evolving Program to Document the Church Around the World." 3) Christian D. Kelleher. Archivist, The University of Texas at Austin. "Human Rights Archives and a Modern Model for International Archival Acquisition and Development."

LACCHA SPONSORED SESSION: Friday, August 14, 10:00-11:30 a.m. – SESSION 409 - Brick by Bricolage: Sustaining Caribbean Archives in the 21st Century

Description: Panelists representing a Caribbean museum, university, and government reveal universal perspectives on constructing new paradigms for archives in the face of physical, cultural, and economic barriers. These archives must re-cast and re-build themselves, brick by bricolage, embracing innovative solutions to surmount these barriers. Will sustainable public-private partnerships and a view toward sustainable development within the global context of the 21st century be the right tools to overcome a traditionally devalued documentary heritage?

Presenters: 1) Helena Leonce (Chair). University Archivist, University of Trinidad and Tobago. “Sustainability of the Documentary Heritage of Trinidad and Tobago.” 2) Neal V. Hitch. Director, Turks and Caicos National Museum. “The Single Survivor of Disaster: The Turks and Caicos National Museum.” 3) Avril Belfon. Senior Archives and Records Officer, National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago. “National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago: Leapfrogging into the 21st Century.”

LACCHA SPONSORED SESSION: Saturday, August 15, 8:00-9:00 a.m. – SESSION 506 - Lest We Forget! Lest We Forget! Sustaining Memory in Post-Colonial Archives

Description: As Rudyard Kipling warned in "Recessional," there is danger in forgetfulness. Archives in former colonies face challenges to disentangle, and to rescue, the native and colonized voices that were smothered by "official" discourse and often ignored or dispersed far from their place of origin. The presenters address these challenges and offer unique and viable solutions for safeguarding the memories of former colonies in the Caribbean and Hawaiian Islands.

Presenters: 1) Bertram Lyons (Chair). Dissemination/Project Collection Manager, Association for Cultural Equity. “Sharing Cultural Resources / Sharing Responsibility / Sustaining Memory: The Alan Lomax Archives' Ethnographic Digital Project.” 2) Helen Wong Smith, MLS, CA. Librarian, Hawaiian Collection/Mookini Library Archivist, University of Hawaii at Hilo. “Preserving Hawaii's Many Cultures Through Five Governments.” 3) Gayle Williams. Latin American & Caribbean Information Services Librarian, Florida International University. “The Digital Library of the Caribbean: A Collaborative Model for Preservation, Sustainability, and Cultural Memory.”

Saturday, August 15, 9:30-11:00 a.m. - SESSION 606 - Meeting the Challenge: Documenting Under-Represented Communities and Topics Through Cooperative Collecting

Description: Archivists from state and university archives discuss current projects aimed to expand representation of our culture by collecting records of under-represented populations and topics, including mental health, Latino-Americans, desegregation, and environmentalism. Panelists offer practical advice on initiating and sustaining documentation projects; evaluating methods and tools used to fill documentation gaps; and providing insights into state-wide cooperative collecting.

Presenters: 1) Jennifer Graham (Chair). Wisconsin Historical Society. “Documenting the Diverse History of Post-1945 Wisconsin.” 2) Sonia Yaco. Special Librarian & University Archivist, Old Dominion University. “Desegregation of Virginia Education (DOVE) Project.” 3) Prudence Backman. Principal Archivist, New York State Archives. “Gathering the Scattered Pieces of New York's History.”

Leadership of the Latin American & Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives Roundtable

Co-Chairs: Marisol Ramos and Susan Laura Lugo, CA

Marisol Ramos is the Liaison Librarian for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Puerto Rican/Latino Studies & Spanish language and literature at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. She is also Curator of Latin American and Caribbean Collections at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. Her website is:

<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/services/liaison/Ramos.html>

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SECTION 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARCHIVES

Recent conferences on archives and human rights in Latin America

by Patrick A. Stawski

Human Rights Archivist,

Rare Book, Manuscript and Special Collections Library,

Duke University Library

In 2008 I had the opportunity to attend two conferences that attempted to tackle the challenges and opportunities faced by archives and archivists working with human rights related material in Latin America. The two conferences, one in Uruguay and the other in Mexico City, were very different in terms of archival style and archival culture.

