A LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Raymond Estep

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This publication has been reviewed and approved by competent personnel of the authenticating command in accordance with current directives on essentiality and propriety.
PREFACE

This bibliography was compiled for the specific purpose of affording the students and faculty members of Air University a quick-reference tool for making use of the vast and growing collection of materials in the unclassified holdings of the Air University Library that relate to Latin America. Although the bulk of the references pertain to the post-1960 period, many are to earlier materials. Coverage, for the most part, ends with 1968 materials.

The user will find that emphasis is given to economic, political, and historical topics, but consultation of the “Contents” and the “Subject Index” will reveal the great variety of other topics also included. From the beginning, the compiler has hoped that through this volume he would be able to direct the user to numerous items that heretofore have remained “buried,” either because they have not been included in existing bibliographies, or because they appear in unindexed anthologies or similar collections.

Users may note the arrangement and take full advantage of the SUBJECT and AUTHOR indexes. They should also note that entries are arranged alphabetically by title within the different subject classifications shown in the CONTENTS, and that index references are to item numbers. Call numbers that follow book entries refer to those assigned by the Air University Library, and make it unnecessary to consult the card catalog to locate a desired book. Abbreviations and acronyms are listed in a separate GLOSSARY.

Aerospace Studies Institute
Raymond Estep
July 1969
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COUNTRIES

Argentina

AGRICULTURE

A sociological report of a year's field study of rural life in Argentina in the course of which the author travelled some 20,000 miles and interviewed over 130 Argentine farm families in the various types of farming areas.

A report, based on a year's study in Argentina, of three types of rural communities.

ECONOMY

A review of the growth of the Argentine idea of an economic union of southern South American states after 1943.


An official survey of various economic topics, prepared for the British Board of Trade.

An outline of the Frondizi-Frigerio strategy of economic development and the author's conclusions as to the reasons for the failure of the economic program based on that strategy.

An historical approach to a study of the formation of the Argentine economy.

An analysis of the scope and influence of various economic controls instituted by the Argentine government after 4 June 1943.

Descriptions of the various types of taxes collected by the Argentine provinces (states).


Parallels in the political and personal lives of Juan and Evita Perón.


A study of Peronismo and what it means to Argentina and its influence on Latin American relations.


A report on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, which reveals how the Communists described and interpreted events attendant upon the overthrow of Perón.


A brief review of Spanish-language books and pamphlets dealing with various aspects of Perón's dictatorship, including the use of the military and foreign companies, etc. Most were published in Argentina after the overthrow of Perón; a few were published in Uruguay or Chile before Perón's fall and were reprinted in Argentina.


An analysis of the influence of Perón on Argentina's traditional claim to leadership in Latin American cultural, economic, and political affairs.


Results of interrogations of 75 members of Argentine Chamber of Deputies, President Frondizi, and others on the role, influence, and future prospects of Peronismo.


A study of Argentine government as it operated under Perón. The study is the product of a year's residence in Argentina, for nine months of which the author's research was conducted as a "snowbird," and for another nine months of which there was continuous residence.


A study of America's economic policies in the early post-World War II period—1942-1945—on trade, foreign aid, and the role of Perón in economic developments, acquisition of foreign-owned industries, etc., relations with USA and European Recovery Program.


Based on a study of certain Argentine political characteristics in the Perón and post-Perón years.


A study of events that brought Perón to power, his handling of the presidency, and the factors that led to his overthrow.


77. "Argentina: The Politics of Late Industrialization." Alden Kenworthy. Foreign Affairs, Vol. 45, Apr. 1967, pp. 463-476. The author holds that Argentina's failure to achieve expected industrialization goals resulted from the "political response to the need for industrialization," and urges at least as much on a number of these responses.


92. "Political Events and Governmental Changes in Argentina, 1943-1948." Asher N. Christensen, pp. 84-107, in Political, Economic, and Social Problems of...
the Latin-American Nations of South America, 1949 (330.98/T335p).
The influence of the Peron dictatorship.
Crop currents in Argentine politics under the Ongania regime.
The author finds that the source of many of Argentina's economic and social problems originated not with Peron (who often endorsed popular beliefs), but in the decades that preceded Peron's rise to power. See also the author's "Argentina: The Past behind the Present," ibid., Vol. 38, Oct. 1962, pp. 496-500.
Economic and political highlights of the Ongania administration, and a prognosis as to Ongania's future course.
A review of the post-1840 efforts to revise the picture of Rosas painted by his contemporaries (most of whom were his opponents if not his enemies).
Notes on and various manifestations of the political and economic crises prevailing in Argentina after 1930.
Questions and answers affecting a view, if not an understanding, of Argentine customs—economic, political, social, and others.

Bolivia

A brief study of Bolivia's geography, history, people, and economy.
A photographic introduction (with some narrative text) to Bolivia.
An analysis of Bolivian culture and economy based on two years of study. The five parts of the volume are devoted to the various topics: "Regional Diversity," "The People of Bolivia," "Man and Relationships," "Social Institutions," and "Levels and Standards of Living."
A brief history of efforts to delineate the boundary in Bolivia's eastern jungle.
Author's experiences in an Ayamara village in the Bolivian highland.
Bolivian political and military history from 1809 to 1825.
An illustrated study of Bolivia: politics, economy, and geography.
Description of climate, people, land tenure practices, proposed land reforms in the two countries and political developments in Peru in April 1962.
This political history of Bolivia from 1943 to 1947 traces the rise to power of the MNR.

AGRICULTURE

A report on progress in opening and settling three areas at the foot of the Andes in Bolivia.
Agricultural development in the Department of Santa Cruz and the role of Ministry of Economy Alfons Guaman Reyes in that development.
A review of Bolivia's transportation facilities precedes a discussion of efforts to colonize isolated regions of the Alto Beni and Chapare.
A survey of the relocations of colonists moved from 10 villages in the Cochabamba Valley to the Monument region near Santa Cruz.
Programs for settling projects at Alto Beni and Chapare, with an emphasis on costs and completion dates.


**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**


Evidence of improper handling of U.S. aid to Bolivia.


**ECONOMY**


127. "Social Mobility and Economic Development: The Vital Parameters of the Bolivian Revolution." C. Fred Bergsten, *Journal of Inter-American Studies*, Vol. 6, Jul. 1964, pp. 367-375. A tracing of the steps by which social mobility was accelerated in Bolivia, and a demonstration of how the low level of economic development has acted as a brake on the movement for social mobility.


**POLITICS**


Primarily, a history of Bolivia under the administration of MNR executives from 1952 to 1958. Much of the information is derived from knowledge gained by the author on six trips to Bolivia between 1947 and 1957.


A Bolivian journalist outlines the steps by which the MNR-led revolution deteriorated under the leadership of President Paz to end as a totalitarian dictatorship honeycombed with fraud and corruption.


Notes.

A comparison of the revolutionary state of Bolivia (after 1952) with the non-revolutionary state of Peru designed to "isolate the mechanism by which the Latin American uppersphere has succeeded in maintaining the given social order and, conversely, to isolate the necessary preconditions that must exist before social revolution can take place."


A description of the recent political history of Bolivia precedes a discussion of the work of a United Nations technical assistance team in Bolivia, beginning in 1952.


Notes.

A study in frustration and vacillation, the dictatorial role of General Busch as president from 1937 to 1939.


Notes.

An analysis of the ideology of the MNR (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario) and a discussion of the events influencing the formulation of that ideology prior to the party's seizing power in the revolution of 1952.


An analysis of the MNR's declining influence on the Bolivian government and the effect on the MNR of his decision to seek a third presidential term. The role of other MNR leaders and of U.S. aid are also discussed.


A review of Bolivian politics since the Revolution of 1952.


Contributions of the MNR and reasons for its eventual collapse.


Notes.

A brief review of the political, economic, and social reforms the MNR attempted to institute.


Notes.

Background to and events of May 1965 when the Bolivian military acted to preserve the neoclassical model and to end as a totalitarian dictatorship honeycombed with fraud and corruption.


Notes.

A brief review of the historical background of the MNR's rise to power precedes an analysis of the political, economic, and social reforms the MNR attempted to institute.


Notes.

A brief review of the historical background of the MNR's rise to power and the events of May 1965 when the Bolivian military acted to preserve the neoclassical model and to end as a totalitarian dictatorship honeycombed with fraud and corruption.


Notes.

A description of the recent political history of Bolivia precedes a discussion of the work of a United Nations technical assistance team in Bolivia, beginning in 1952.
Brazil


A study of economic and social aspects of the growth of São Paulo, Brazil.


A collection of 28 chapters on various aspects of Brazilian history, society, culture, economics, diplomacy, and politics.


John P. Augelli.


The six chapters of which this volume consists were delivered at the University of Indiana in 1944-1945 as the Patten Foundation Lectures. The topics covered include: the European background to Brazilian history; frontier and plantation life; unity and regional diversity; ethnic and social conditions; foreign policy; and modern literature as related to social problems. For a later revision and enlargement, see New World in the Tropics (1961/F894b).


Society, economy, history, role of Vargas, political processes, governmental institutions.


Lessons includes an overall view of Brazilian developments as an introduction to an inquiry into the role of coffee in the economy, the peculiarities of Brazilian politics, and a critique of U.S.-Brazilian relations.


168. Brazil's National Character in the Twentieth Century." Gilberto Freyre. Annu. Vol. 370, Mar. 1967, pp. 57-62. The author believes that the Brazilian of today is a product of the hard political facts that went into the planning, maneuvering and execution of the successful 1930 coup, but with some attention given to the pre-1930 historical background and to post-1930 developments.


Observations culled from books by 21 non-Catholic British and U.S. visitors on topics of British and Brazilian problems, and political and economic conditions.

The story of the growth of a city village, founded in 1554 by the Jesuits, to the giant industrial city of the 1930s.

Population growth, urban explosion, problems of slums, conflicts in the labor force, and standard of living, chronic problem of shortages of things needed in an industrialized society.

A scholarly study of settlement, people, agriculture, mining, missionary activity, and foreign interventions in Brazil in the period covered.

An outstanding history translated into English as the third volume of the translation program undertaken in the Inter-American Historical Series.

A translation of the 4th edition of Bello's *História da República* with the addition of Chapter 25 by Poppino. The first four chapters cover the story of Brazil to the end of the Empire, the other 21 treat the Republic.

A social anthropologist, with more than 20 years' experience in studying various "little communities," attempts "to describe, analyze, and interpret Brazil as a nation."

An elementary textbook.

Economic conditions and social practices prevailing at the height of the Amazonian rubber boom.

A famous Brazilian author explains how Brazilians came to think and act as they do.

Reports by various authorities on Brazil's history, politics, foreign policy, industrialization, economics, population, religion, language, and capital.

This revised version of a 1945 study, reviews Brazil's history, racial composition, society, civilization, foreign policy, influence of slavery and monarchy, literature, and architecture.

Climate, people, products, problems of Brazilian Northeast.

Economic, educational, military, political, and Communist problems, and the status of U.S.-Brazilian relations are sketchily described.

The story of the Canudos rebellion in the interior of northern Brazil in 1897.

The many facets of Brazil's industrial and commercial capital.

As an opinion, by one of Brazil's foremost students, of the roles played by slavery and monarchy in shaping modern Brazil.

A review of recent interpretations which emphasize "diversity" and "unity," and the author's conclusion that institutions, history, and psychology were determined by accidents.

A report on the author's observations of economic conditions and political affairs in Brazil's newest state.

A collection of black-and-white photographs, with descriptive text, of the world-famous carvings of the crippled Brazilian sculptor, Antônio Francisco Lisboa, whose works still adorn churches in Congonhas do Campo and in Ouro Preto in the State of Minas Gerais.

AGRICULTURE

Lending agencies, types of credit, interest rates, national agrarian financing.

Primarily a review of recent trends in agricultural production in southern Brazil.

Proposals for increasing the production and movement of the two commodities to big-city markets.

Reform problems and suggested methods of solution for the 50-kilometer area parallel to the coast.

A study of the life and agricultural practices of the lowest echelon of Brazilian farmers, the subsistence producers.
CoUNTRIEs


ECONOMY


222. "Brazilian Finances and Their Implication for Economic Integration." Raul Bracco. *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, Vol. 19, Autumn 1965, pp. 87-96. A look at: Brazilian inflation, exchange rates, trade barriers, and custom duties, and what they may mean to the functioning of LAFTA.

224. "Brazil's Battle for Oil," A. Gramatov. *International Affairs* (Moscow), May 1963, pp. 31-34.
A Soviet writer indicts U.S. oil companies for preventing or retarding the discovery and production of petroleum in Brazil.

The economic problems of the Brazilian Northeast are studied in terms of the history of the area, the influences that have shaped the region, the national and international attempts to solve the area's economic problems, and the prospects for the future.

An account of the milking of the Brazilian subsidiary of the German steel firm, Mannesmann AG.

A survey of certain economic phenomena and economic indicators of conditions in the under-developed area of Northeast Brazil.

An introductory text to the economic history of Brazil from the colonial period to the 1960s.

A review of the role of economic cycles in Brazilian history from the colonial period to the 1960s.

An account of the milking of the Brazilian subsidairy of the German steel firm, Mannesmann AG.

A review of the role of economic cycles in Brazilian history that have been the product of dependence on a single product such as Brazilwood, sugar, cacao, gold, tobacco, cotton, rubber, and coffee.

Volume's attention is focused on Brazilian industrialization in the period 1947-1961.

A description of the types and functions of the various organizations involved.

A description of the types and functions of the various organizations involved.

Although written a decade and a half ago, many of the recommendations for improving Brazilian railway operations are still valid, for the inadequacies indicated still exist.

A review of the role of economic cycles in Brazilian history that have been the product of dependence on a single product such as Brazilwood, sugar, cacao, gold, tobacco, cotton, rubber, and coffee.

A review of the role of economic cycles in Brazilian history that have been the product of dependence on a single product such as Brazilwood, sugar, cacao, gold, tobacco, cotton, rubber, and coffee.

A review of the role of economic cycles in Brazilian history that have been the product of dependence on a single product such as Brazilwood, sugar, cacao, gold, tobacco, cotton, rubber, and coffee.
249. United States Manufacturing Investment in Brazil: The Impact of Brazilian Government Policies, 1946–1960. Lincoln Gordon and Engelfelt Grommers. Cambridge: Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard Univ., 1962. 177 pp. 332.673/G663s. Index. Volume is based on information gained in interviews with representatives of 26 U.S. manufacturing companies; and 7 U.S. non-manufacturing companies. Interviews were designed to determine "the impact of various Brazilian governmental policies" on the investment decisions and business operations of these companies.


266. "The Day Mr. Berle Talked with Mr. Quadros." John Hickey. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 15, Summer 1961, pp. 58–71. Notes. Mr. Berle's report of his conference with President Quadros of Brazil is contrasted with the widely variant stories of that meeting carried by international wire services and U.S. and Brazilian newspapers.


**LITERATURE**


This collection of three papers includes the following: James B. Weaver, "Way Station of Westernization: The Brazilian Caboclo," Theresa Sher scientist Davidson, "The Brazilian Inheritance of Roman Law"; and Earl W. Thomas, "Folklore in Brazilian Literature."


276. *A History of Ideas in Brazil: The Development of Philosophy in Brazil and the Evolution of National History*, João Cruz Costa (Suzette Macedo, tr.). 427 pp. 199.81/C597b. Bib. Index. Author describes the "changes which foreign philosophical currents" underwent in Brazil and "the curious meanings they have acquired in the evolution" of Brazilian history.


278. *Marvelous Journey: A Survey of Four Centuries of Brazilian Writing*, Samuel Putnam. New York: Knopf, 1948. 269+ pp. 869.09/P993m. Bib. Index. Of his work the author writes: "It is...the story of a people as told in the pages of poets, novelists, essayists, for the past four centuries."

279. *The Modernist Movement in Brazil: A Literary Study*, John Nist. Austin: Univ. of Texas, 1967. 223 pp. 869.109/N727m. Bib. Index. Background to the development of modernism in Brazilian culture, the influence of "The Modern Art Week Exhibition" of February 1922, and examinations of the contributions of several of Brazil's most significant modernists.

**POLITICS**


Accoounts of Brazil's Government Development Agency for the Northeast which was created in 1959.

An analysis of the results of the election of 3 October 1950 which returned Getúlio Vargas to the Presidency.

The story of how a São Paulo group of businessmen, IPEVS (Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Sociais-Institute of Social Research and Studies) took the lead in organizing the opposition that overthrew the Getúlio Administration at the end of March 1964.

SOCIETY

The results of a field study of 113 families in ita, Brazil, in the period June-September 1948, by a party of social anthropologists headed by the author.

A sociological study of Brazil incorporated in a college textbook for social science study.

A comprehensive sociological and demographic study of Brazilian people and the institutions they function under.

A Brazilian's view of his fellow countrymen and describes their “little habits, quirks, and customs” in an effort “to make clear the psychological climate of the country.”

