



Proyecto y website “Porto Rico 1930 Georreferenciado”

Recientemente se publicó la página del proyecto “Porto Rico 1930 Georreferenciado: Un mosaico de la costa”, cuyo enlace es <www.prgereof.org>. El proyecto consistió en la georreferenciación de las fotografías aéreas de 1930-31 disponibles para la costa de Puerto Rico, específicamente para el área que cubre por lo menos un kilómetro tierra adentro desde la línea de costa. Las fotografías aéreas georreferenciadas están organizadas en quince (15) fotomosaicos que se pueden descargar a través de la página como archivos georreferenciales (formato ECW) y como imágenes no georreferenciadas (formato JPG). Los fondos y apoyo para la realización del proyecto, que contó con la colaboración de estudiantes del Recinto Universitario de Mayagüez (RUM) de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, fueron provistos por el Programa de Manejo de la Zona Costera del Departamento de Recursos Naturales, el Programa Sea Grant y la Facultad de Artes y Ciencias del RUM. El informe técnico del proyecto se puede acceder también a través de la página.

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New edition in paperback of Joshua R. Hyles' *Guiana and the Shadows of Empire: Colonial and Cultural Negotiations at the Edge of the World* (Lexington Books, 2017), previously published in 2013.

This book is a history of the three Guianas, now known as Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. Though histories of each of the countries exist, this is the first work in a century to consider the three countries as a group, and thus the first to present the history of all three as a comparative and overarching study. Special emphasis has been given to the story of how each colony was administered by Britain, the Netherlands, and France respectively, and how these differing colonial administrative policies have given rise to three vastly different cultures. Because the geographical area of the Guianas is relatively small, the indigenous population at the time of contact was relatively uniform across the area, and the external pressures on the three colonies over their histories exhibited significant similarities, the book presents the Guianas as an ideal laboratory in which to study the effects of imperialism and cultural assimilation practices. The book also briefly considers the present political and cultural status of the three polities and makes some projections about their possible futures. In all, the book presents a complete history from prehistory until the present day covering the entirety of the Guianas region, relating a colorful history from a little-studied corner of the world.

For more information, see <<https://rowman.com/isbn/9780739187807>> and <<https://www.amazon.com/Guiana-Shadows-Empire-Colonial-Negotiations/dp/0739187791>>.

Book *The Bodega: A Cornerstone of Puerto Rican Barrios* (The Justo Martí Collection) by Carlos Sanabria. (Centro Publications, 2016, Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, The City University of New York).

From the 1940s to the 1970s *bodegas*, those ubiquitous corner-stores, in New York City's *barrios* were more than places where Puerto Rican recent immigrants bought their groceries. As the photographs in this photo-essay book demonstrate, they were also anchors for the social and cultural life of neighborhoods. This photo book is based on a selection of *bodega* pictures taken by the well-known photographer of New York's Latino life Justo Martí. ISBN: 978-1-945662-06-5 (pbk) 2016, 43 pages.

Call for contributors: Encyclopedia of Cuban Cinema

This volume takes up the topic of Cuban Cinema from its early days of film production to the present. Covering over 300 entries that include films, producers, directors, actresses, actors, genres and critical interpretations, the breadth and depth of this volume will generate some highly significant material for both academics, as well as general audiences. The first of its kind—indeed there are no other encyclopedias that cover this topic anywhere on the market—*The Encyclopedia of Cuban Cinema* is a timely pop cultural companion to the ever-growing field of critical film studies.

This volume is under contract with Rowman and Littlefield and is anticipated to go into press 2019. In this way, we will be encouraging relatively quick turn-arounds.

If you're interested in contributing, please send an email with the subject line "Cuban Cinema," and we'll forward the list of entries (it is not a comprehensive list and we'll be open to further suggestions). Entries will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis.

In addition we're asking that you provide a brief curriculum vitae or summary of your educational background and/or writing experience. As we would like to cast the net wide in attracting authors from a variety of disciplines and professions, advanced graduate students and junior faculty are particularly welcome to contribute.