“Acceso a los archivos de derechos humanos: Modelos y experiencias” took place on November 6 and 7 and was sponsored by the Universidad de la Republica Uruguay and the Archivo General de la Nacion (complete program information can be found at <http://www.universidad.edu.uy/bibliotecas/novedades.php?action=fullnews&id=4393>). This conference gathered together archivists from South America and beyond (Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, France, USA, and Uruguay) to discuss different perspectives and approaches to dealing with the types of sensitive records that are common in human rights related fonds. These sensitive records could include everything from personal information (national ID numbers and medical records for example) to official testimony and police records. The conference posed the question: How can institutions manage such records in a systematic and politically sensitive manner that protects the privacy of the individual yet allows access by the public?



**Billboard in Montevideo, Uruguay
(photo courtesy of Rodrigo Sandoval)**

Above and beyond the interesting and informative discussion about human rights material, I came away with some new impressions about the state of archival practice in South America. First, there was a notable absence of academic archives at the conference. Most of the archivists present worked in municipal, provincial, or federal government archives. In part this may be due to the history and legacy of human rights in Latin America. State organizations have often been most responsible for human rights violations and therefore it is within these bodies that human rights related records reside. But after speaking with other attendees I was told that there was little respect and much distrust for academic archives, at least among the human rights community. The other memorable impression I took away from the conference was the willingness of the archivists in South America to engage in political advocacy for archival practice. This became very evident during a heated discussion about a government proposed “Archivo de la Memoria.” The two Uruguayan senators on hand to discuss the project received quite a lecture from the archivists. How, the archivists asked, can the government create an archive dedicated to preserving copies of material when there is no sustained fiscal or political support for existing archives that contain the original documents (see the blog posting <http://archivosmunicipales.blogspot.com/2007/09/archivo-nacional-de-la-memoria-de.html> for a Uruguayan archivist’s perspective on the Archivo de la Memoria).

Since the conference the South American human rights archivists have had both successes and failures in organizing support for archival practice in their respective countries. According to Vania Markarian of the Universidad de la Republica, plans are underway to publish a short booklet with overviews of human rights archives in each country. The booklet will also include a few older documents which might be useful to follow the discussion on access to human rights archives in Uruguay. As far as political support goes there is good and bad news. On the positive side, Uruguay finally has a law regulating the national archival system (sistema nacional de archivos) and another one

regulating access to public information (habeas data). On the other hand, the parliament passed a new law creating the Archivo Nacional de la Memoria, which was strongly opposed at the conference. However it may fall by the side as there is no relevant political actor in Uruguay really interested in pressing the human rights debate. Although none of these developments are really an outcome of the 2008 conference, Vania feels that the archivists as a group have been influential in pressing the government to tackle these difficult issues since they first organized a seminar on Archives and Human Rights with the help of ICA back in December 2004.

My experience in Mexico was of a completely different nature. Unfortunately, the Mexico conference suffered from an almost total lack of organization and oversight. Ostensibly, this conference was to be an international forum on archives and human rights sponsored by the Mexican senate and something called the Society for the Archival Science Development. As it turned out there were a handful of archivists from the USA, and some European ICA members on hand. Who else was in attendance is difficult to determine, as no program was ever published. For some details and another attendee's views on the conference I suggest a visit to the WITNESS Media Archive blog: <http://archive.witness.org/2008/12/16/intl-forum-on-archives-human-rights/>.

Mexico was certainly a missed opportunity for building international relationships and cooperation and for providing international perspectives to a new generation of archivists in Mexico. What I did take away from the Mexico experience was a realization of the different degrees of development in which the archives profession and archival culture in general find themselves around the world. One presenter lamented that the archives profession in a country as large as Mexico is only producing about 50 trained archivists per year. Perhaps the organizers of the Mexico City conference took on too much in trying to organize an international conference when Mexico's own archival practice is in dire need of professionalization and lacking in institutional support. This conference together with the Montevideo conference underscored for me the fact that the world of archives and archivists is one mediated by the political, social, and cultural context in which they are situated.