This section, Part III of the volume, includes the following Gilberto Freyre, “The Patriarchal Boss of Brazilian Society”, Charles Wagley, “Luz-Brazil’s Kinship Patterns; The Persistence of a Cultural Tradition”, and Anthony Leeds, “Brazil and the Myth of Franciscan Judas.”

The author, an internationally known medical doctor and a physician, restored the chronicles of and political and religious conflicts in Brazil. It is an attempt to show that his study will not be a “neutral interpretation” but “a sociological study by one who is committed to a partisan and progressive point of view.”

A study of the Northeastern region of the concept of community development, and of the difficulties confronting community development in the Brazilian Northeast.


A tracing of the roles of the family, marriage, and divorce in Brazilian history.

Likenesses and differences in Brazilian and U.S. settlement patterns.

A sociological study of a type of common-law marriage.

A continuation of the sociological history of Brazil begun in the author’s The Masters and the Slaves (918.1/F894m).

A sociological study of the role and influence of the Portuguese colonist, the Indian, and the Negro in the shaping of Brazilian society.

A revised, rewritten, and much enlarged version of the author’s Brasil da Intepretação (918.1/F894h), first published in 1945 and revised in 1947.


Results of field research on race relations in three rural communities in the State of Bahia and in a rural settlement in the Amazon Valley. Included are: Harry W. Hachman, “Race Relations in a Rural Community of the Bahian Backlands”, Marvin Harris, “Race Relations in Minas Velloso, a Community in the Mountain Region of Central Brazil”, IEEE Zimmerman, “Race Relations in the Arid Sertão” and Charles Wagley, “Race Relations in an Amazon Community.”

A brief look at several indicators of Brazilian attitudes toward race.

Review of the process by which racial and cultural fusion occurred in Brazil.

A description of the people and of living conditions in the slums where they live.

A study of the geography, economy, social and racial classes, the family, political administration, religion, and folk beliefs of the rural and former mining center of Minas Velloso (Old Minas) told by a Columbia University professor who spent the period July 1920-June 1921 living in the village.
COUNTRIES

341. "The Transformation of Brazilian Plantation Society," H. W. Hutchison, Journal of Inter-American Studies, Vol. 3, Apr. 1961, pp. 201-212. Author attempts "to show how the plantation developed into the organizing force of Brazilian society throughout the Colonial and Empire periods by extending its form and control patterns to the larger society which surrounded it."


Results of a field study conducted by the author in 1950-1951 in Vila Real/Osorio in the Brazilian State of Bahia.

343. "Voices of Liberty and Reform in Brazil," Aleu Amoroso Lima, pp. 281-302, in Frederick P. Pike (ed.), Freedom and Reform in Latin America (323.4/ P6351).

An outline of the "significant visible and invisible sociological forces" which through four centuries "have been most active in the development of a national consciousness based on responsibility and independence."

Caribbean Area


Nineteen papers devoted to different aspects of the following topics: "Inter-American Relations of the Caribbean Area," "Economic and Geographical Problems of the Caribbean Area;" "Agricultural Problems of the Caribbean Area;" "Sociological and Anthropological Problems of the Caribbean Area;" "Political and Historical Problems of the Caribbean Area;" "Language and Literature of the Caribbean Area." Papers presented at the First Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1956.


Twenty papers on recent developments in the four mentioned areas, presented at the Eighth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1957.


Twenty papers on various aspects of education in the area, presented at the Tenth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1959.


Twenty papers on the topics of diplomatic relations, international conferences, trade and business, travel and migration, and cultural cooperation, presented at the Seventh Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1956.


Twenty papers on economic, social, literary and artistic, political and diplomatic, and peace and security trends, presented at the Third Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1952.


A collection of twenty papers on the subjects of the arts, music and drama, literature, education, religion, and cultural concepts, presented at the Latin Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1954.


Twenty papers on resources and production, manufacturing and investments, transportation and marketing, labor and industry, and culture and the economy, presented at the Fourth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1953.


A collection of twenty papers on several aspects of health, presented at the Fifteenth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1964.


Twenty-one papers on the topics of constitutional and political philosophy, political factions and elections, revolts and government changes, presidents and dictators, public administration and local government, and general observations on Caribbean politics, presented at the Sixth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1955.


Twenty papers dealing with health, land, trade, culture, and diplomacy presented at the Second Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1951.


Twenty-two papers on agricultural, mineral, water, and human resources and their exploitation, presented at the Ninth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1958.


A well-written early study of the region by a leading U.S. authority.


A collection of essays on the subjects of the arts, music and drama, literature, education, religion, and cultural concepts, presented at the Latin Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1954.


372. The Caribbean Danger Zone, J. Fred Rippy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1940. 296 pp. 972.9/R595c. Bib. Index. Author's intent, in the period prior to U.S. involvement in WW II, was to "emphasize the strategic aspects of the relations between the United States and the Caribbean region broadly defined, the devices and techniques employed by the United States in safeguarding its security, and the connection between dollar diplomacy and strategic diplomacy in the American Mediterranean."


A study of economic development in Central America, both nationally and regionally, with particular emphasis devoted to institutional and other developments of the last two decades.

Program for development of a common market and economic integration based on the Ptolemaic-ECLA thesis.

Considerable information on the CACM is found in this comparative analysis of economic integration efforts in the two areas.

An attempt to "isolate and analyze briefly some significant economic factors likely to have a determining impact on the course of integration" in Central America.

Preliminary studies of a number of industrial products. These are: 1. rolled steel; 2. welded tubes; 3. glass products; 4. sheet glass; 5. electrical lamps; 6. cyanic soda; chlorine in- secticides; 7. petroleum products; 8. petroleum refining; 9. viscous and acetate rayon.

Historical background on organization, aims, and accomplishments of CACM (Central American Common Market).

ECONOMY

An ECLA analysis examining the subject by country and type of export commodity.

A review of agricultural production in the Pacific littoral that extends south from the Mexican border to the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica.

Influence of population growth (by birth and immigration) on economic development in Central America.

An exploration of the lasting changes made in Central American policies and economics by the various bilateral and multilateral, financial and technical assistance programs.

An analysis of factors influencing economic development in the area.

A comprehensive study of financial institutions and processes which emphasizes changes in politics and practices that would accelerate industrial development in Central America.

A demographic study showing the relationship of population growth rate to economic development.

An inquiry into the differences in "behavior and values of residents of private dwellings" as opposed to residents of public housing in the capital cities of Costa Rica and El Salvador.

POLITICS

An exposition of the "role of the political party in the political processes of the five Central American nations," which makes an "attempt to clarify the function and significance of the party within the political systems of these nations."

Basically, a study of Central American politics after WW II.

A review of the factors responsible for the existence of "strong" executives in Central America and of the influence of such executives in the several countries.

Author probes the economic and social development policies advocated by the Liberation National party in Costa Rica, by the PRUD movement of El Salvador, and by the administration of President Castillo Armas in Guatemala.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH


442. “Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an Institutional Innovation.” Peter Dorner and Juan C. Collarte. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 19, Summer 1965, pp. 3-22. A statement of existing economic and social conditions and of the restraints they impose on proposed reform programs; a description of existing (1965) land reform activities; and a socialistic scheme proposed by the authors, involving confiscation of large farms and the payment for most of the land in such farms in 20-30 year government bonds.

Chile


449. "Chile's Nightmare: Case Study of Inflation." Todd Snelt, NYT Magazine, 13 Oct. 1957, pp. 37 ff. Causes and results of Chile's perennial inflation, "a bottomless fact of life for over seventy-five years, a tremendous problem for twenty years, and an acute and exhausting nightmare for the last two or three years (before 1957)."


INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS


462. Chile and the United States, 1880-1962: The Emergence of Chile's Social Crisis and the Challenge to United States Diplomacy. Fredrick B. Pike. Not-


465. "Chilean Christian Democracy." W. Raymond Dun-

466. "Aspects of Class Relations in Chile, 1850-1960." Fredrick B. Pike and


469. "Chilean Christian Democracy." W. Raymond Dun-

470. "A Study of the Classes in Chilean Politics and econ-


482. "Chile's 1967 Municipal Elections." Michael Fran-


494. "In this article, the author analyzes the election results, examining the issues and the results of the voting, in an attempt to furnish an understanding of the complex subject of political development in one nation of Latin America."


504. An introductory survey.


Colombia


Volume, based in considerable part on a series of newsletters written by the author from Bogota to the Institute of Current World Affairs in 1961-1962, covers the topics of geography, people, history, politics, agriculture, coffee production, the Peace Corps, industry, labor, finance, the city of Cali, the Roman Catholic Church, and Colombia's future.


Volume two in the "Inter-American Historical Series" of translations of histories of Latin American nations.


Illus. Map.


519. "Minifundia in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Dale W. Adams and Sam Schuman. Land Economics, Vol. 43, Aug. 1967, pp. 274-283. Notes. Author suggests a typology for the classification of minifundia in Latin America and selects one of these types, the dependent, and uses Colombian examples to describe the socioeconomic characteristics of several types of dependent minifundia.


32. "Coffee Tax Policy in Colombia." Richard M. Bird. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 22, Summer 1968, pp. 75-86. Notes. Tables. A revelation of the manner in which Colombia has levied four different types of taxes on coffee during the last decade and an indication of the reasons why the different taxes were levied and what they accomplished.


LA VIOLENCIA


533. Rural Violence in Colombia since 1946, James M. Daniel. Washington: American Univ., 1965, 246 pp. 986.1/5452r. Bib. This study, which covers a period in which 200,000 or more Colombians lost their lives, will furnish "the descriptive background required for the analytic and conceptual work which will lead to understanding the phenomenon of violence."


535. La violencia en Colombia: Estudio de un proceso social, German Guzman, Orlando Fals Bordia, and Efrain Umaña Luna. Bogota: Ediciones Tres Mundos, 1962. 430 pp. 986.1/5499v. Illes. Bib. Events in the civil war that began in 1948 and the guerrilla war that followed to the year 1961, that cost the lives of 200,000 to 300,000 Colombians.


POLITICS


U. S. RELATIONS WITH

Costa Rica


ECONOMY


555. "Is a Solidarista Movement in Latin America the Businessmen's Answer to Communism?" Jack D. Steele. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 16, Spring 1963, pp. 47-60. Description of a Costa Rican plan designed to make the worker an owner of capital.

POLITICS


Cuba


Mrs. Phillips, longtime resident (38 years) and New York Times correspondent (24 years) in Cuba, discusses events from January 1, 1956 to May 19, 1961, in which she says, Castro "despoiled the economic fabric of once rich and prosperous island of Cuba and made it the first military stronghold of the Communist in the Western Hemisphere."

An examination of the nature of the semiparliamentary system instituted by the constitutional revision of 1940 and an appraisal of its accomplishments in terms of Cuban-established criteria.

Political parties, candidates, campaign tactics, and results.

Batista's efforts to justify his 17 years of rule.

A history of the city from the first visit of Columbus to WW II. Of interest to the general reader.

The first authoritative English-language history of Cuba, by an eminent Latin Americanist who devoted three years to the research and writing of the volume.

A well-written and most readable volume of Cuba's past from the discovery by Columbus in the 1500's, designed "to give pleasure and to convey historical information."

The author writes: "... on claim is made that this study is, per se, a history of slavery in Cuba, or of the slave trade, or of slave-trade diplomacy. As the title suggests, this study has limited its focus to Spain's abolitionist problem in Cuba."

BAY OF PIGS EPISODE

An attempt to discover why the attempt by Cuban exiles to invade Cuba in April 1962 ended in failure.

An indictment of the CIA for its role in the episode and an attempt to diagnose the plans for the operation.

The story of the Bay of Pigs Invasion project, from its organization to the liberation of the surviving prisoners, as related to the author after his release from the project by the four brigade commanders: Manuel Artime, José Pérez San Román, Ernealdo Oliver, and Enrique Roca-Williams.

Contains Information on the Bay of Pigs episode.

A study of newspaper reporting of the Bay of Pigs episode written in 1961-1962 and not revised since 1962.

Background to and events of April 1961 invasion of Cuba at Playa Girón, by two journalists, one (Szulc) the Latin American correspondent for the New York Times.

A reporter attempts to determine why the Bay of Pigs invasion plans were altered and who suggested the alteration.

A Soviet reconstruction of the steps in the planning and the conduct of the Bay of Pigs invasion, April 1961.

Author discusses "four main useful lessons" to be learned in an analysis of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion episode of April 1961."

CASTROISM IN LATIN AMERICA

Castro's particular role as a Communist within the Latin American orbit.

A very brief examination of Castro's attempts to spread his ideas and his influence in Latin America.

An examination of Castro's policy of encouraging revolutions in Latin America and how it may be affected by the death of Guevara and the collapse of his movement in Bolivia in 1967.

Evidence of the attempts by Castro to spread his cult in the different Latin American nations.

Castro's attempts to promote revolution in other Latin American countries and his assaults on private capital (domestic and foreign) at home.

An analysis of the problems raised for the United States and the Inter-American community by the rise to power of Fidel Castro in 1959.

The author fought with Castro's rebels, later farmed in Cuba, and then abandoned the island when he became concerned over the safety of his family.


Cuba's role in maintenance of Soviet system of spies and saboteurs in Western Hemisphere.


Preparation for and conduct of the Castro-called conference held in Havana on the date indicated. Included are a message from "Fidel" Guevara, first published in Havana's Prensa Latina, April 17, 1967, and reports on Cuban Communist Party strength and photos of its leaders, and much other information on guerrilla activities in Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala.


An attempt to determine the influence of Cuba (under Castro) on Latin American political, social, and economic institutions.


An earl: appraisal of what Fidelism's impact would be on Latin American institutions.


The uniqueness of Castro's revolution and how his revolutionary program for Latin America differs from that of Soviet-backed Communists in the area.


Castro's efforts to develop a special role for Cuban Communism in the international Communist movement, particularly as it relates to Latin America.


THE CASTRO REVOLUTION


Effect of U.S. "consumers' revolution" on social change in Latin America, how Castro gained power, and his relations with Mexico, and the role of the Alliance for Progress.


The authors search the evidence (the Times itself) and answer the question: "What has happened to the image of Fidel Castro in Cuba designed to create an image of the Cuban leader that, in retrospect, had little resemblance to the 'real Castro'?" In the process they examine three stages of image development and transformation.


A pro-Castro journalistic account of the revolution that overthrew the Batista government.


Notes. A view of Cuban institutions as an examination of Castro's declared power for peace and to reestablish control over any aspect of political machinery.


An analysis of conditions in Cuba at mid-year 1963 and an attempt to predict Cuba's political future.


Author's observations of the evidences of economic frustration and failure on a three-week tour of the island.


A photo story of Cuba and Fidel Castro after nine years of his revolution.


A study of Castro's use of violence, of the factors which led to Castro's seizure of power, and a number of generalizations and hypotheses useful in studying guerrilla warfare's nature and function.


Authors, who spent three weeks in Cuba in March 1960, declare that they "have attempted to combine the methods of journalism and scholarship to produce a rounded analysis" of Cuban developments. Readers will find that the authors instead have produced a typical Marxist blueprint, a view in the rather "one-sided" piece of reporting. Volume first appeared under the same title in the periodical Monthly Review, Vol. 12, Jul.-Aug. 1960, pp. 1-176 (entire issue).


Included are the following: Robert J. Alexander. "Castro's Challenge to America" (1); Samuel Shapiro. "Cuba's Challenge to America" (2); Sam Rosato. "Cuba: Socialism or Totalitarianism" (3); Cetis Beltrane. "The Nature of Cuban Socialism." (4)


The authors write that their volume "endeavors to understand the revolution of 1959 as a Cuban phenomenon, examining its local antecedents and its relation to Cuban values and problems, with a minimum of direct reference to its significance in the international scene." They have also been concerned with the pattern of political leadership—its values, goals, and techniques.


Internal search for a stable political order and a viable political party structure, economic problems, relations with the USSR, internal security, foreign policy, and refugee problems.


Society economy, history, influences of Spain and Castro, political processes, government institutions, public policy.


Cuba's Cuba reviews sympathetic treatment of the authors, whose several trips to Cuba since January 1, 1959, according to their own account, "strengthened [their] determination to attempt to set the record straight and to write before the American people..."
A broad survey of Castro's role in Cuba and in the Western Hemisphere and his influence on U.S.-Cuban relations.


An interpretation of the events leading to the overthrow of Batista and of the role of Castro by a U.S. journalist.

The full text of the chief political report of the Popular Socialist Party to the Eighth National Congress of the Party held in Havana, August 1960.

An analysis of the following revolutionary factors: "the use of violence, the stages of its development, the nature of leadership and its followers, the impact of ideology."

This, the longest New York Times correspondent, here relates his role in publicizing the Castro story from 1957 to 1961. In this volume, the author published a short time before Castro's speech in December 1961, in which he admitted his Communist ties, the author writes (p. 110): "New evidence may change the picture, but on the evidence available and on my personal knowledge of Fidel Castro, I have always said and I still say that he was not and is not a Communist.