At the moment we are two volume editors, but will be welcoming a third editor with a specialization in Cuban media shortly. Until we have confirmed those details, please direct all inquiries to the following email address:

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Exhibition "Animation + Printing"

Puerto Rican artist Poli Marichal is one of the artists featured in ANIMATION + PRINTING, an exhibition of short animated films, which opens July 12 at The Center for Book Arts (28 West 27th Street, 3rd Floor). Organized by professors Barbara Tetenbaum (Oregon College of Art and Craft) and Marilyn Zornado (Pacific Northwest College of Art), the exhibition runs from July 12 to September 23, 2017.

The exhibition includes artists who participated in the Southern Graphics Council International Conference 2016 that took place in Portland, Oregon. Artist Poli Marichal participated with the short *Corazón errante* [Wandering Heart], which deals with the world crisis in a subjective way, and in which the moving image carries the message without a need for dialogue or narration. Marichal has been presenting her animated short films in museums and galleries across Puerto Rico

and the United States.

This exhibition presents a selection of short animated films from around the US and the world, each created using techniques common in the book arts such as letterpress printing from moveable type, wood type, pressure printing, lino and wood cut, etching, silkscreen as well as animation in watermarked paper. These films represent a new territory for Book/Print artists and are interesting not only because of their technical production, but because we see printmakers trying their hand at animation, and animators trying their hand at print techniques and many for the first time.

For more information, see <<http://centerforbookarts.org/event/animation-printing/>>.

Exhibition “Rhythm & Power: Salsa in New York” (Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Ave at 103rd Street, New York). The show is on view until November 26, 2017.

This is an exhibition that illuminates salsa as a social movement from the 1960s to today. The story of New York salsa—an up-tempo performance of percussive Latin music and Afro-Caribbean-infused dance—is one of cultural fusion, artistry, and skilled marketing. “Rhythm & Power: Salsa in New York” illuminates salsa as a social movement from the 1960s to the present, exploring how immigrant and migrant communities in New York City—most notably from Cuba and Puerto Rico—nurtured and developed salsa, growing it from a local movement playing out in the city’s streets and clubs into a global phenomenon. The exhibition also looks at the role of record companies and stores in supporting and promoting the movement, and salsa’s often-overlooked ties to activism in the city. “Rhythm & Power” features dance costumes and musical instruments from some of salsa’s leading figures, as well as audio and video that bring the sounds and movement of salsa to life.

For more information, see <<http://www.mcnyc.org/exhi>>.

The Greater Caribbean raises funds to protect its sandy coasts

Almost no Caribbean beach escapes erosion, a problem that scientific sources describe as extensive and irreversible in these ecosystems of high economic interest, that work as protective barriers for life inland.

The regional initiative “Impact of climate change on the sandy coasts of the Caribbean: Alternatives for its control and resilience” could begin to be implemented this year, after negotiations between the Association of Caribbean Studies (ACS) and the main donor for the project: the International Cooperation Agency of South Korea.

Research from local and foreign authors found deterioration even

in pristine beaches on uninhabited keys, which can only be explained by the rising sea levels and other consequences of global warming.

For this reason, the ACS, founded in 1994, which groups 25 countries of the Greater Caribbean region, initially approved in 2016 and ratified in a summit in March this year this proposal set forth by Cuba, within a broader programme of adaptation to climate change.

This programme also includes projects against the invasion by Sargassum seaweed and exotic species such as the lionfish.

To finance the programme, the ACS raises cooperation funds to mitigate and adapt to the new climate scenario in this diverse region of highly vulnerable small islands and mainland countries that have in common developing economies with limited resources for environmental preservation.

So far, the project against erosion of the sandy coasts has received around a quarter of a million dollars from the Netherlands and Turkey. And a contribution of 4.5 million dollars from South Korea is foreseen to achieve the targets set out during its four years of implementation.

In addition, each country member of the ACS that confirms its participation will contribute funds and a logistic base.

The initiative's coordination has already attracted the interest of Antigua and Barbuda, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The initiative seeks to improve practices of preservation and restoration of beaches in the Caribbean, by establishing a regional network to monitor erosion, developing a coastal engineering manual, training technical and professional staff, generating scientific exchanges, and providing equipment, among other objectives.

A key goal is obtaining data to assess the effects of coastal erosion up to 2100 in the area of the Greater Caribbean, which must ensure sustainable use of sandy beaches, its main natural resource for the tourism industry.