Transitional justice and the role of archives during democratic transitions in Latin America

by Joel A. Blanco-Rivera,
Doctoral Student,
University of Pittsburgh School of Information Sciences

The field of transitional justice¹ offers an interesting opportunity for archivists to study how archives play a key role in the struggles for justice by communities that suffered traumatic repression during years of authoritarianism. And such study is imperative for Latin America. The region experienced traumatic repression during the period of the Cold War, and since then has been moving into a democratization process which, with its many limitations, has "lasted longer in the region than ever before."² However, the human rights issue has not been completely solved. And despite the various mechanisms implemented to investigate past human rights violations, in particular through the use of truth commissions, justice has not been achieved.

It is particularly interesting to see that there has been a shift in the last ten years in the courts to prosecute former police and military officials, and even former heads of state. The arrest of Augusto Pinochet in London in 1998 opened the doors for further criminal investigations, including the indictment of Pinochet himself in Chile in December 2000. This has been significant since one of the main reasons for establishing truth commissions was the very small chance of criminal prosecution, caused by a fragile judicial system and a fear of jeopardizing the democratization process.

There are a number of reasons for this shift, including the work of human rights groups, the valiant efforts of

- 1 For a complete analysis of this framework see Ruti G. Teitel, *Transitional Justice* (Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000).
- 2 France Hagopian and Scott P. Mainwaring, eds., *The Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America: Advances and Setbacks* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005): 1.

victims of repression and particular judges, and the application of international law.³ Regardless of why, a common denominator in these developments has been the availability of documentary evidence coming from human rights groups and other organizations, the records of the truth commissions, declassified records from the U.S. Government, and the discovery of hidden archives in various countries in Latin America. Thomas Blanton, director of the National Security Archive, provides an excellent discussion on this matter in his essay “Recovering the Memory of the Cold War: Forensic History and Latin America.”⁴ Among the cases explained by Blanton is the declassification of more than 100,000 pages of U.S. government records on Guatemala. This documentation was an important source for the Guatemalan truth commission, the *Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico*. He also explains the case of the discovery in 1992 of almost 600,000 pages of police files in Paraguay, which provided extensive documentary evidence of Operation Condor, a joint intelligence project by authoritarian regimes in South America.⁵

Spanish archivist Antonio González Quintana also discusses archival implications in the human rights context in his report “Políticas Archivísticas para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos,” an updated version of a 1997 report prepared for UNESCO and the International Council of Archives, and led by González Quintana.⁶ The report discusses important topics, such as the role of archives during democratic transitions, archival custody, legislation, ethics, and the right to know. It also shows the close relation between archives and two important aspects of transitions from repressive regimes: memory and justice. The work of truth commissions and non-governmental organizations and groups of citizens such as *Memoria Abierta* have played an important role in rescuing and preserving the memory and documentation of these traumatic periods. Similarly, the transnational trials taking place after the arrest of Augusto Pinochet in London in 1998 prove the importance of archives and records as evidence.

These cases raise important questions about the function of archives not only as sources for historical research, but in regards to accountability and justice. They also raise questions about the power of archives, and how the archive shapes and is shaped by social and political factors. A study of these topics from the Latin American perspective will provide a significant contribution to the growing archival literature about archives, memory, and power.

Human Rights and Archives: An Open Discussion at Austin

T-Kay Sangwand, Human Rights Archivist at the University of Texas Libraries, would like to organize a Human Rights archives/archivists gathering (probably a happy hour) during the 2009 SAA meeting in Austin if there is enough interest. This meeting would be a good opportunity to continue the discussion that began with the Human Rights Archives and Archivists listserv members at the 2008 SAA meeting in San Francisco and perhaps open the possibilities for future collaborations.

If you will be attending SAA and would be interested in such a meeting, please contact T-Kay at sangwand@austin.utexas.edu. If you know of other colleagues that may be interested, please feel free to forward them this announcement.

To read more about this topics, visit the homepage of the Archives and Human Rights group of the International Council on Archives: <http://www.ica.org/groups/en/node/37>.

3 An excellent book to look at these developments is Naomi Roht-Arriaza, *The Pinochet Effect: Transnational Justice in the Age of Human Rights* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005)

4 Thomas S. Blanton, “Recovering the Memory of the Cold War: Forensic History and Latin America,” in Gilbert M. Joseph and Daniela Spencer, eds. *In from the Cold: Latin America’s New Encounter with the Cold War* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2008): 47-73.