An attempt to determine Castro's plans for Cuba within a year after he took control of the island.

A typical Communist condemnation of the United States and an overly optimistic forecast of Cuba's economic production.

A sociological study to determine whether an individual's employment experience influenced his attitude toward the Castro revolution.


A short biography covering significant aspects of Castro's career.

A scholarly assessment of the gains and failures of Cuba from 1959 to 1964.

A review and an assessment in which the author observes that the Cuban Revolution has left an indelible impact upon Latin America but it is not likely to become the prevalent pattern for the area.


652. Author's analysis of events that transpired during his service as Ambassador to Cuba from 1952 to 1959.

Accompanied in translation by one who witnessed Cuba's actions in November-December 1952 as a reporter for the Reader's Digest.

In the author's words this tiny volume is "a quick, journalistic glance at the internal situation in Cuba and at the important, little-reported events in Castro's Revolution." He frankly admits that his reporting "is unconventionally on the side of the Revolution . . . ." Volume first appeared under the same title in the periodical, Monthly Review, Vol. 16, Oct. 1964, pp. 1-48 (entire issue).


656. Author's report of his 1967 conversation with residents of Mayari, a village near the port of Nicaro, in northeastern Cuba. In this preparation of the volume, the American author, whose mother's parents were born in Cuba, was working on assignment to produce a volume for the "village series" of Pantheon Books.

"My major aim," says the author, "is to present the voice of the Cuban Revolutionary, as clearly and emphatically as I can render it.

"You will not find here, " he continues, "The Whole Truth About Cuba, nor an 'objective appraisal' of the Cuban revolution."

A biased narrative by a former television reporter who (according to Victor Franco. The Morning After (972.91/R823m), pp. 27-30) interviewed Castro in the Sierra Maestra in April 1957, who later became a leader in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the United States and who, in 1961, had a position under Castro as a public relations official whose special assignment was to look after foreign journalists, one of whom he tried to influence favorably toward Castro's regime by the offer of money.


660. Author shows how "the symbolism of struggle [with all of its language of combat] is functionally related to the conduct of the Revolution through the instrumentalities of mass mobilization."


663. "Responsibility of Cuban Government for In-...


680. A U.S. White Paper outlining the steps by which Castro betrayed the Cuban Revolution, and made Cuba a Communist bridgehead.
689. "El closer alignment with Communist China, the goal of the Alliance
overlooked or even apologized for political purposea."

A three-part report including the following: Boris Goldenberg, "The Cuban Revolution: An Analysis"; Ernst Halperin, "Castroism—Challenge to the Latin American Communists"; Andrés Suárez, "Castro between Moscow and Peking."

A journalist's uncompromising review of Castro's actions from January 1959 to 1964, and a criticism of the failure of the United States to take proper actions to halt Castro's extension of power or to insure his overthrow.

693. "The Cuban Revolution: The Growing Ac-
trateny which

Volume purports to be the "exact" speech delivered by Castro October 16, 1953, to the Court in Santiago, Cuba, on the occasion of his trial for his role in the attack on the Moncada Barracks, July 26, 1953.

A sketchy tracing of the process by which Castro joined the Communists and a prediction that Communists in Castro's Cuba would not follow the program of traditional old-line Communism.

Volume is based on interviews with a large number of Cuban refugees in the United States and other countries. The Spanish-language version of this volume is titled: Como el Kremin se apoderó de Cuba, Mexico City: Editorial Diana, S.A., 1963 (972.91/MT75c).

697. "The Cuban Revolution: Report to the Eighth[ ]
Full text of the report of the General Secretary of the Cuban PSP to the eighth congress held in August 1960. Translation is from the August 21, 1960, issue of Hoy. Report is of interest for its evidence of an early linking of the Cuban Communists and Castro.

Observations of a London News Chronicle reporter on a 1964 visit to Cuba.

A detailed examination of the political activities of the student body of Havana University in one of the last years of the Batista regime.

The second half of the volume contains observations by the author made on a brief stopover in Havana in July 1961

Notes. How Communists employed the "Guatemalan Way" in leading control of Cuba, subsequent Soviet economic and military support of Castro, and use of Cuba as a base for spread of Communist subversion.

Notes, Index.
Another, one-time Communist (member of the party cell with Alger Hiss and an acquaintance of Cuba's leading Communists), presents a strong condemnation of Castro for his leading of Cuba into the Communist orbit.
Volume is designed to determine why and how the Cuban revolution turned Marxist-Leninist. Author served as Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Havana during part of the period from October 1960 to July 1962, during which time he did the research for this volume.


A West German reporter's observations on the Cuban people's reactions to Castroism.

The author, a journalist and university lecturer, writes of many aspects of the Castro revolution and the Communist takeover in Cuba.


DEFECTORS, EXILES, AND REFUGEES


The author's story of how she aided Castro in Mexico. She later served as his Ambassador Plenipotentiary in Havana, and as Cuban delegate to the UN until she abandoned the Castro regime.

U.S. Coast Guard participation in the movement by small boat of thousands of Cubans permitted to leave Cuba by Castro's "open door" policy on emigration, announced on 28 September 1965.


Volume is dedicated to those Cuban patriots and anti-Communists who joined the 26th-of-July movement in good faith, and who are now working underground or in exile to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro. An "obituary" section reports on the death and/or defection of many of the participants.

An examination of Castro's motives in permitting relatives of Castro exiles to join their families abroad and in reorganizing the government-sponsored political party.

A personal account of the author's arrest and imprisonment for three years in Cuba, beginning in the summer of 1959.

An inside story of Cuba by the man who served Castro as Cuban Minister of the Treasury from January 8, 1959 to March 17, 1960, and who escaped by boat from Cuba to Key West Oct. 29-30, 1960. Volume is a revised version of his memoir commissioned by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Revision was accomplished with the assistance of Irving P. and Melanie L. Pflaum.

ECONOMY

Basically, an anti-U.S. explanation of the causes of Cuba's economic problems.

A revealing look at the Cuban economic picture—agriculture, industry, labor, dependence on Soviet sources of supply.

A 1964 look at Cuba's economic problems.

A review of the volume by two British and two Chilean economists: Cuba: The Economic and Social Revolution (Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina, 1964) (330.97291/S4S3c).

Nature, amount, purpose, and achievements of various Soviet aid agreements (trade and credits) and also of Eastern Europe and Communist China.

A glance at the influence on several aspects of business of Castro's actions during his first nine months in office.

QUEVARA

Basically, an account of the proposals for Cuban-U.S. rapprochement voiced by Ernesto "Che" Guevara to the author in Montevideo after the conclusion of the Punta del Este meeting of OAS Economic and Foreign Ministers in August 1961.

A partial tracing of Guevara's movements from his departure from Cuba in 1965 until his death on October 9, 1967. Story is based in part on information contained in Guevara's diary and that of another guerrilla member.

Why Guevara's reposal of the Chinese Communist position led to his departure from Cuba.
COUNTRIES

736. "Cuba and the 'Kennedy Plan."

737. "Dónde Fue? Whatever Became of Che?"


MISSILE CRISIS OF 1962


741. "The Cuban Quarantine." Quincy Wright. American Journal of International Law, Vol. 57, Jul. 1963, pp. 546-565. Notes. The author examines a number of arguments officially advanced to support the imposition of a maritime quarantine on Cuba in October 1962, and concludes that the United States "acted skillfully to obtain the removal of the long-range missiles from Cuba," but maintains that the United States failed to live up to its legal obligations to respect the freedom of the sea, to submit disputes to the UN, and to avoid the use of force, except under exceptional conditions.


Inter-American Studies, Vol. 7, Oct. 1965, pp. 485-
492. Bib.
A brief review of the international law aspects of the U.S.
quarantine of Cuba for 28 days during the missile crisis of
October-November 1962.

748. Investigation of the Preparedness Program: The
Cuban Military Buildup. Interim Report of the Pre-
paredness Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on
327.7307291/C749i.
A brief report on the extent of the Soviet buildup of personnel,
missile, missile sites, and aircraft in Cuba prior to October 22,
1962, and the withdrawal of personnel and equipment after that
date. Report is based on testimony of the chiefs of various intelli-
gence agencies of the U.S. government.

An examination of the law supporting the U.S. action in quar-
antining Cuba and an analysis of some of the implications of ap-
licable laws.

750. "The Legality of U.S. Quarantine Action under the
United Nations Charter." Eastace Seligman. Ameri-
142-145.
Author holds that U.S. action was "consistent both with the
U.N. Charter and with established principles of international
law." For an opposing argument, see William I. Standard's "The
United States Quarantine of Cuba and the Rule of Law," ibid,

751. "MATS Looks at the Cuban Crisis." Joe W. Kelly.
The operations of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS)
prior to and during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

752. "Maritime Quarantine: The Naval Interdiction of
Offensive Weapons and Associated Material to Cuba,
1962." Carl Q. Christol and Charles R. Davis. Ameri-
can Journal of International Law, Vol. 57, Jul. 1963,
pp. 525-545. Notes.
A profusely documented examination of several questions of
international law that arose as a result of the U.S. proclamation
of the maritime quarantine of Cuban waters in October 1962.

and Bart Bernstein. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,
An examination of certain suggested missiles that the USSR
might have had in deciding to position missiles in Cuba.

Index.
A reporter covers the events of October 14-28, 1962, pertain-
ing to the Soviet installation and removal of missiles from Cuba.

755. "Fix: Quarantine," Andrew J. Valentine. USNI
Reports into the jurisdiction and legality of the U.S.
quarantine of Cuba during the missile crisis of October-November
1962.

756. "Soviet Reporting of the Cuban Crisis." John C.
54-63.
How the Soviet press informed the Soviet people prior to and
after the U.S. ultimatum in October 1962.

757. Strike in the West: The Complete Story of the
pp. 973.92/D184s. Index.
A step-by-step report on the October 1962 crisis investigated by
Soviet emplacement of missiles in Cuba.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH

758. "The American Crisis—Vietnam, Cuba & the
Dominican Republic." Theodore Draper. Commentary,
The author seeks to demonstrate that there has been a "pat-
ttern" that determined the use of military force in the above dis-
tricts. He uses the cases of U.S. involvement in Cuba and the
Dominican Republic to set the stage for the bulk of his study,
which is devoted to the Vietnam episode.

972.91/R241s. Bib. Index.
A scholarly investigation of U.S. government interest in Cuba
in the pre-Civil War period.

760. "Can Castro Start a New Vietnam?" Paul D.
130-134.
A criticism of the State Department's attitude toward Cuba in
the face of Cuba's obvious efforts to promote revolution in Latin
America.

761. "The Castro Government in American Courts:
Sovereign Immunity and the Act of State Doctrine." 
1621.
Tendency of U.S. courts to give relief to victims of foreign ap-
propriation.

762. "Castrophobia in the United States," Ronald Hilton,
pp. 56-72, in Year Book of World Affairs, 1964 (New
Factors contributing to anti-Castro feeling in the United States.

763. "Communist Cuba's Challenge." Current, No. 40,
A collection of three articles on various aspects of the Cuban
(New Republic, 15 Jun 1963), sets forth a suggested step-by-step
proposal for U.S. dealings with Cuba. Edward Behr, in an article
from The Sunday Times of London, asks "How I Nationalization
Going?" Ernst Haefner discusses "What Castro Wants in Latin
America."

J. B. Lippincott, 1933. 441 pp. 972.91/B36c. Illus.
Bib. Appendix. Index.
An indictment of U.S. relations with Cuba by a longtime critic
of U.S. policy in Latin America.

765. "Cuba and the United States," Joseph A. Mc-
Donough, Jr. Naval War College Review, Vol. 20,
Some new insights into the operations of the National Security
Council and of the President during the Cuban Missile Episode.

766. "Cuba and the United States." A. G. Mezerik
(ed.), International Review Service, Vol. 9, No. 79,
1966 (entire issue).
A 16-page collection of various bits and pieces of information
on such topics as the Bay of Pigs invasion, the October 1962 missile
crisis, Kennedy-Khrushchev communications, U.N.-OAS
actions, etc.

767. Cuba and the United States: Long-Range Perspec-
A collection of sixteen writings which "consider various aspects
of the Cuban situation within a long-range framework" for the
purpose of furnishing "a sounder basis for thinking about future
United States policy toward the troubled island."

768. Cuba and the United States, 1900-1955. Russell H.
311 pp. 972.91/F554c. Bib. Index.
A reprint of a volume first published in 1935. In contrast to
some recent studies, this volume is sympathetic to the manner in
which the United States government handled its relations with
Cuba.

An examination of U.S. policy vis-a-vis Castro's Cuba, and an argument for the initiation of an ideological revolution to effect a change in the Cuban policy of the United States.


The president emeritus of Princeton Theological Seminary advocates a "softer line" by the USA in its policies toward Cuba in the same vein, see "A Fresh Look at Cuba." Ibid., 5 Aug, 1964, pp. 983-987.


Information filled version, or is slightly edited form, from the columns of Facts on File and New York Times.


A report, generally pro-Castro and anti-United States in its theme and its content.


A review of U.S.-Cuban relations from January 1959 through the Bay of Pigs incidents, the missile crisis, the Guantanamo incident, the exclusion of Cuba from the OAS. Also a report on economic and social change under Castro and Castro's promotion of guerrilla war in Latin America.


An analysis of U.S. foreign policy with respect to Latin America, and a discussion of the reasons for the failure of that policy.


A review of the developments of U.S. policy toward Cuba in several critical periods from the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine to the era of Fidel Castro.


A brief survey of the Castro-led revolution within the context of the Cold War, i.e., in relation to its effect on U.S. foreign policy.

779. "The Cuban Revolution: Breakdown of relations between the two nations to April 1961."

A brief outline of significant events in the last year of the Batista regime and the early years of Castro's rule.


Testimony of cartel leaders, Joanne Allen Grant, Charles A. Sennewald, Robert Taber, and Kenneth Tynan on the sources of the money; and the arrangements for placing an ad in the New York Times, April 6, 1960. p. 3. For more on Tynan, see annotation to M-36: Biography of a Revolution (972.9/T13m).


A critical review of Senator Fulbright's "great debate" speech of 25 March 1964. See also the author's "Senators' Fulbright's Cuban Options.", ibid., 21 April 1964, pp. 3-4.


The author's "to attempt to clarify the legal nature of the Guantamano leasehold," which is presented "as a case study of the role of law in U.S.-Cuban relations after January 1961.


A critical examination of the "role" of investment and of its "effects" on economic development in Cuba's early national history.


An attempt to determine how the Cuban revolution will affect U.S. policy in Latin America.


A very brief statement by the author of his part, as Argentine ambassador to Cuba January 1960, in presenting to Castro a U.S. proposal to assist Cuba with financial assistance in the hope of Castro's hostility to the United States government.


A survey of opinions voiced in congressional hearings by congressmen and State Department personnel from 1952.


Interesting excerpts from campaign speeches, many of which were an indictment of the Eisenhower administration for permitting the development of the situation in Cuba. Presentation is of particular interest in view of subsequent developments in U.S.-Cuban relations after January 1961.


Reprints of articles from the New York Times and the Washington Post, a press release of the U.S. Dept. of State, an address by Chester Bowles, a list of instances of employment of U.S. armed forces abroad, 1979-1945. Appendices contain a number of documents relevant to international relations in the Western Hemisphere.


Author, U.S. Ambassador to Cuba from 1929 to 1933, devotes most of his volume to the period 1929-1932.
Dominican Republic


806. Nahuatl Vineyard. The Dominican Republic. 1844-1924. Summer Welles. New York: Payson & Clarke, Ltd., 1928. 2 vols. 972.93/W456.93. Bib. Appendices. Index. Still in spite of its age, one of the best histories of the Dominican Republic for the period covered. Author was a career State Department official who served as American Commissioner in the country from 1922 to 1925.


POLITICS


Events of the 1966 presidential election in the Dominican Republic reported by a U.S. observer.


Notes. Background to and events and personalities figuring in the presidential election of 1 June 1966.


A report on violence in the Dominican Republic under the Balaguer government.


The search for political stability since the assassination of Trujillo, the overthrow of the Bosch administration, and the revolt, civil war, and U.S. intervention.


The author, longtime Dominican leader (though long in exile) and President from February 1963 to September 1963, tells the story of Dominican political developments from May 1961, when Trujillo was assassinated, to May 1964. For a critical review of the volume, see Henry Wells, "The Dominican Experiment with Bosch," Orbis. Vol. 19, Spring 1966, pp. 276-280.


REVOLUTION OF 1965


Background to and events of the Dominican revolution to May 21, 1965, the date of the official establishment of the Inter-American Armed Force in the Dominican Republic.


A staff study, Special Report Series: No. 2, prepared by The Center for Strategic Studies. Volume describes events of the 1965 revolt from April 24 to May 4 and in the Appendices names key diplomats and military personnel and leading Communists involved. Describes the role of Communists in the Civil War and offers a lot of quotations by various and varied observers, Senators and others, and offers 7 conclusions pertaining to the episode.