Many of these countries depend on the entertainment industry, particularly small island states where tourism represents an average 25 per cent of GDP and is the sector with the highest rate of growth.

Pioneers in this area, Cuban scientific institutions and state companies have shared their local experiences in coastal protection and restoration with countries such as Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico and Dominican Republic.

Forgotten archives reveal street-level impact of 1918 Puerto Rico earthquake and tsunami

A report from *Phys.*

Repair petitions filed in the wake of the 1918 Puerto Rico earthquake and tsunami, stored and forgotten in the San Juan archives for nearly 100 years, are giving scientists a house-by-house look at the damage wrought by the magnitude 7.3 event.

In the journal *Seismological Research Letters*, seismologists Roland LaForge and William McCann describe how they used the records to trace the impact of the earthquake in Aguadilla, the town closest to the 1918 epicenter.

The researchers combed through handwritten and often heartbreaking petitions for funds to repair homes battered or washed away by the tsunami, or damaged by earthquake ground shaking. Together, the data provide a “pretty accurate picture to find out where the damage was, and how far the tsunami made it inland,” said LaForge.

At the south end of town, in particular, the tsunami’s three to four meter-high mark could be determined from repair petitions from houses closely clustered together—where some homes reported wave damage and some were untouched by the waves.

The address-level findings are consistent with a 1919 reconnaissance of the earthquake damage and more modern calculations of tsunami wave heights, the researchers say. But the new study provides more detailed “ground truth” of what happened during the 1918 quake, said LaForge, and could be useful in predicting which parts of Aguadilla would be mostly likely to suffer damage during the next major earthquake.

In the United States, the Caribbean and Latin America, LaForge said, “finding and interpreting written historical earthquake damage accounts is difficult and time consuming, but we have learned that researching these old earthquakes has become more important over time.”

The October 11, 1918 Puerto Rico earthquake and tsunami is the most recent damaging seismic event to affect the island. More than 100 people died, and the island sustained \$4 million dollars (1918 dollars) in damage, especially in the towns of Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Aguada and Añasco.

As part of the relief efforts after the earthquake, residents whose homes were damaged or destroyed submitted petitions for repair funds to a Special Earthquake Commission established after the event. Inspectors came out to review the damage claimed in each petition, and funds were awarded based on their recommendations.

McCann, a former professor at the University of Puerto Rico, stumbled across boxes of these petitions, unsealed for nearly 100 years,

in the General Archive in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He later mentioned them to LaForge, who had worked with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority on seismic hazard studies of dams on the island.

The two received a grant from the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) to digitize and study more than 6000 pages of the petitions and other records and photographs related to the earthquake. Although 275 petitions were known to be received from Aguadilla, only 88 (32%) were discovered in the San Juan archives. Most of these appear to be petitions to repair damage rather than replacement of entire homes.

“The layout of the town is pretty much the same as it was in 1918,” LaForge explained. “And we had these detailed damage descriptions by neighborhood and street and address in some cases. We thought if we can match up these addresses with modern-day addresses to know where they were, we could get a pretty good picture of where the damage was and how severe it was.”

The petitions marked other losses as well. “Reading through the actual reports was very poignant at times,” LaForge said. “Some of these people lost family members, or knew people who drowned. You get a real idea of what people went through.”

LaForge hopes that other researchers—students at the University of Puerto Rico, perhaps— will use the digitized petition data to learn more about the earthquake and tsunami impact in other towns such as Mayagüez. “The dataset in general is a real gold mine.”

The Seismological Society of America, which publishes *Seismological Research Letters*, will hold a joint conference in April 2018 with the Latin American and Caribbean Seismological Commission in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The site of the Seismology of the Americas meeting was chosen in part to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 1918 earthquake.

More information: “Address-level Effects in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, from the 1918 Mw 7.3 Earthquake and Tsunami,” *Seismological Research Letters* (2017). DOI: 10.1785/0220170044.

All information, except the *The Bodega* book, and *Porto Rico Georeferenciado*, courtesy of *Repeating Islands* blog <<http://repeatingislands.co/>>, written by Ivette Romero-Cesareo and Lisa Paravisini-Gebert.