5 An excellent source about Operation Condor is John Dinges, *The Condor Years: How Pinochet and His Allies Brought Terrorism to Three Continents* (New York; London: The New Press, 2004)

6 Available at <http://www.ica.org/groups/en/node/76> (Accessed June 1, 2009).

SECTION 3: NOTES ON RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Brazilian Counter-cultural Press Acquired

The University of Miami Libraries have acquired the *Leila Miccolis Brazilian Alternative Press Collection*. The collection, now housed in the Otto G. Richter Library's Special Collections Division, is a rare and extensive archive of Brazilian underground journals, periodicals and newspapers that were produced and circulated during Brazil's military dictatorship that began in 1964. Prior to its acquisition by the University of Miami Libraries, this collection, which contains thousands of items, attracted Brazilianists from all over the world to visit renowned poet Leila Miccolis in her home in a remote town in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The collection was painstakingly accumulated over the course of forty-five years by Miccolis, who decided to place the archive in a North American university so as to assure the preservation of the collection, as well as to prevent its censorship.

"The Leila Miccolis Brazilian Alternative Press Collection is a significant addition to the University of Miami Libraries' important concentration of Latin American and Caribbean resources. The collection is unique in its comprehensiveness and will provide researchers in North America with a richer, more nuanced understanding of Brazilian culture and history than that normally recorded from mainstream publications," notes University Librarian William Walker.



The collection is of an "alternative" character because it contains materials that reflect counter-cultural resistance, in its widest possible sense, and includes, but is not limited to, university publications, theater, musical pieces, concrete poetry, neo-concrete poetry and other vanguard/avant-garde artistic experimentation, film reviews, and "fanzines." As opposed to the commercial and widely-circulated press of "official" Brazilian governmental venues, the publications contained in the collection especially treat stigmatized or marginalized groups, such as Afro-Brazilians, women, sexual minorities, in various forms including literary pieces, editorial cartoons, political comics, sociopolitical critiques of "Brazilianness," humor, and the promotion of ecological and environmental awareness.

As such, the collection tells the story of contemporary Brazil (1960s to the present) from an "unofficial" perspective, one which often diverts from the stereotypical images of what Brazilians and non-Brazilians alike have come to understand as "brasidade" (Brazilian character) during the second half of the twentieth century.

A particularly notable and invaluable part of the collection is the entire newspaper series of the nationally-circulated "Lampião da Esquina," published between 1978 and 1981, with a total of thirty-eight issues. The members of the editorial board were among the pioneers and most important contributors of the gay and lesbian rights movement of Brazil in the 1970s and 1980s. This journal, while not the first "tabloid" to publish articles on the topic of homosexuality in Brazil, was the first to treat the inter-relationships between sexuality and politics and the first to actively promote and support the establishment of gay rights groups throughout Brazil. Each issue contains photos, reports, interviews, news, advertisements, and socio-political editorials.

Steven Buttermann, assistant professor of Portuguese in the University's Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, came across the Collection while conducting research for his new book, *Perversions on Parade* (Hyperbole Books, San Diego State University Press, 2005), the first book-length scholarly treatment in English of Brazilian poet Glauco Mattoso's work. Mattoso, who was a co-collaborator in the creation of "Lampião da Esquina," explored themes of homosexual transgression as a form of cultural resistance. "Ms. Miccolis has managed to preserve a diverse host of alternative voices which sought creative expression despite being officially silenced. Collectively these works represent Brazil's burgeoning civil rights movement within the surrounding culture of repression," states Professor Buttermann.

We want to know what you are up to! Contribute to the LACCHA newsletter and website.

We have been thrilled by the amazing articles we received for our first volume. Let's keep the momentum going! The first issue of volume two will be sent out in early winter 2009. We seek articles, news notes, book reviews and event announcements of all types for this issue. We encourage the submission of images to accompany articles. E-mail the newsletter editor at nlenstr2@illinois.edu with ideas and articles for the upcoming newsletter.