Author's personal involvement as a New York Times reporter in the reporting of the news during the 1965 revolution in the Dominican Republic.


Background paper and proceedings of the Ninth Harramack Forum. Participants, in addition to the few named author, were Adolf A. Berle, Wolfe, Landemont, and Dorothea V. Sanders.


A Communist version of the revolutionary disturbances of April 1965.


A Washington Post correspondent reports on the 1965 revolution in the Dominican Republic as he saw it.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH


Volume includes a chronology from 1492 to June 28, 1965, and 30 documents relating to U.S. relations with the Dominican Republic.


Views on U.S. intervention of April 1965 and the future of the Dominican Republic expressed by Bosch, Reid, Panerania, Imbert, and Arroyo.


Notes. An exploration of U.S. policy in the Dominican intervention of April 1965, based in part on Ted Scudder's Dominican Diary (972.93/S996s), and Dan Kurtzman's Santo Domingo: Revolt of the Damned (972.93/K964).


A very brief examination of several questions pertaining to the "legitimacy" of U.S. and OAS intervention in the Dominican Republic, in April 1965.


Review of the pre-Trujillo period, of Trujillo's rule, of the undermining post-Trujillo happenings, and a brief comment on the U. S. intervention of 1965.


An examination of U.S. and efforts in the Dominican Republic and an expansion on what the future holds for U.S. hopes for the nation.

835. Overtaken by Events: The Dominican Crisis from the Fall of Trujillo to the Civil War. John B. Martin. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1966. 821 pp. 972-3/4xM318s. Illus. Appendices. Index. A four-part study of recent political developments in the Dominican Republic and of U.S. involvement in them, as seen from the inside by the former U.S. Ambassador and, later, Special Presidential Representative. Part I covers the period to 1962; Part II, the seven months of Bosch's presidency; Part III, the period from September 28, 1963 to December 14, 1963; and Part IV, the author's 17 days of service as Presidential Representative to the Dominican Republic in May 1965.


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Ecuador


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ECONOMY


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**Guatemala**


Agriculture


876. “A Brief Look at Guatemala’s Rural Development Program.”


Communism


Best Available Copy
A journalistic report on the evidence showing Communist influences in Guatemala's President Jacobo Arbenz.


A brief account of the activities of Communist groups in Guatemala, as described by a journalist who traveled through the country.


A detailed report on the economic development of Guatemala, including a survey of the country's industries, agriculture, and natural resources.


A study of the relationship between politics and development in Guatemala, focusing on the role of the government in economic planning.


A brief description of the conditions in Guatemala, including political and economic factors.


A study of the cultural and educational practices in the highlands of Guatemala, focusing on the impact of European influence.


A study of the development of an educational system in a rural Guatemalan community, focusing on the impact of European influence.


A statistical comparison of various aspects of educational development in the two nations.


An analysis of the role of the social origins of the political parties in the development of Guatemala's political system, focusing on the period from 1773 to 1823.


A review of the political and economic developments in Guatemala over the past century, focusing on the impact of the political parties.


An analysis of the role of the economic development and land reform in Guatemala, focusing on the impact of U.S. aid.


A review of the election results in Guatemala, focusing on the role of the political parties.


An analysis of the political and economic developments in Guatemala after the overthrow of the Arbenz regime.


A detailed study of the political and economic developments in Guatemala since 1944, focusing on the role of the government.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH


A review of the role of the United States in Guatemala, focusing on the impact of political and economic factors.


A critical analysis of the role of the United States in Guatemala, focusing on the impact of foreign policy.
Haiti


The story of Haiti from Spanish discovery to the withdrawal of the U.S. marines.


Contains a brief political history of Haiti.


A fictional story of a manager in Haiti in the 1960's.


Society, economy, history, political processes, governmental structure, influence of Duvalier, public policy.


History, geography, climate, people, agriculture, transportation, industry, and trade of the Caribbean nation.


A study of the land, people, history, politics, society, and economy of the two island neighbors.


A study of Haiti's history, religion, family life, politics, and economics, and a survey of Haitian problems in the 1940's.


A pictorial story of life and customs among the Haitian people.


Geography, history, government, politics, role of Duvalier, and relations with the Dominican Republic and the United States.


A well-illustrated volume designed for the general reader, and, especially, for the tourist. Appendix III, titled the "Balance Sheet," is devoted wholly to tourist information.


A photo story of social customs and economic conditions in Haiti in 1961.


A collection of writings in which Haitians describe the geography, history, religion, music, folklore, education, art, literature, and outstanding men of Haiti.

DUVALIER


Customs, economy, role of violence, influence of Duvalier in Haiti.


Highlights of Duvalier's rule and the deterioration of U.S.-Haitian relations.


This first book presents a cursory review of Haitian history to 1957, the year that Duvalier first gained control of Haiti. The final 30 pages trace the Duvalier regime.


A photo story of conditions in Haiti in the early years of Duvalier's dictatorship.


The writer conveys the sense of hopelessness that exists under Duvalier's rule in Haiti.


How life goes on under the rule of Duvalier.


This study, originally written as a series of lectures delivered at several U.S. universities, surveys the influence Duvalier exerts on traditional life and institutions in Haiti.


A photo story of Haiti after six years of Duvalier's rule.


A description of the Duvalier dictatorship and a revelation of the amount of U.S. assistance and of the projects supported by different assistance programs.


Tennis under Duvalier, alternatives to Duvalier, opposition in exile, possible role for the OAS in Haiti, and the state of the Haitian economy.

ECONOMY


A statistical review of various aspects of the Haitian economy.


Although written nearly 20 years ago, this study is of value for its information on labor and prices in Haiti.
SOCIETY

A study of the roles of the mulattos (the elite) and the Negroes (the Noir) in Haitian society.

A study of class and caste characteristics in economic, socio-occupational, and political status groupings.

A study of the native beliefs and practices (generally titled Voodooism) and of their influence on the introduction of modern medicine into Haiti.

A statistical report on education in Haiti.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO

A first report on the initial phases of a UNESCO project to reduce illiteracy in the Marital Valley of Haiti.

Brief history of Haiti's initiation of UN assistance efforts in 1948, and a description of the programs and goals of various U.N.-sponsored projects in Haiti in 1951.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH


A scholarly study of the reasons for the sending of the Marines and a review of the accomplishments and failures of the occupation force.


An historical review, expanded from the author's dissertation.

The story of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti and the U.S. Marines who served with it. Volume depends heavily on hitherto unused manuscript records in the Historical Archives of the USMC.

Contrasting views of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations on the Duvalier government.

An assessment of U.S. accomplishments in Haiti by the author, who was Financial Adviser-General Receiver of Haiti in the period 1927-1929.

A brief review of Haitian history and of U.S. involvement in Haitian affairs.

An evaluation of the accomplishments of the mission initiated in the treaty of 16 September 1915.

An appraisal of the influence of the Forbes Commission's hearings and report (1930) on President Hoover's decision to withdraw the Marines from Haiti.

In concluding his critical review of the U.S. occupation of Haiti, the author writes: "The occupation is seen here as one of the more unfortunate incidents in the modern Latin-American relations of the United States."

Honduras

A comprehensive review of Honduran political and constitutional history preceding discussions of the law and the courts, political administration, party structure, election machinery, and legislative bodies.

The influence of the United Fruit Company, program of the Villeda Morales administration, the ouster of Villeda Morales in October 1963, the role of Colonel López Arellano since 1963, and the role of the USA in Honduran affairs.


A brief pictorial story.


ECONOMY

961. "Economic Theory and Economic Development: Reflections Derived from a Study of Honduras." David F. Ross. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 13, Winter 1959, pp. 21-32. Puzzled by "why" Honduras had made so little economic progress in 140 years of independence, the author, an economist, examines the relative roles of four factors in the Honduran economy. These are those of: (1) enterprise and profit, (2) time, (3) income distribution, and (4) size.


U.S. RELATIONS WITH


Mexico


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COUNTRIES

Author reports, as a teacher and a visitor, on life in a small Oaxaca village where she visited at fixed hour for short periods in six years between 1914 and 1924.


A report on findings in villages adjacent to an industrial center founded in 1904, whose residents employed 6,000 people by 1945.


Notes on the social rights sections of the American constitution of 1917.


A study of 1964 statistical information for the purpose of determining the relationship of social mobility in Mexico.


An analysis of many aspects of Mexican life with emphasis on determination of what aspects people have adopted technological improvements in their patterns of living.


Results of an 8-month ethnographic study made in 1926-1927, see also Oscar Lewis' Life in a Mexican Village: Tepehuan Revisited (1972-1975).


Glimpses of the people, the customs, the villages, the ruins of the Zapotec Indians in the Valley of Oaxaca in Mexico.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE


The best color coverage of Mexican and Central American pyramids and ruins available at Art University.


272.5 B163c.

Baird's text, describing architectural features and history of church construction, serves as a preface for Rudinger's plates (145 black and white, 8 in color) made with a 35-mm. Leica.


Rosca's text, describes architectural features, and history of church construction. This volume is one of the best available on the period.


A collection of almost 100 photographs and drawings (most in black and white) depicting Indian clothing worn by 24 groups of native people scattered throughout Mexico.


A superb collection of 150 black-and-white photographs, plus 4 in color, designed by the author-photographer to give a comprehensive picture of the Mexican world and "to give a comprehensive survey of the country and to show up many affinities to other civilizations as well as the basic unity which underlies all its creative expressions."


A photostory of Mexico's pre-Columbian civilizations by the author-photographer for the National Geographic Society.


Bart McDowell's text sets the scene for 259 paintings by Diego Rivera reproduced in black and white.

COLONIAL HISTORY


Author's purpose is to present "a general introduction to pre-Columbian Mexico, with the hope of arousing interest in the subject as a whole."


The author, one of the soldiers who accompanied Cortés, wrote this account at the age of 84.


A detailed study of the three phases of the conquest of the Maya, 1527-1529, 1530-1541, and 1540-1542, one of the most critical Indian tribes the Spanish encountered.


A book-length story of the expedition led by Francisco Vásquez de Coronado into northern Mexico and present-day Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas, 1539-1542.


Bernal Diaz wrote the original volume in 1527 when he was 84 years of age.

A recent review of the opportunities for domestic and foreign investors in Mexico's growing economy of the 1960s.


A history of Mexican financial development and an attempt to show how the operation of the financial system is linked to the "stability and growth of the Mexican economy."


An attempt to answer questions on how Mexican monetary policy is determined, current monetary policies and their effectiveness, and the economic outlook for Mexico.


A history of Mexican financial development and an attempt to show how the operation of the financial system is linked to the "stability and growth of the Mexican economy."


A non-antagonistic journalist's revised and enlarged version of the report he prepared during a year's residence and travel in Mexico on a Ford Foundation fellowship.


Economic accomplishments and program of the Diaz Ordaz administration.


One of a series of official studies of various countries prepared for the British Board of Trade. Topics discussed include: Finance, trade, agriculture, mining and petroleum, industry, labor, and communications.


Mexico's Ambassador in Washington, D.C. describes areas of economic progress after 1945.


A scholarly study of the role of national planning in Mexican economic life in the post-1940 period.


Factors influencing Mexican economic growth.


Reasons for Mexico's economic growth, especially in the free enterprise agricultural sector.


Different categories figuring in balance of payments and an evaluation of the handling of the balance of payments problem in the 1941-1949 period.


Policies, programs, and problems of agriculture and industry.


An analysis of Mexico's efforts to manage its external economic problems since 1946.


Reasons for and immediate effects of the devaluation.


Study is designed to reveal how the governmental agency, Nacional Financiera, promotes industrial development in Mexico and to determine what have been the effects of this agency's operations on the "financial structure of business firms in Mexico."


A collection of essays of "the relative roles of private enterprise and government in a number of developing countries." The authors and their contributions are: Miguel S. Wonzek, "Electric Power: The Uneasy Partnership"; David H. Shenton, "The Banking System: Money and the Goal of Growth"; Calvin P. Halt, "National Financiera: Entrepreneurship in a Mixed Economy"; Rafael Izquierdo, "Protectionism in Mexico.""


Volume explores "the effect of industrialization of an urban center upon a nearby small community- of the expanding city of Guaídauctta, Mexico, upon a conservative village or town within easy commuting distance."

FOREIGN RELATIONS


The author, legal counselor of the Mexican Foreign Service, aided by a study group assembled by El Colegio de México, seeks to describe and evaluate Mexico's attitude and policy regarding the problems of international organization, with special emphasis on such questions as are raised by the existence and activities of the United Nations.

1092. “The Foreign Policy of Mexico,” Francisco Cueva Canino, pp. 643-673, in Joseph I. Black and Kenneth W. Thompson (eds.), Foreign Policies in a World of Change. New York: Harpers & Row, 1963, 909.82 B627i. Factors influencing Mexican foreign policy from the first days of independence to the 1950's, and forces determining present policy toward the UN, the OAS, the Soviet Bloc, and its Western neighbors.


Lester, Assistant Secretary of War, and Governor General of Mexico, seeks to describe and evaluate Mexico's attitude and policy regarding the problems of international organization, with special emphasis on such questions as are raised by the existence and activities of the United Nations.


Meyer, Assistant Secretary of War, and Governor General of Mexico, seeks to describe and evaluate Mexico's attitude and policy regarding the problems of international organization, with special emphasis on such questions as are raised by the existence and activities of the United Nations.


A sketch of Mexico's recent foreign relations, particularly as they pertain to the United States.


The story of Mexican life and culture told by the general reader.


A study of the diplomatic maneuvers involved in the making of the Mexican Revolution- with particular emphasis given to the French and British policies during the interval.


An examination of the international aims and principles of the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1917 to determine whether they are valid and whether they should be reexamined and restated.

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY


Flaish translation of a textbook widely used in Mexican schools and universities.


An examination of twentieth century philosophy and philosophers in Mexico.


In this volume of the Life Library, a story and photo volume, the story is told by a veteran Time writer and reporter long acquainted with Mexico.


A history of the novel in a Mexican literary form designed primarily for North American readers who have but little acquaintance with the subject.


An anthology of contemporary Mexican drawing, fiction, and verse.


An analysis of the influence of positivism in Mexico.


The author's purpose in writing this volume was to establish a theory which would explain the real character of the Mexican man and his culture. He describes the product as "an essay on the characteristics and philosophy of culture."


POLITICS


A theoretical paper arguing for a "comprehensive oriented program of communtiy development" to be "integrated into a plan of broad national scope."


Notes of the executive and legislative branch in the formulation and adoptiom of a budget. An in-depth overview, execution of the budget, and control of the methods and practices employed.

Political and economic realities of the Mexican scene confronting President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz at the beginning of his tenure of the Presidency.


Institutions, powers, problems, and regional differences of municipal governments.


The author suggests that Mexico is becoming a less rigid single-party authoritarian system "and that it is perhaps moving in the direction of a two-party or three-party system surrounded by a number of alienated but relevant satellite groups."


A study of liberal movements and leaders from Juarez to Potosi.


A careful exploration of the Mexican election process, especially as it operated in the 1958 presidential election from the viewpoint of the PRI campaign, the inevitable victory of the PRI candidate.


An examination of the myth that Mexico functions as a federal form of government merely because that form was provided for in the Constitution of 1824.


A study of the institutions that make the Mexican government a viable institution.


A collection of papers on various aspects of the law in Mexico, presented at a symposium sponsored by the Interamerican Law Studies branch of the University of Miami.


Outline of Diaz Ordaz's Five-Year Development Plan for period 1968-1970. The role of the "Revolutionary Family" in ruling Mexico, the problem of producing enough food to feed an exploding population, and the government's role in industrialization.


An examination of the age, place of birth, educational and employment backgrounds, and other facets of the careers of 22 members of the Mexican Cabinet.


A brief review of the composition, role, and influence of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional.


A brief history of the events associated with the drafting of the Constitution of 1917 and of the forces, influences, and individuals involved.


A revealing analysis of the role of the President in Mexican politics, based on personal acquaintance of the author with most Mexican high officials from the 1920's. Article is reprinted in Olen E. Leonard and Charles P. Leomis (eds.), *Readings in Latin American Social Organization & Institutions* (Lansing: Michigan State College Press, 1953), 309/18-1581r.


An examination of the steps in the process by which Mexico achieved a so-called one-party democracy.


A catalogue of the various ways in which rightist influence reveals itself in the Mexican government and marketplace.


Some information on the one-party system that dominates Mexican politics.


A report on the presidential candidate, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, on the Mexican government party (PRI), on the poverty of the masses and the wealth of a few (25% of the people have 40% of the income).

**REVOLUTION 1910 TO PRESENT**


A brief review of the economic and social accomplishments of the revolution that began in 1910 and of current (1963) Mexican problems in foreign relations.

1129. *Heroic Mexico: The Violent Emergence of a Modern Nation*. William W. Johnson. Garden City, N.Y.:
Mexico

1. Leaders and battles of the Mexican Revolution and the attempts of the Convention to bring order out of the chaos that prevailed.


3. "Shifts in emphasis of areas of national support: goals expressed in 1917 Constitution, and significant changes in society."


5. A review of Mexico's accomplishments after the 1910-1917 revolution.


7. An exploration of the following areas: (1) "Unity and Diversity in Latin American Politics"; (2) "The Making of Modern Mexico"; (3) "The Revolution of 1910 and the Constitution of 1917"; (4) "Political Dynamics"; (5) "Outlook for the Future."


9. Volume continues the study of Mexico begun by the author in *The United States and Mexico* (972.08/C641).


11. "The change in emphasis of the Mexican Revolution since 1940 in economic, political, and social areas.


13. Lessons that the Mexican revolution of 1910-1917 holds for Latin America and the world.


15. An appraisal of the significant aspects of the Mexican Revolution that began in 1910.


17. The author writes that his "is an attempt to clarify and to explain the social and economic issues which gave the Mexican Revolution [1910-1924] a distinctive stamp, and to account for the direction and the nature of the change." Volume is undocumented.


19. A clear analysis of many aspects of the Revolution by the premier American student of the era and a friend and confidant to many leaders of the movement.


21. An examination of the Mexican development program inaugurated after the 1910-1917 Revolution, designed to determine whether the Mexican experience furnished an example worthy of emulation by Latin American nations decisions of attaining the goals of the Alliance for Progress.


23. Author finds that the ideas of the Mexican revolution are largely "home grown," and not influenced by the French and Russian Revolutions.
1154. "Anti-Americanism in Mexico, 1910-1913." Fred. continue the "Era of Good Feeling" initiated around 1938, or are

1155. "Mexico, Fidelismo and the United States." Roberts Poinsett, first U.S. minister to Mexico. figures promi-


1174. Basically, a history of Mexican internal developments—political, diplomatic, economic, and others—after 1910, but with a brief survey of earlier history (in Part I) and, throughout, a continuing linkage with the United States as expressed in the title.


A study of U.S.-Mexican relations for the period 1876-1880 that led to the recognition by the United States of the Diaz government.


Author's declared purpose is "to present the attitude of the United States government toward that internal conflict in Mexico; and to stress the policy of unofficial intervention that resulted."


A scholarly study of the causes of and events of the war.


A brief booklet composed of various kinds of writings (speeches, articles, letters, pamphlets, etc.) in four divisions. The first is devoted to the issues. The last three to questions seeking to determine the reasons why the war occurred.

Nicaragua


A brief tracing of the historical highlights of the negotiations for rights to construct a canal through Nicaraguan territory.


Economy, social structure, history, political processes, governmental institutions, public policy.


A very brief laudatory sketch of the political role of President Anastasio Somoza.


Memoirs of the well-known American who led filibustering expeditions in Central America in the 1850s and 1860s.

Economy


Problems in production, major export crops, other basic crops, and factors limiting agricultural development.


A report of an IBRD special study mission created at the request of the Government of Nicaragua. The report is based on the mission's study of the problem on location in Nicaragua from July 1951 to May 1952. Covere are such topics as development, industry, power projects, mining, agriculture and forestry, and the fiscal system.

Panama


This volume in the "Rivers of America" series traces the history of man's use of the Panamanian stream from the early Spanish explorers through the construction of the Panama Railroad and the Panama Canal.

Society, economy, history, political processes, government institutions, public policy.


An entertaining, but undocumented, history from Spanish discovery to the present, with thoughts on the role of nuclear explosives in the construction of a new canal. Volume is largely dependent on English language sources.


Author's stated purpose is an "attempt to trace Panama's role in the development of the spirit of international cooperation as a dynamic political force of the twentieth century."


Author in 1908 assembled documentary evidence for use by his employer, Joseph Pulitzer, to defend himself against a criminal libel suit ordered by President Theodore Roosevelt. In this volume the author uses evidence collected at this time to begin his story of U.S. involvement in the building of the Panama Canal. Story continues to the 1958 period.

ECONOMY


A report on various aspects of the Panamanian economy—agriculture, manufacturing, shipping, and Canal trade.


A report on the findings produced by interviews with 50 members of Panama's elite power structure on their opinions on the questions of membership in CACOM, a new treaty with the United States, reform of the bureaucracy, and preference as to the political party.


A brief history of Panama's record as a rice producer and a recommendation that Panama strive only to remain self-sufficient rather than try to become an exporter of rice.

PANAMA CANAL


A "history not only of the Panama Canal, but of all international canal projects through the length of the American continent . . . ."


A WWII volume which discusses the diplomatic background to the present canal, the canal's operators and administration, and the economic significance of the canal.


POLITICS


Background papers and proceedings of the Sixth Hansemarskjold Forum held in May 1964 to study the January disturbances along the boundary of the Panama Canal Zone.


An entertaining, but undocumented, history from Spanish discovery to the present, with thoughts on the role of nuclear explosives in the construction of a new canal. Volume is largely dependent on English language sources.
A sociological study of four Panamanian groups: Rural (Pueblo), Panamanian urban Panamanians, West Indian Negroes, and U.S. residents in the Canal Zone.

A comparison of traditional (integration versus separation) in Panama with those in the Canal Zone and how the different races react to them.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH


A brief history of the Johns of Panama since the early 1950s and a presentation of some of the Panamanian arguments against the continued presence of the United States in the Canal Zone.


A brief outlook on the United States-Panamanian relations at the aftermath of the January 1964 riots.


Testimony by various witnesses supplemented by various exhibits.

A review of treaties negotiations leading to the construction of the canal and subsequent revision of the U.S.-Panama treaty recent "area of contention" between the United States and Panama, and future prospects for the Canal and the Zone.

A "study of basic issues" that divided the United States and Panama and were "highlighted in the post-1964 negotiations between the two nations."

U.S. and Panamanian views on U.S. rights in the Canal Zone, status of treaty negotiations, and proposals for future internationalization of the canal.

A carefully written "analysis and appraisal of the role played by [Secretary of War William Howard] Taft to facilitate the construction of the Canal and to smooth over the difficulties that arose within the Republic of Panama."

Hearings in July 1955 on "The Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation with the Republic of Panama."

A look at the issues that lay behind the bloody events of January 1964.

Author's intent is "to demonstrate that the actions of the American President [Theodore Roosevelt] before and during the Panamanian Revolution of 1903 were not inconsistent with national honor, but rather were morally straightforward and legally justified."

Report consists of a historical background to the construction and operation of the Canal, with the Subcommittee's findings and recommendations. For a report on Hearings conducted in January and February 1960 by this Subcommitteee, see *United States Relations with Panama* (327.730862/C749a).

A brief review of U.S. relations with Panama in which the noted Latin American scholar writes: "Stated very bluntly, the United States has become the scapegoat in Panama, utilized by the wealthy oligarchy in unnatural alliance with extremists of all types, to divert attention from political and economic inefficiency, greed, corruption, and injustice."

A review of the various revisions of the U.S.-Panama Treaty of 1903, with emphasis given to the numerous concessions made to Panama by the United States in the different revisions.

Paraguay


An "informal historical and economic study" by a former U.S. Cultural Affairs Officer in Paraguay.


An undated history of Paraguay from pre-Spanish colonization to 1948.


A very brief review of Paraguay's history, people, and economy.


CHACO WAR


Volume is based on the official records and correspondence, and the war diary and memoirs of the commander in chief of Paraguay's field army throughout the Chaco War.


Strategy and tactics of Paraguay's military commander in the 1922-1935 war in the Chaco.

PARAGUAYAN WAR


The story of the War of the Triple Alliance, the struggle by Paraguay against the allied armies of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, and Brazil from 1964 to 1970.


A portrait of the volume first published in 1939. It tells the story of the Paraguayan War, 1865-1870.


A full review of the causes and results of the 1865-1870 war in which Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay defeated Paraguay.

POLITICS


A study of the "oligarchy-plurality" conflict within the Party.


Origins and functions of political parties, role of the army in national life, and an assessment of President Stroessner's role since 1954.


A study of the history, ideology, organization, leaders, and operations within Paraguay and in exile.


A study of the role of the priest in Capitán, a town of 2,000 located some 12 miles east of Asunción.


Political restrictions on Paraguayan citizens; contributions to the Paraguayan economy made by U.S. and other foreign aid.

Peru


A Peruvian writer comments on economic and social conditions in Peru which create the setting for a future revolution.


A brief look at Peru's problems of geography, racial diversity, and tension generated by the increase in and shifting of the population.


1248. "Peru's Postponed Revolution." David Chaplin. World Politics, Vol. 20, Apr. 1968, pp. 393-420. A discussion of factors that have contributed to Peru's success in avoiding a radical revolution such as those experienced by Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba.

1249. "Royal Commentaries of the Incas, and General History of Peru." Garcilaso de la Vega, el Inca (Harold V. Livermore, tr.). 2 Parts. Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1966. 1,350 pp. 985/5216p. Index. The most recent translation of one of the key sources of knowledge of the pre-Contact history of Inca civilization. The author was one of Pizarro's conquistadores and an Inca scholar; he was born in Peru in 1513 and moved to Spain about 1540. Here he lived until his death in 1618. Part II of his work was "El Peru" (1573; Part I of 1580-1617).


The text is too long to transcribe in its entirety, but it contains an extensive bibliography on various aspects of Peruvian history, politics, geography, and economic development. The bibliography includes works on the Incas, the history of Peru, the agrarian reform, and the economy of the country. It also references works on the politics of Peru under military rule and the role of the military in governance. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author and title, and it covers a wide range of topics related to Peru. It provides a comprehensive overview of the key sources of knowledge on the subject, allowing researchers to access the most important works on the topic.

The results of a survey based on more than 100 interviews with representatives of various types of Peruvian industries.


Problems and difficulties encountered by Peru in maintaining the 1945-1948 form of controls.


Inflation in Peru during WW II, its causes and influences, and Peruvian attempts to control it.


A review of economic problems and of the role of government in regulating the economy.


An examination of Peruvian tax structures and revenues precedes proposals for restructuring the tax system.


Author describes forces at work to disrupt or change the structures of the Peruvian elite, actions he sees as necessary for economic growth to occur.


A laudatory review of the life and political contributions of the founder of the Peruvian Aprista Party.


Motivating forces that led a group of young Peruvians to take an interest in politics and to create the political doctrine of Aprismo.


A brief examination of the workings of the cabinet responsibility provisions of the Constitution of 1933.


U.S. RELATIONS WITH


**El Salvador**

A study produced under contract to the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) to "inquire into the conditions of investment and industrial development in El Salvador" and to recommend action for stimulating the growth of private enterprise.


Uruguay

A very brief attempt to ascertain how the Uruguayan economy deteriorated to the point of national bankruptcy.


A sociological study of the influence of factory operations on pre-industrial and industrial communities.


A look at various inflationary aspects of the Uruguayan future, particularly the inflation of unproductive people—only 14 out of 100 are employed in productive industry, and most of these in rural areas.


An explanation of the provisions of and an argument for the adoption of the "Basic Agreement of Inter-American Economic Co-operation" called for in Resolution IX of the Rio Conference of 1947.


Author presents a "non-technical outline of the Uruguayan economy with emphasis on those aspects most relevant to its present state of stagnation."


Systems of land tenure, cultivation and grazing; and the place of cattle and sheep in the national economy.

POLITICS


An historical tracing of the process by which Uruguay replaced its single executive with a plural executive in 1922, an executive form that proved so impractical that the people finally voted to return to the single executive form in 1966.


A description of the system of proportional representation employed in electing members of Uruguay's legislative bodies.


A study of Uruguay's constitutional development, political party history, election procedures, public administration, economy, and social welfare system.


A discussion of political parties, election procedures, pressure groups, city-country orientation, economic chaos, and of future prospects for the nation.

Venezuela

A comprehensive review of the causes and events of the Anglo-German bombardment of Venezuela in the 1902-03 period and the position of the United States with regard to the issues.

Twenty-two papers on various aspects of Venezuela, presented at the Thirteenth Caribbean Conference held at the University of Florida in December 1962.


A comprehensive review of political and economic developments in post-WW II Venezuela by reporters who were in Caracas at the time of the November 1948 golpe de estado that ousted President Gómez and brought a military junta to power.

Geography, economy, society, history, political processes and institutions, governmental structure, public policy.

A review of Venezuela's history, economy, political dynamics, and international relations.

Brief history of Venezuela from Spanish discovery to 1964.

A fact-filled summary of economic and political conditions under the Betancourt administration.

An undocumented history covering the period from pre-Spanish exploration to 1948.

The Venezuelan president describes his country, and reports on Venezuela's response to the Communist threat, the role of petroleum in national life, the agrarian reform program, and the industrial program in the eastern Venezuelan state of Guayana.

ECONOMY

A look at many aspects of Venezuelan industrial development and a particular analysis of the influence of wages paid by the petroleum industry on wages paid in other areas of employment.

Causes and results of capital outflow after the overthrow of Pérez Jiménez.

Venezuela's use of state funds to finance rural development through the Consejo de Bienestar in the period 1948-50.

Background history from 1883 of attempts to claim and mine iron ore in Orinoco basin of eastern Venezuela, and more recent efforts of U.S. Steel Corporation to develop Cerro Bolívar deposits in the area.


Report of a survey mission organized by the IBRD at the request of the Venezuelan government for the purpose of recommending a long-term development program particularly designed to facilitate public investment.

An ECLA study in depth of various aspects of the Venezuelan economy, with special emphasis given to the role of petroleum.

An examination of the amount of foreign capital invested in Venezuelan oil production and the amount of earnings generated by these funds.


An exploration of Venezuela's political climate in 1952 with a view of foreseeing developments that might occur in the 1957 election.

Political party structure, guerrilla warfare, oil production and foreign policy under President Raul Leonida.

A brief scholarly outline of the major political parties describing their histories, leaders, and principles.

A description of the "system" of political decision-making prevailing in the post-1958 slums of Caracas and other large Venezuelan cities.

Several generalizations as to future political developments, based in part on Venezuelan experience.

A short biography of the Venezuelan political leader.

A study of the origins, evolution, and future of national planning, and of the role of national planning.

Large, a discussion of the problems confronting Rómulo Betancourt as President, and his approaches to solving them.


The role of university students in the revolt against the Gómez government in 1928 and the subsequent role in national politics of the leaders of the protest.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH

Secretary of State's handling of U.S. claims against the government of Cipriano Castro in 1907 and 1908.
A cultural study of Aztec Indians before the Spanish conquest.

A photographic description and explanation of the "arts of the pre-columbian civilization of the Andes and with related arts from the adjoining Amazon region and northern central Americas."

Volume incorporates much archaeological evidence revealed in the post-1940 period.

An archaeological history of Peru and Bolivia by one of the earliest Americanists. Remarks of the subject. For a continuation of the subject, see the author's, Fall of the Inca Empire and the Spanish Conquest, 1530-1796 (1939). (3rd ed., 1961). Bibliography.

A study of all aspects of Mayan life—agriculture, social status, government, religion, education, and arts and crafts.


Location, extent, probable origin of pre-conquest ridges.

A comprehensive study of Aztec, Maya, and Inca civilizations.


In the author's words his volume is "a history of the Indians of the Valley of Mexico and the civilizations which they wrought."

Volume is based on an exhaustive study of primary and secondary materials related to Indians in the valley of Mexico.

An annotated translation of the Book of Chilam Balam of Tumul, written in 1593 and later years by Maya peoples of Yucatan. In part, it is a compilation of the history, mythology, and religion of the ancient Maya.


Experiences of the author and his family on a movie-making visit to Brazilian Indian tribes.

A review of the historical evidence showing the influence of the Spanish colonial institution of the encomienda on the extermination of the native races in the Caribbean islands under Spanish domination.

A collection of 37 papers presented at the September 1960 meeting of the XXXIXth International Congress of Americanists. The papers are grouped as follows: "Meso-America"; "Intermediate"; "Central Andes"; and "Comparative."

This volume, a revised version of the author's Ph. D. dissertation in anthropology, describes the "changing social structure of a northwest Ecuadorian port town." Changes were in part caused or influenced by the linking of the Andean highlands of Ecuador with the tropical rainforest area of the Pacific Coast by the construction of a railroad.


An attempt to describe the many facets (religious, economic, social, etc.) of the life of the Andean region.

A history of the Incas from earliest times to their conquest by Pizarro.

A continuation of the study of the Andean area begun in the author's earlier volume, Ancient Civilizations of the Andes (1940/M46a).

A very brief survey of early Spanish efforts to improve the conditions of the Indians in Latin America.

The author's experiences on visits to Brazilian Indian tribes in Amazonia.


The story of the von Hagen-led Inca Highway Expedition that from 1952 to 1954 retraced the Inca road system in Peru.

A report based on translations from the reports of early Spanish expeditions to the Yucatán Peninsula.

A study of the culture of the Cuna Indians of Panama.

A collection of 126 photos of representatives of nine tribal groups at various locations in interior Brazil. A few photos are in color.

An anthropological study of an Indian village in the Peruvian Andes.