University of Arizona acquires Morales de Escárcega Collection

by Veronica Reyes-Escudero
Associate Librarian, Special Collections
The University of Arizona Libraries

In September 2007, The University of Arizona Libraries' Special Collections acquired the *Morales de Escárcega Collection*. In total, the *Morales de Escárcega Collection* includes nearly 2,800 books, 79 broadsides and manuscripts, and 10 photographs. In his assessment of the collection Dr. Michael Brescia, Associate Curator of the Arizona State Museum, says that the collection offers a "broad sweep of the Mexican past: from the colonial era when Spaniards forged an empire in North America, to the independence movements that severed the links between the mother country and her most prized colony in the hemisphere, to the disruptions and violence that plagued Mexico in the nineteenth century, including the French and U.S. invasions, and ending at the twentieth century, a time of revolution and profound social, economic, and political transformation for Mexicans."

The Escárcega family library was built largely by Gildardo G. H. Morales Díaz of Apetatitlán, Tlaxcala, México [b. 1899]. During the Mexican revolution, Gildardo's family lost everything, land and home, in Puebla. His father and some of his brothers were hung by the Zapatistas. The young Gildardo and other relatives survived. This experience marked his life and led him to dedicate himself to the study and understanding of Mexican history.

The family left Puebla and moved to México City with a few belongings including books. These books were the seeds of his collection. He started collecting books on the History of México in the early 1920s, building the library

over his lifetime by adding important manuscripts and broadsides. In México City, Mr. Morales Díaz befriended some of the great thinkers of the period such as Salvador Novo, Julián Carrillo, Gutierre Tibón, and Jose López Portillo. During his lifetime, Mr. Morales Díaz took care of his library with great passion. The exlibris in his books reads, "Verba volant scripta manent," loosely translated, "the word flies, the written is permanent." Mr. Morales Díaz was a self-taught bibliophile and was a founding member of the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia.

On the death of Mr. Morales Díaz, his daughter, Lorenia Morales Rodriguez Escárcega, Ph.D (History) cared for the library. After her death, the executor of the collection, Alejandro Escárcega Morales and his five siblings, Miguel, Carlos, Rocío, Patricia and Lorenia became responsible for it. Brothers Alejandro and Miguel approached various repositories in the United States including the University of Arizona Libraries in late 2005. The library arrived at the University of Arizona Libraries in September 2007. After receiving it, it took one year to process the collection. On October 2, 2008, the UA Libraries held an opening reception for the exhibit *Páginas de la Historia de México: Excerpts from the Morales de Escárcega Collection* accompanied by a series of lectures based on pieces from the collection given by University of Arizona faculty. The Escárcega siblings and family were welcomed at the Opening by the Tucson area community members and scholars who now have access to the collection. Three lectures presented by scholars who have already examined portions of the collections can be heard at: http://www.library.arizona.edu/speccoll/public_programs/podcasts/.

In addition to a physical exhibit, Special Collections has created a bilingual online exhibit of selected material. We hope that by providing Spanish language annotations to the items on exhibit we have broadened access to the material. One may view this exhibit at <http://digitalcommons.library.arizona.edu/x/exhibits/escarcega>.

A digitization effort to select items in the collections is also underway. In addition to what is on display through the exhibit pages, one can link to additional items, http://www.uair.arizona.edu/holdings/collection?r=uadc://azu_escarcega/, that have been digitized thus far and are available through the University of Arizona institutional repository (UAir). Plans are underway to enhance access by providing additional Spanish language metadata.

Receiving these collections makes us keenly aware of our shared Borderlands resources. What happens when Mexican families seek to make their private libraries accessible and decide to deposit them outside of their country? What are the ethical and practical considerations of accepting such a collection? How do we measure our obligations to make collections readily accessible and in what format? In what language do we provide access? We hope that by going beyond cataloging the collection (which was no small feat), through digitization, through the creation of a website and through the deposit of digital copies in our repository, we can thereby provide access beyond our borders. Furthermore, by providing dual language access points we have met some of these responsibilities.

The many phases of preparing this collection for public access required planning and fund-raising. A grant by the Southwestern Foundation for Education and Historical Preservation has allowed us to catalog, preserve and digitize a portion of the manuscripts and broadsides. Their grant will permit us to continue our digitization efforts for this collection. The funding sources that contributed to the acquisition of the library include: a donation facilitated by the Community Foundation of Southern Arizona as well as gifts made possible by the Susan and Dick Imwalle Endowment, and the Polly Hamilton Endowment in addition to gifts from Ms. Ann B. Fallon, Ms. Lorraine Drachman, and Chuck and Pat Pettis.