The story of the "transition from Inca to Spanish sovereignty in colonial Peru."

The author's discoveries on expeditions of 1909, 1911, 1912, and 1915.

Volume joins in one the two volumes that first were published separately in 1955 and 1960.

Volume is based on the author's sixty-year study of Peru and the Incas.

Revolution against Spanish authority, reaction to the encomienda system, authority of corregidores de indios, reaction to the voto system, Spanish seizure of Inca lands, and Inca practice of native religion and reaction to Roman Catholic Church.

A new edition of Stephens' work, covering his observations of 1839-1841, which was first published in 1841. Like the numerous earlier editions, this is illustrated with the drawings of Frederick Catherwood.

Chapters 17 through 25 are devoted to studies of Indians in various sections of Latin America.

A collection of 87 photos by Pierre Verger described in a brief introduction by Valcarcel.

Volume is designed as a "general, nontechnical survey of the main aboriginal cultures" of South America.

A study of the culture of the Cuna Indians of Panama.

Sponsored by the British Institute of Race Relations, this volume discusses the role of the different races in the Latin American area.

A report on the role of Quechua Indians in Bolivian life, based on research conducted in 1951-1952.

Psychology of the Quechua's of Peru revealed in interviews with residents of Vicos.

Story of the author's search for the Inca fortress city that had remained hidden by the jungle from the early days of the Spanish conquest until his discovery of it in 1911.

Volume makes use of recent information (post-1960) to answer questions as to social and political order of the Mayas, the nature of their settlements and sacred cities, and economic base of their civilization, the subject matter of their hieroglyphic texts, and the background of their culture.

A fascinating story of Stephens' explorations in 1839-1841, illustrated with copies of many of the etchings made on the spot by Frederick Catherwood.
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<td>1512.</td>
<td><em>The Story of the Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization</em> by one of the twentieth century’s best known explorers and writers.</td>
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1516. "Aviation Pioneers in Peru and Chile." Gary G. Chine. "Aviation in Colombia." Anyda Marchant. Air America, based on an earlier work prepared by the author, a British aeronautical engineer, who had just completed a 4-year contract with the Brazilian Air Ministry, describes the drama of aeronautical development of Brazil (including a description of the Brazilian Aeronautical Technical Center), details the design features of a proposed Brazilian executive aircraft, and outlines problems confronting nations. Makes a tracing of the steps by which German, Italian, and French manufacturers and governmental agencies participated in the growth of aviation in the early pre-WW II years and an indication of the role of Pan American Airways in the U.S. Government's Airport Development Program for Northeast Brazil.


Bibliography


Essentially, a tool for college librarians interested in assembling a collection for undergraduate students. The Latin American section of the volume will be of value for others interested in the area. See also the Supplements for 1961 and 1963.


Contains references to works of history, literature, bibliography, philosophy, anthropology, geography, education, journalism, and miscellaneous.


A review of work done or under way, followed by an extensive (pp. 22-34) list of titles of completed research projects.


A review of a number of textbooks and other writings on sociology by Latin American authors.


A collection of 102 tables of statistical information on the area, land use, population, social organization, economy, and finance. Volume is the most recent available in a series begun in 1956.


Latest in a series of surveys dating from 1927. Survey lists 843 titles of works in progress in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, and Latin America. Titles are arranged in seventeen topical categories.


A lengthy selection of books and articles of value for the student of Brazilian history.

Biography


The discoveries and conquests of Columbus, Cortés, Pizarro, Valdivia, Narvaez, Cabera de Vaca, de Soto, Coronado, Alvarado, and others of the Spanish conquistadores, and a tribute to Bartolomé de las Casas, the Dominican defender of the Indians.


An entertaining story of the filibusters who invaded Latin American nations from U.S. bases in the period 1848-1881. Here are told the human interest stories of events in the lives of Narciso López, Pierre Soulé, General Henningsen, and William Walker.


Well-written stories of the parts played by the leaders in the fight for South America's independence.


A volume for juvenile readers.


Brief biographies of Touissant L'Ouverture, Morelos, Moreno, Rivadavia, Felipe Santander, Salamandra, Iriaguyn, Barbosa, Lizarral, Bello, Eusebio da Cunha, Dario, Rovira, Ingenieros, and Caso.


Popular biographies of Hidalgo, Morelos, and Iturbide.


Brief biographies of Moret (tore) de Cortés, Las Casas, Bishop Zumárraga, Vasco de Quiroga, Antonio de Méndez, Revalia, Gózalo II, Miguel Hidalgo, José María Morelos, Iturbide, Santa Anna, Juárez, Maximiliano, Porfirio Díaz, Venustiano Carranza, Panteo Balle Cullen, Lazaro Cárdenas.


Brief biographies of: José Batiste y Ordoñez, Lazaro Cárdenas, Arturo Alessandri, Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Ramón Betancourt, José Figueroa Lockett, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Getuilo Vargas, Juan Domingo Perón, and Fidel Castro.


This reprint of a volume first published in 1937 consists of papers presented at the Fifth Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs held at The George Washington University during the summer session of 1936. More than 30 of the best-known 19th century dictators are the subjects of study by A. Curtis Wilgus, Lewis W. Bealer, Andrew N. Clevon, J. Fred Rippy, Alan K. Manchester, and Almon R. Wright.


Well-told stories of Spain's warriors who won the New World between 1492 and 1560.


The Guítierrez-Magee, the Mina, and the Long filibustering expeditions from Louisiana into New Spain (present Texas and Northern Mexico) during the years of the Mexican Revolution, 1812-1823.


Biographies of Vargas, Perón, Gómez, Pérez Jiménez, and Rojas Pinilla.


A three-part history of Peru told in the lives of the Incas, the Pizarros and their contemporaries, and of the men and women of the Church.

Individual Biographies


A scholarly study of the role of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa in the exploration and settlement of the Isthmus of Panama in the first decade of the 16th century.
SUBJECTS


Bolivar's role in the revolution against Spain.


One of the more scholarly studies of Simon Bolivar, Venezuela's leader in the revolution against Spain.


An account and an interpretation that attempts to "bring out the importance of Bolivar's political theories."


Volume is based largely on author's lectures at the Sorbonne in 1928-1929, and at The Johns Hopkins University in 1930.


An illustrated biography.


The man as he was, his faults, his virtues, and his accomplishments.


The story of Manuela Saez and her years with Simon Bolivar.


The life and work of the Liberator.


Volume I covers the period: 1810-1822; Volume II. 1823-1830.


A brief and undocumented biography in which the author quotes freely from unverified sources.


A brief, and undocumented biography in which the author quotes freely from unverified sources.


Volume is devoted to aspects of the Liberator in which he is represented as Patriot, Warrior, Statesman, and Father of the Nation.


A biography of the Venezuelan leader.


The entertaining story of the royal family of Brazil to the end of the Empire in 1889.


A personal insight into Castro's political career by a companion in arms in the Sierra Maestra.


Volume was written before the author, Latin American correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, lost faith in Castro.


The life and contributions of Mexico's president in the years 1934-1940.


The most readable and most authentic account of Columbus' voyages, whose route the author retraced in a sailing vessel.


A well-written, human-interest biography.


A scholarly account of the 1492-1542 expedition, headed by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, that explored the Southwestern region of the United States.


Columbus' achievements are seen through the eyes of his son, the scholar.


A scholarly account of the 1540-1542 expedition, headed by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, that explored the Southwestern region of the United States.


A study of the role of the Spanish conquistador and the Aztec ruler of Mexico in the battles for control of present Mexico City.


A biography of one of the leading conquistadors.


A popular biography.


A translation of the story of the expedition led by Hernando de Soto and of his wanderings in the southeastern area of the United States from 1539 to 1543.


An undated biography, the result of four years of research and based largely on primary sources and personal interviews.


The life story of Juan Vicente Gómez, Venezuelan dictator from 1908 to 1936.


The author, a leftist Argentine lawyer, tells of his years of acquaintanceship with fellow Argentinean Garcia.


A description of Venezuela’s social components, institutional structure, and early history furnish an introduction to the career of the dictator who governed Venezuela politically from 1770 to 1821.


A scholarly biography of Agustín de Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, 1822-1823.


A biography of the Indian conqueror, the Spanish conquistador who conquered present Colombia.


A comprehensive biography of Benito Juárez.


A brief account of the efforts of Bartolomé de las Casas to prevent the enslavement of the Indians by the early Spanish colonizers.


A scholarly biography of the architect of the Mexican revolution that overthrew Díaz’s regime.1912.


A scholarly examination of the many facets of the career of the Cuban patriot.


An unabridged biography of José Pablo Martí. A popular reading biography of José Pablo Martí


A popular biography of the rulers who were imposed as emperors of Mexico in the 1860s by Napoleon III.


A brief biography designed for the general reader and the secondary school student.


An exhaustive scholarly study of Francisco de Miranda, the “Procrustes” of the Latin American Wars of Revolution against Spain.


The author of his scholarly biography of Francisco de Miranda has had access to much material that was not available to William S. Robertson, whose authoritative work appeared in 1929.


A biography of “Momotora,” the first, great-grandfather of the Aztec leader who ruled in 1519 when Cortés invaded Mexico. Author has drawn large part of source material on the few remaining ancient picture records (codices), annals, and chronicles.


A fictional biography of Ambrosio and his son Bernardino O'Higgins.

1699. A Coward’s Work: The First Exploration of the Amazon. George Millar. New York: Knopf, 1955. 354 pp. 981.8/46654c. The story of the 1941-1942 exploration of the Amazon from the Andes to the ocean by the Guittia expedition, led by the name of Kasapa, the screenwriter for Orson Welles.


The story of Francisco, Hernando, and Josefa Porteres in the conquest and settlement of Peru.


The diplomatic career of Brasil in a famous foreign minister and ambassador.


A biography of the architect of independence of western South America.

A biography produced for popular consumption.

A biography of Arthur J. de Santa Anna, the dictator who dominated the history of the Mexican nation from 1829 to 1850.

A scholarly biography of Santa Anna's president (1864-1876), educated, adventurous, and diplomat.

The author, who visited Paraguay 18 months after the death of the nation's rebuilder, relied principally on the recollections of Englishmen and others who had known Lopez personally.

A biographical study of the Paraguayan dictator (1845-1760) and of her chief mistress.

A fictionalized account of the French Revolution and Napoleon I, the leader of the Haitian Revolution.

A popular biography of the leader of the Haitian independence movement in 1807-1809.

"The book reconstructs in its own words... the story of the first unwholesome life of Trujillo." Author is a newspaperman who spent 18 months in the field and newspapers.

A detailed account of the life, rule, and death of Trujillo, the leader of the Dominican Republic from 1930 to 1935.

Trujillo's chief secretary and sometime aide at West Point reports on the later years of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo.

A comprehensive review of the life and political career of the Dominican dictator. Author makes use of interviews with those who knew the dictator. The author's decision not to use footnotes makes it difficult (if not impossible) for the scholar to make full use of the noteworthy bibliography.

A scholarly biography covering the political career of Getulio Vargas from 1922 to his death in 1954.

An attempt to achieve an inclusive and unified picture of the thoughts of the Mexican philosophers in its entire range—a range that attempted to encompass everything on earth and in heaven as well.

The story of the life of Francisco Villa as told by the man himself, from reports of speeches and interviews.

The story, briefly told, of William Walker's filibustering experiment in Central America in the 1850's.

The life story of Emiliano Zapata, the bandit chieftain who once ruled one-third of Mexico, who twice was controlled Mexico City, who "caused two presidents, controlled a third, and was widely influential with a fourth." The author "companied with him through the years, rode up to Him on his mule, counseled his executions, . . . ."

A detailed account of the life, rule, and death of Trujillo, the leader of the Dominican Republic from 1930 to 1935.

A detailed account of the life, rule, and death of Trujillo, the leader of the Dominican Republic from 1930 to 1935.

A comparison of the roles of German and American Protestantism in Brazil, and a study of Protestant ways in the two faith communities of Brazil and the eventual results of Protestantism in Brazil.

"Reports from British agents and consuls to an inquiry by Lord Palmerston went out in August 1851."

1653. "The approach to the case problem by the Roman Catholic Church in colonial Cuba is contrasted with that of the Church of England in colonial Virginia.


1655. "A time of statistical data pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America.


1657. Principally, a description of the purpose and accomplishments of the periodical Brasile Ovencim, edited by Father Carlos Josefa, of the Dominican order.


1659. How the Christian Democratic Movement in Brazil differs from similar movements in Spanish speaking countries of Latin America and reasons why the movement has failed to develop a broad following among Roman Catholics in Brazil who have been exposed to the Catholic Left.


1661. "The Catholic Church and the spread of Protestantism in the 1960's, with discussions of Catholic education and the spread of Protestantism.


1663. A sampling of 1615th revealed at the annual CICOP (Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program) convention in Mexico in the winter of 1967-68.


1665. "Author's articulate influence with which Catholicism has permeated, or sought to permeate, the body politic of the country, in illumination of the principal ideas, theories and trends which Argentine Catholic thought has produced in the century and a half since 1810."


1667. "The examination of four patterns characteristics of the traditional church and the development of new ideas in the "new" church and their role in its program.


1669. The Roman Catholic Church's position on past centuries and a review of problems confronting the Church in the modern era.


1671. An examination of the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba to Cuban's Communist state since 1959.


An examination of the Church's role in Chilean politics in several cases of the nation's history, including the recent past which has witnessed the rise to power of the Christian Democrats.


A review of historical and recent relationships between the Roman Catholic Church and the different Latin American nations.


1676. A scholarly study, originally published in 1924, of the men and the events involved in the struggle in which the Church sought to retain its faith, its power, and its temporal existence in the first 35 years of Mexican independence.

1677. "The Church and the Crisis in the Dominican Republic.


1679. An inquiry into the role played by the Roman Catholic Church in the 1965 uprising in the Dominican Republic.

1680. "Church and the Latin American Revolution.


1682. Appendices conclude the following topics: percentage of people involved in agriculture as compared to industry, urban-marriage rates, population, daily newspapers, and their circulation.


1684. A brief review of the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the conquest, colonization, independence, and republican era.


1686. A series of papers presented at the 1st Annual CICOP (Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program) meeting held in Chicago on 21-24 January 1964. The 12 papers on the role of the Catholic Church in modern economic conditions Latin America are followed by a supplement titled "Latin America in Brief," which is a brief factual report on the population, economics, and in most of each of 20 countries.


1689. Respective roles of labor and mestizo clergy in the wars for independence in Mexico.


An examination of the Mexican experience to test whether nationalism and religion are compatible.


1687. "The Papacy and Spanish American Independence." J. Lloyd Mecham. Hispanic American Historical Review, Vol. 9, May 1929, pp. 154-175. Notes. An examination of the answers to two questions: (1) "Should the holy see recognize the independence of the Spanish-American republics?" (2) "How long should the Spanish king over the American church be observed, and after its termination, what was to be the nature of control to be substituted in America for it?"


1703. "Communism and Nationalism in Latin America." Victor Alba. Problems of Communism, Vol. 7, Sep.-Oct. 1958, pp. 24-31. Notes. The author writes that "... communism in Latin America has not operated under the aegis of the traditional slogans of class struggle and proletarian revolution ... . Aware of the lack of solid tradition among the Latin American population, the Communist Party . . . developed what for Latin America was a new concept of nationalism and then proceeded to exploit it for its own political purpose.


1707. "Communism in Latin America: A Problem for the Immediate Future." Germán Arciniegas (Isaac Chocron and E. Ramón Arango, translators). Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1954, pp. 86-94. The author points out that prior to the time of publication (1954) that the Communists' performance had been poor in Latin America in spite of the relative freedom to propagandize and the distinction of many of its leaders. He feels, however, that the Communists' performance will improve due to a change in initiative in Moscow and Peking and to the changing political and economic climate in Latin America, which he describes.


Study details events of the riot in Bogotá at time of the convening of the Ninth Inter-American Conference in April, 1948; of the disorders attending Vice President Nixon's visit to Curanil in March, 1954; and the outbreak in La Paz, triggered by a Time magazine story in March, 1959.


Brief history from 1921 to 1964 precedes the Party's confrontation with the Christian Democratic Party in the 1964 presidential and congressional elections.


A review of the "tactical behavior and the permanent objectives of international Communism" and an examination of "its particular operations in Latin America."


A review of the methods used by Communist groups to promote Communism in Latin America.


A chapter in a high school textbook on Communism.


How the Communists seek to take advantage of all situations favorable to the advance of their cause.


A detailed report of the Communist approach to the winning of control of various Latin American nations in which the author makes frequent use of information from cited Soviet publications.


Former Senator's observations on anti-Americanism and Communist made on a trip with Adlai Stevenson in the spring of 1960.


Testimony by Congressmen and others and exhibits describing Communist activities in the Latin American area.


A multivolume collection of evidence accumulated during several sessions of Congress on the nature and extent of Communist activities in the Caribbean area.


A different assessment of the prospects for Communism in Latin America. The author, a Marxist intellectual, finds that U.S. "imperialism" is a force countering Communist efforts to expand their influence.


A probing of Communist designs in Panama and the Canal Zone by a long-time reporter for the Chicago Tribune, who wrote in 1953: "There is a monument in the Republic of Panama which honors the French who failed to build the Panama Canal. There is no monument to honor the Americans who did build the Canal."


Factors working to inhibit the growth of Communism in Latin America.


Part I is the testimony of Jules Dubois, longtime U.S. correspondent in Latin America, on more than 100 pieces of printed evidence pertaining to Communist movements in Latin America. Parts 2 and 3 labeled Appendices I and II, consist of a number of printed exhibits.


Creation, purposes, and achievements of the influx from organization, National Liberation Movement.


A comprehensive survey by a Post team of the strength of the Communist movement and of Communist plans for gaining political control in Latin America.


The most recent general treatment of the subject in book form.


Conditions conducive to the propagation of Communism, and actions required to halt its spread.


A book at four aspects—Latin American, Spanish, American, and Soviet—of the problem posed for the United States by the spread of Communism in Latin America.


1740. "Nationalism and Communism in Chile." Ernst Halperin. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1965. 267 pp. 320.983/H195m. Bibliography. In addition to a thorough discussion of the history of both nationalism and Communism in Chile, the author devotes chapters to the role of socialism and the Christian Democratic movement, and to the 1964 election. A very, very brief Appendix has a few comments on pro-Chinese and Trotskyist groups.

1741. "New Communist Patterns in Latin America." Charles J. V. Murphy. Fortune, Vol. 68, Oct. 1963, pp. 102-107+. Illus. The analysis of the political consequences of the gaining of power by Fidel Castro, the efforts of Communists to operate in Mexico, Brazil, and Guatemala; and the tactics employed in each nation.


1746. "The Reds in Latin America: Background of the Cuban Crisis." Round Table, No. 209, Dec. 1962, pp. 7-18. A brief tracing of the rise of Communism in Latin America from 1918 to 1962, with emphasis on the enlarged Soviet efforts after 1953, the enigmatic role of Castro, the arming of Cuba with missiles, and Communist activity in unions.


1748. The Sino-Cuban and the Chilean Communist Road to Power: A Latin American Debate. Ernst Halperin. Cambridge: MIT Center for International Studies, 1963. 34 pp. 335.50983/H195s. Bibliography. Author found that the Chilean Communist Party, "the strongest, best-organized, most disciplined, and most influential Communist party on the American continent," had reluctantly sided with the Russians in their dispute with Communist China.


SUBJECTS


The author, a native of Peru, tells of his experiences with Communism at home and abroad.

Culture

A study of "the total functional and integrational setting" of cultural change in Brazil.


A comprehensive review of the history of culture in Brazil.


Author treats two subjects: "Spain and the United States: A Historical-Cultural Survey"; and "Hispanic America and the United States: Past, Present, and Future." The subjects, here presented in English, have been amplified from two lectures the author gave in a number of South American countries in 1959 under the auspices of the Congress for Cultural Freedom.


A translation of Historia de la cultura en la America hispanica (1947), a humanistic review of the historical development of Hispanic American culture, with a final chapter by the translator.


A collection of 32 papers having a social anthropological emphasis. The papers are presented in four subject matter categories: "The Delineation of Cultural Entities in Latin America"; "Land, Agriculture, and Economics"; "Social Organization"; and "Views of the World."


Author's design is to show "that there is an intellectual or ideological basis for cultural anti-Americanism in Latin America which the United States needs to know about if we are to achieve our ideals and objectives in the Western Hemisphere."


A response of four cultural aspects of the two nations: (1) diversity in pattern of living, (2) degree of social differentiation, (3) class structure influences on patterns of living, and (4) institutional effects on general social and cultural patterns.


The record of the attainment of cultural power and influence by Brazil's foremost industrial city.


The role played by the Spanish character in shaping the development and maintenance of the Spanish American class system.

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**Economy**


The study presented in this thin bulletin was delivered as the Sidney Hillman Lectures at Cornell University in March 1955. It contains a brief survey of some of the major economic problems in Latin America.


A revised and updated version of a paper summarised in the Federal Reserve Bulletin in October 1967.


An exposition on the role of planning, and opinions as to the success of different Latin American nations in achieving their planning goals.


A dilution of "indigenous" economy and a study of its manifestations in the countries having a high concentration of Indian population.


Part I is devoted to a study of problems in "Brazil's Northeast"; "Land and Land Reform in Colombia"; and "Inflation in Chile." Part II is a study of "Problem-Solving and Reform-Monitoring."


A review of the role of science and technology in the development of Latin America's resources.


A WW II analysis of Latin American economic problems and recommended policies and actions for the area.


A collection of articles and statistical studies on various aspects of the Latin American economy.


A 1958 look at Latin America's economic prospects.


1803. "Monopoly Tendencies in Latin America." K. Tarasov, International Affairs (Moscow), Dec. 1964, pp. 37-42. Notes. A Soviet writer shows the extent of corporate and real property holdings of certain families or groups of individuals (banks, insurance companies, etc.).


1807. "Popular Participation and Principles of Community Development in Relation to the Acceleration of Economic and Social Development." Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. 9, Nov. 1964, pp. 225-255. Article was originally prepared to serve as the basis for discussion and analysis by an ECLA seminar on the subject.


1813. "Tax Research and Tax Reform in Latin America—A Survey and Commentary." Richard M. Bird and Oliver Oldman, Latin American Research Review, Vol. 3, Summer 1965, pp. 5-23. Bib. Table. This paper was designed "to survey the non-tax specialist interested in Latin America some of the major issues brought out in Latin American tax research which might be of interest to him."


1826. "The Experience with the International Coffee Agreement." Simon G. Hanson. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 19, Winter 1965, pp. 27-65. Notes. Congressional and other criticism of the manner in which the United States became a participant in the Treaty and of the actions that led to an increase in the world price of coffee and to a consequent increase in cost to the U.S. consumer of almost $50,000,000 per year.


1832. "The Experience with the International Coffee Agreement." Simon G. Hanson. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 19, Winter 1965, pp. 27-65. Notes. Congressional and other criticism of the manner in which the United States became a participant in the Treaty and of the actions that led to an increase in the world price of coffee and to a consequent increase in cost to the U.S. consumer of almost $50,000,000 per year.


144. “A Critique of Some of the Economic Considerations Involved in Integration in Latin America.”


A summary treatment of such economic development problem areas as personal income, growth rates, orientation of external trade, role of agriculture, and inflation, and an outline of future economic prospects and a view of the prospects of integrating education into development planning.


Fifteen papers presented at a Conference of the International Economic Association, held in Rio de Janeiro, August 19-28, 1957. Topics discussed included those of development, programming, inflation, growth, capital, foreign investment, trade theory, terms of trade, primary products, raw material exports, investment priorities, agricultural development, industrial development, and exchange controls. The Portuguese-language version of this volume is titled Desenvolvimento Economico para a America Latina (338.98/2164).


An early textbook for college-level students. Material is presented in a "subject-matter" approach rather than on a "country-by-country" basis.


A theoretical study reviewing certain aspects of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1949, prepared by the Secretariat of ECLA of which Raúl Prebisch was Executive Secretary.


A relatively recent survey of economic trends of present stage of economic and social development, of development in certain groups of countries, and of exports.


Author's stated purpose is "to summarize and comment upon some of the aspects of the "new" movement towards economic development and to appraise some of the advantages and obstacles which Latin America is likely to face in her drive for economic growth." See also the author's "Economic Incentives and Economic Development in Latin America (Columnists International Comments, 1954-1955)."


Volume is based on the author's more than 400 interviews with managers and other company officials in a dozen Latin American countries.


An "examination of efforts and achievements" of the Alliance for Progress and an identification of problems or obstacles to Latin American development.


A discussion of basic development problems, of internal policies and administration, of geopolic and foreign administration, of export markets and foreign exchange, and of U.S. policy problems in the area.


Factors influencing the economic development of Latin America.


An evaluation of how the Northern industrial nations adapted to technological developments and a theory as to how most Latin American nations must reconstruct their society before technology can function within them.


An examination of the "external" and "internal" obstacles to economic development—world commodity prices, terms of trade, trade controls, inflation, and political uncertainty.


A theoretical approach to the subject on which the author suggests that the governments of Latin American nations "are not capable of performing all [or even most] of the ambitious tasks associated to them in the typical plans for economic development" and that the "typical plans for development are unrealistic because they are not based on an appraisal of the performance levels to be expected of the government of the underdeveloped countries.


1876. "Bonn Leaps into South America." Y. Grigoryan. 
International Affairs (Moscow), Feb. 1964, pp. 73-77. 

Notes.
West German public and private aid and investment in South 
American industry.

1877. British Investments in Latin America, 1822-1949: 
A Case Study in the Operations of Private Enterprise 
in Retarded Regions. J. Fred Rippy. Minneapolis: 
Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1959, 249 pp. 332.67/R593b. 
Notes. Appendices. Index.
A wealth of information on types of British investment 
ventures, their successes and failures, with specific treatment of sever 
al countries, and a comparison of British and Latin American views on the relative value of these investments.

1878. External Financing in Latin America. New York: 
Tables.
Volume's purpose is to estimate the flow of capital between 
Latin American nations and other world nations since the end of WW II. After an introductory historical coverage to WW II, the volume describes "Post-war External Financing in Latin America"; "Influence of Autonomous Capital Movements on 
External Payments in Latin America"; and "United States and International Public Lending Agencies."

1879. Foreign Investment in Latin America: Cases and 
Attitudes. Marvin Bernstein (ed.). New York: Knopf, 

Nineteen studies of (1) investors (corporate and otherwise) in 
Spanish and Portuguese America from independence to the 
present in such fields as mining, transportation, and retailing, (2) of 
the investment climate in investment-receiving nations, 
(3) of the policies of the capital, expecting nations.

1880. "Foreign Loans and Politics in Latin America."
Pedro G. Beltrán. Foreign Affairs, Vol. 34, Jan. 1956, 
pp. 297-304. 
A Peruvian writer discusses the roles of inflation and foreign 
loans in internal politics.

1881. "Joint Responsibilities for Latin American Progres 

An argument for international cooperation in a program whose 
objective is to assist Latin American countries to 
change the existing order so that economic development will be 
speeded up and its fruits enjoyed by the broad masses of the 
population.

1882. Latin America and the European Economic Com 
unity: An Appraisal. Joe R. Wilkinson. Denver: 
An examination, from the Latin American viewpoint, of the 
problems to be encountered in the development of closer 
economic and political relations with the European Economic Community.

1883. "Rivals of the U.S.A. in Latin America." Y. 
Grigoryan. International Affairs (Moscow), Dec. 1965, 
Economic interests of Great Britain, West Germany, France, 
and Japan in Latin America.

1884. "Some Aspects of Foreign Investment and 
Economic Growth in Latin America." Richard D. Mallon, 
Vol. 9, pp. 308-340, in Carl J. Friedrich and Seymour 
F. Harris (eds.), Public Policy: A Yearbook of the 
Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard 
University, 1954 (Cambridge: Graduate School of Public 
Administration, 1959), 380.16/P976/90.

Author examines the following: (1) the financing of 
esential or social overhead services; (2) the impact of foreign 
investment on the balance of payments of receiving countries and 
(3) the transfer of improved techniques and skills.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

1885. "The Dilemma of an Elite Group: The Industrial 
ist in Latin America." John D. Harbom. Inter-American 
Notes. 
The conflict between the industrialist (and his technology) and the 
influido/a (and its old-fashioned methods), and 
examples of the role of the industrialist in several countries.

1886. "The Economic Development of Latin America 
and Its Principal Problems." Raul Prebisch. Economic 
The full text of the report first published in 1950 in which 
the author laid the groundwork for a program of industrialization 
of Latin American nations.

1887. "Freedom and Reform in Urban and Industrial 
izing Latin America," Wendell C. Gordon, pp. 177-202, 
in Fredrick B. Pike (ed.), Freedom and Reform in Latin 
America (323.4/P655f).
The relationship of Industrialization to the population ex 
plosion and urban growth.

1888. "Industrialization: Panacea for Latin America?" 
C. Langdon White and Donald J. Alderson. Journal 
Answers to questions why there is such an intense desire for 
industrialization in Latin America.

1889. Industrial Relations and Social Change in Latin 
America. William H. Form and Albert A. Blum (eds.). 
Ten studies and a bibliography tell the story of industrial de 
velopment in Latin America in terms of its leaders, managers, management, influence on agriculture, union labor, and U.S. foreign policy.

338/W9012.
An examination of the extent and character of manufacturing 
establishments, and a study of forces and factors influencing the 
growth of industry.

1891. "Latin America: The Industrialisation Problem." 
A brief tracing by a Soviet writer of the growth of industriali 
zation since the 1930's and the role of the United States in the 
industrialization of Latin America.

1892. "Latin America's Thorny Path of Industrial 
Development." I. Shremetyev. International Affairs 
Problems of industrialization as analyzed by a Soviet writer.

1893. "A Note on Relative Costs of Production in 
Latin American Factories." John Hickey. Inter-American 
87-93. Notes. Tables. 
Results of a survey conducted by the National Industrial 
Conference Board of relative costs of production in the USA 
and abroad.

1894. "Notes on Latin American Industrialization." J. 
Richard Powell. Inter-American Economic Affairs, 
An analysis of seven impediments to effective industrialization.

for Latin America." Charles A. Frankenhoefe. Journal 
185-206.

Best Available Copy
An inquiry into the theory advanced by Raoul Prebisch. Executive Secretary of the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Latin America.


**Inflation**


**Textbooks**


**Trade**


**U.S. Investment and Trade**


Part I describes the pattern of Latin exports to the United States between 1946 and 1960, Part II examines the factors that have inhibited the flow of trade between the two areas.


In examining the influence which U.S. economic aid may be expected to have in Latin America, the author declares that "the present program of public economic aid will inevitably fall short of the stated expectation of its supporters," for to accomplish the expected ends "would involve changing fundamental aspects of an entire way of life in Latin America." He bases his conclusions on the fact that the people of power and influence have not devoted their attention to the study of "science, technology, and administration for adaptation to their own cultures...because the values of Hispanic culture are in conflict with the values of modern-day technology."


Papers presented at the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting, April 1951. Speakers and papers include: Harris G. Warren, "Economic Diplomacy with Latin America: A Reinterpretation;" Arthur P. Whittaker, "From Dollar Diplomacy to the Good Neighbor Policy;" Wendell C. Gordon, "From Reciprocal Trade to Point IV;" J. Fred Rippy, "Public Policy and the Foreign Investor in Latin America;" Simon G. Hanson, "The Curtain That Shields the Diplomats.""


A study of factors influencing economic relations and prospects for future developments.


A statement of the need for capital and domestic, a catalogue of the barriers to the free flow of U.S. capital to Latin America, and the role of U.S. government capital in the area.


Author probes the outlook for commodity exports in the 1960's, examines the problem of the rate of export growth in the 1960's, and studies the problems involved in determining the market for Latin American manufactured goods in the United States.


U.S. experience in overseas investment from 1920 to 1960, with particular attention focused on the Latin American area.


A special issue devoted to ten different aspects of problems confronting U.S. industrial or commercial operations in the Latin American area.


A typical Soviet condemnation of U.S. business interests operating in Latin America.


A philosophical exploration of the question of how U.S. business should conduct itself abroad.


Latin American misgivings on trade and business activities of U.S. private business interests, thoughts on how Latin American suspicions can be overcome, and a listing of U.S. public aid supplied to Latin America in the post-WWII period.


Results of a survey (by questionnaire) of some three dozen U.S. firms, revealing the nature, location, and availability (for research purposes) of their corporate records pertaining to their Latin American operations.


A theoretical study of various factors influencing the terms of trade as related to trade between the United States and Latin America.


Study concentrates on the banana-producing efforts of United Fruit Company (primarily after 1950) in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, and of the domestic and international operations of the company in the movement and sale of bananas.


Conditions under which U.S. business organizations must operate in Latin America, influence of the Castro movement on business operations, and an assessment of prospects for the future.


The trials and tribulations experienced by American & Foreign Power Company in doing business in Latin America.


A description of the various types of problems confronting U.S. private investors in Latin America such as taxation, expropriation, etc., and an indication of profits in the period after 1960.


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**Education**


Results of a study of 1700 university and non-university students to determine “more clearly the role played by higher education in the development of attitudes conducive to social change . . .”


Factors influencing educational change in Latin America.


A review of educational literature in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.


Organization of school system, curriculum, enrollment, and degrees awarded by universities.


A general survey of the Mexican school system, a study prepared for the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.


A study of educational policies and programs based on extensive travel and research throughout Mexico.


A note on Brazil’s un-regulated educational system and the Negro’s role as a student.


Influence of population explosion, urbanization, and industrialization on education.


A review of the processes by which Fidelismo gained a foothold in or control of university student and teacher organizations.


Results of tests designed to determine the literacy level of mixed Indian-Spanish peasants in five Andean villages.


The author turns counter to much of the so-called “thinking” on the solution to the educational problems of Latin America when he writes: “Accumulating evidence now indicates that schooling does not and cannot produce the expected results” (for producing “. . . a broad middle class with values resembling those of highly industrialized nations. . . .”). He also writes: “We must not exclude the possibility that the emerging nations cannot be schooled; that schooling is not a viable answer to their need for universal education.”


A four-part review of the role of the traditional university, recent university reform, the university as a force for change, and comments on critical aspects of the total educational system.


A study of university education in several geographic regions of Latin America, a project of the Council on Higher Education in the American Republics (CHEAR). For the Spanish-language version, see La educación superior en las repúblicas americanas (378.8/B468b); and for the Portuguese-language version, see A educação superior nas repúblicas americanas (378.8/B468ba).


An analysis of the provisions of the Brazilian education statute of 1952.


These annual volumes have reports on certain aspects of education in each of the Latin American nations. AUL holdings cover the period 1951-1962.


A brief miscellaneous examination of the state of education in Latin America.


A description of teaching methods, teachers, curricula, etc., in the attempt to show how the past is in conflict with recent efforts to relate campus training and research to present needs of the area.


A description of teaching methods, teachers, curricula, etc., as revealed by visits to 37 law schools located in 16 Latin American republics.

A study of the relative influences of the Portuguese and Spanish languages as revealed in research in the schools of Livramento, Brazil, and Rivera, Uruguay.


The author traces the steps by which the North American intellectual community developed its interest in and kinship with Latin American institutions.


The purpose and the vocational educational role of the Cultural Mission Program inaugurated in 1923 and reorganized in 1942.


History of educational efforts, post-1920 developments, nature of government control, success in combating illiteracy.


Mexico's successes and failures in its efforts to educate its masses, especially the rural population, since 1920.


Volume contains information on the organization and functioning of Ministries of Education of 17 of the Latin American nations (only Bolivia, Honduras, and Nicaragua are not represented).


A detailed study of the background to, and the creation of, and progress of CEUCA (Centro de Estudios Universitarios Colombo-Americano), established in 1964 by the Great Lakes Colleges Association of the United States (a consortium of 12 private liberal arts colleges) for the purpose of meeting the "expanding needs of inter-American education."


Educational practices observed by the writer as a visiting professor at Buenos Aires.


A description of a teaching method perfected by Brazilian Paulo Freire for the teaching of adult illiterates in Brazil and Chile.


Factors which cause students to participate in politics and results of such participation (from an address delivered October 1, 1959).


Achievements of AID's ROCAP (Regional Office for Central America and Panama) in producing and distributing textbooks for elementary schools in Central America.


Some of the papers presented at a five-week seminar held in Paris in April and May 1964 by the International Institute for Educational Planning.


A discussion of the "current status and future needs of the university professor and also the plans, ideas, and proposals that are being developed among the Central American universities for the advancement of the university teaching profession, the most important element in the university community."


Study of the political and educational system of the island and the unlearned." For the author's experiences in conducting his research, see "Field Work in a Hostile Environment: A Chapter in the Sociology of Social Research in Chile," ibid., pp. 367–376.


Results of a study of the responses of students in the University of Chile to questions designed to reveal "the existence and nature of professional commitment among Chilean university students, the positive and negative effects of political involvement on such commitment, and its consequences for the process of modernization." For the author's experiences in conducting his research, see "Field Work in a Hostile Environment: A Chapter in the Sociology of Social Research in Chile."


An expose of the two types of legends (external and internal) that exist concerning Latin American universities.


Bib.

The author's write: "... we will try to examine what is speculated, what is known, what is being investigated, and what we need to know most in order to establish contact with that vast terra incognita in Latin America comprising the illiterate and the unlearned."


A social policy study on the effect of national administrators, school enrollment, expenditures on education, future prospects for education.


The authors desire to reveal the workings of education in a modern society and to interpret Brazilian developments to the English-speaking peoples.

A very brief look at political practices in the universities, the building of new university campuses, the introduction of the co-educational school, and multifaceted university professors.


A sidelight based on the author's unpublished Ph.D. thesis. Bonilla states: "Students in Politics: Three Generations of Political Action in a Latin American University." Of particular interest are the descriptions of the political party organizations within the university.


Notes on the size and extent of political involvement of Latin American universities.


Student movements in several countries, characteristics of, and forces recently influencing them (Communism, Popular Democracy, and Christian Democracy).


A collection of 30 articles and reports on various aspects of the political role of the student in Latin American higher education.


An examination of the participation of students (principally at university levels) in national politics, and of the role of the universities in the training of leadership of young student groups (especially in Venezuela).


A collection of articles and reports on various aspects of the political role of the student in Latin American higher education.


An examination of the university's traditions, organization, and role in politics, and of its expected future course.


Traditional role of university students, influence of left-liberal Reform Movement of 1918, and present opposition to the political status quo.


A review of such aspects of education as national control, organization, administration, and curricula of primary, elementary, and secondary schools.


A tracing of student efforts to achieve or influence changes in university structure and operation from 1920 to 1965 and an evaluation of the successes and failures of the movement.


Study is based on a survey in which 1000 Argentine students were questioned on how their university experience had influenced their political thinking.


Miro Quesada compares "The University and Society" in the two environments. Havighurst describes "How the University Works" in the two areas.


An insight into the elements of student power, the role of the student in the large state university, the student as a political activist.


Results of a survey of the attitudes of 610 students of the National University of Colombia toward social relationships, toward the university and politics, and toward value-orientations.


For presentations on the Latin American nations, check the "Contents."


For information on primary education in the several Latin American countries check the "Contents."


Volume contains much information on secondary education in the various Latin American nations.


One of the more recent studies on university and college education around the world. For the sections on the Latin American nations, see the "Contents."


Section VI, pp. 237-379 has reports on educational developments in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Geography

Maps and text cover economics, historical, political, and social topics.


Author traveled and photographed the route of the Highway, beginning in Venezuela, following the West Coast countries to Chile, and returning via the East Coast countries to and in Brazil.
**Guerrilla Warfare and Insurgency**


A very brief look at the Colombian Army's three-cornered program for combating guerrillas—offensive combat, civic action, and psychological warfare.


Part Four: "Purser Experience in Latin America," includes the following studies of insurgency and counterinsurgency: John J. Fain, "Colombia (1948 until 1958)"; John H. H. H. (Cuba: 1952-1959); Philip B. Taylor, Jr., "Venezuela (1953 until 1963)."


The "famous" Guevara "bible" for the revolutionary, many of whose ideas he probably revives, but he alive, to incorporate the lessons learned in his unsuccessful Bolivian venture.

A textbook designed for junior, junior and university undergraduate students.


The author calls his geographic volume a "collection of simple field studies in a frame of complex globalizations." It is the result of his 30-year "search for knowledge of Latin America," a search pursued in the library and in the field.


A rather elemental attempt of the lands, people and produce of the region, which gives special attention to the various agricultural crops native to or transplanted there.


A cultural and historical geography of the Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico.


An interesting collection of black-and-white photographs illustrating the textual description of the cities and countryside through which the highway passes.


A photo story of the authors' 12,000-mile tour of South American countries and of plans of the various countries to preserve their national heritage.


A lengthy report based on the author's experiences with a guerrilla band in the mountains. Article contains information on the MR-13 movement, the role of rebel leader Yon Sosa, the legend of guerrilla activities, and an interview with guerrilla leader Francisco Amado Granado.


Exeunt of theory and practice of, and conditions favoring guerrilla warfare in Latin America.


A two-part examination of guerrilla movements. Part I discusses Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru—leaders, actions, programs, accomplishments; Part II describes "political circumstances generating guerrilla movements, the role of Communist parties in Latin America, the strength and weaknesses of guerrilla warfare" and closes with an analysis of Regis Debray's Revolution in the Revolution?


A brief account of the revolutionary role of Father Camilo Torres, Colombian guerrilla leader killed by the Army in February 1966.


An eyewitness report of a visit to Venezuelan guerrillas.


An analysis of guerrilla theory developed by Guevara, Debray, and others for application in Latin American situations, and comments on the unrealistic aspects of that theory, and on social and political factors influencing guerrilla operations.


Chapter 4 deals with Cuban developments in the 1953-1959 period; Chapter 5, with Venezuelan insurgency in the 1960-1965 period.


A review in some depth of guerrilla warfare as practiced in Mexico against the French invaders from 1861 to 1867; in Colombia, in the period since 1848; known in Colombia as "la violencia"; and the Castro-led uprising against Batista in the 1956-1959 period.


Reasons why many guerrilla movements have failed in Latin America.


Communists and guerrilla groups and their successes.


The story of Guevara's Bolivian experiences and an insight into the prospects for Guevara-style guerrilla uprisings in other Latin American areas.


Examples of guerrilla activity and urban violence in Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala.


This purported summary of political developments in Peru was prepared by the Secretary General of the Peruvian Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). It was forwarded from a guerrilla camp in the Andean highlands.


Guerrilla actions of June 1965, and the nature of the left-wing and right-wing opposition to the Peruvian president.


A report on the activities of the Bolivian guerrilla movement and of the capture and execution of Che Guevara.


A lengthy presentation marked by the author's comments on the U.S. role in Latin America.


Paul Bebbel presents brief reviews of Communist-led guerrilla activities in Bolivia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru.


How the Peruvian government quelled the peasants' revolt in the Province of La Convención in 1962-1963.


A report on the activities of the Bolivian guerrilla movement and the capture and execution of Che Guevara.


Guerrilla warfare as practiced by the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation since 1964.


A Soviet "glorification" of the guerrilla activity of the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional).


Aims, tactics, organization, and leaders of the FALN.
Hemispheric Relations and Organizations


2067. Cuba and the Continent; "Planning an Alliance for Progress"; "Facing the Cuban Danger"; "End of Act Two." These headings: "Cuba and the Continent"; "Planning an Alliance for Progress"; "Facing the Cuban Danger"; "End of Act Two." These headings present seven aspects of inter-American relations under the following titles: "Cuba and the Continent"; "Planning an Alliance for Progress"; "Facing the Cuban Danger"; "End of Act Two." These are seven aspects of inter-American relations presented under the following titles: "Cuba and the Continent"; "Planning an Alliance for Progress"; "Facing the Cuban Danger"; "End of Act Two." These are seven aspects of inter-American relations presented under the following titles: "Cuba and the Continent"; "Planning an Alliance for Progress"; "Facing the Cuban Danger"; "End of Act Two."


2069. "The Declaration of Bogotá." Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 20, Winter 1966, pp. 88-96. The text of the document signed at Bogotá, Colombia, 16 August 1966 by the Presidents of Chile, Colombia and Venezuela and by the representatives of Ecuador and Peru. Document is primarily a statement of a desire to achieve cooperation in economic areas.


2076. Inter-American Solidarity, Walter H. C. Laves (ed.). Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1941. 238 pp. 970/L399i. Index. Seven lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in July 1941 on the subject of "The Political and Economic Implications of Inter-American Solidarity."


Control of Foreign Relations in Modern Nations, New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1957 (327.08/B922c).

In discussing the subject of control of foreign relations in twentieth century nations, the Mexican Ambassador to the OAS presents a two-part study: "Basic Trends of Latin American International Policy," and "Centrists and Foreign Policies in Latin American Countries," the latter a country-by-country analysis of nine Latin American nations.


An explanation of the Atlantic Triangle concept, a cc scope embodying an internationalism of Europe, North America, and Latin America. Article is based on a chapter in the author's Strategy for the America's.


An attempt to convey an appreciation or an understanding of how the Latin American people view the actions of the United States and Great Britain.


An early examination of European, Asiatic, and U.S. interests in Latin America from independence to the post-WW I era, and an attempt to present an overview of inter-American problems of the 1920's.


A study to trace the relationship between evolving forces in Inter-American affairs and "the rules or practices that are applied in the relations among a nation's states.


A three-part approach divided as follows: Chapter I, "The Law of the Inter-American Community"; Chapter II, "Inter-American Law"; Chapter III, "Law in Latin America." Note should be taken of the author's assumptions as defined in his "Introduction."


An examination of the status of efforts to protect human rights within the existing inter-American machinery.


A collection of the resolutions adopted by the above conference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR PROGRESS


Background to program of, and prospects for the Alliance for Progress.


The Colombian Minister of Finance offers new light on the purpose of the Alliance.


Notes. Tables.

A comparative review of economic, political, and human development during the first year of the Alliance written by Simon G. Hessen, Heliodoro González, and John Hickey, respectively.


A look at the Alliance as a U.S. foreign policy experiment and as a social science experiment.


Review of the Alliance for Progress in various social, economic, cultural, and political areas and comments on the different papers, all presented in a Columbia study on Latin America held at Georgetown University, June 27-28, 1961.


A perceptive review of the background history and analysis of the progress of the Alliance for Progress by the Secretary General of the OAS.


The author's analysis of the "various problems of the Alliance and its confrontation with Latin American social and economic structures."


Origins, organization, goals, and U.S. role in the Alliance.


A plea for a revision of the Alliance for Progress which the author characterizes as follows: "The Alliance for Progress is a vast experiment patched together to serve the needs of United States diplomacy, an attempt to cover up the failure of the Cold War invasion. It never represented a common hemispheric effort, though it was tailored to look as though the Latin Americans were at least concerned with an effort to save the hemisphere from Communism. Agreement among the Latin American nations was bought by the promise of U.S. money."


A re-reading of the record of U.S. involvement in Latin American affairs from the foundation of the nation to 1961, and a listing of the Alliance to earlier U.S. policies.


Background to creation of, operational experience of, and possible future development of the Alliance established in 1961.


The Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs submits recommendations for Alliance for Progress action to the 4th annual meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 29 March 1966.


A series of lectures at the School of Advanced International Studies by Edward S. Randers, Robert Pedroboc, José Plascensia, Tedesco Moncayo, and Dean Eshle.


2104. An excerpt from a report to the Senate. Published in the Congressional Record, 8-10 May 1966.


2106. A look at the problems confronting the Alliance and an estimate of the impact the Alliance has had on the participating Latin American nations. This essay is illustrated with six tables showing various indices of economic growth and development.


2109. A study of the problems confronting Latin American nations in the areas of domestic development, foreign trade, external assistance, and regional integration, and of the role of CIAA in studying and proposing solutions to these problems.


2113. A comprehensive review of Alliance for Progress goals, an examination of Latin American land reform programs, and a study of existing tax structures and the need for reforms.


2127. "A review of the role of industrialization and the population explosion in changing society, the process of political development, recent political trends in Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela, and the role of the Christian Democratic Parties."

A former member of the Inter-American Defense Board describes the machinery through which INTER-American peace efforts are channeled.


Progress in the program to negotiate the treaty designating Latin America as a nuclear-free zone.


A study of the inter-American defense system to determine how it has met the threat of Communism.


A review of the content of the Rio Defense Act of 1947 and of action scheduled to be or "needed" to be accomplished in Bogotá in its upcoming conference in 1948.


The Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures delivered by the author at LSU in 1941. He discusses the evolution of the American system, the evolution of the American System, the resources and politics of South America, commercial relations in the area, and tierra dura.

INTER-AMERICAN BANK


Creation, capital, accomplishments and role of IDB in Alliances for Progress.


Background to creation of shareholders in powers of, and possible courses open to the Inter-American Bank.


Arguments supporting the "need" for the establishment of the IDB, its prospective nature and organization, and its probable impact on the "total volume of resources for Latin American development."


The story of the origin, organization, and prospects of the Bank told by its president.


A review of six types of situations in which the IDB has promoted economic integration in Latin America.


A plea for U.S. economic assistance for Latin America, especially for the creation of an Inter-American Bank.

NON-INTERVENTION


A review of the question of "intervention" as developed in INTER-American conferences since 1928.


Author poses and answers the question: (1) Could the OAS provide for the protection of human rights in an enforced peace treaty? (2) Could the OAS exert more effort than previously in establishing democratic institutions? And (3) Could it accomplish either of these objectives "without doing violence to the principle of non-intervention?"


In their exploration of the subject of the development of the American doctrine of non-intervention the authors devote considerable attention to specific instances of U.S. intervention in the Western Hemisphere.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES


An examination of postwar problems in Latin America and of Latin American tendencies to associate their causes with U.S. actions in the hemisphere.


2182. The Organization of American States. Ann van Wyken Thomas and A. R. Thomas, Jr. Dallas: Southern Methodist Univ. Press, 1963. 536 pp. 341.187/ T5450. Bib. Index. In telling the story of the growth of the OAS and describing its legal forces and developments, the authors "have attempted to provide a subjective basis for judgment on the value of the OAS to the Western Hemisphere, on the limitations on what can be expected from the organization under existing conditions, and on the kind of co-operation that each American state must be prepared to give to make it function effectively."


2199. "Will Latin America Continue to Adhere to the West?" Jose A. Mora. Annals, Vol. 336, Jul. 1961, pp. 98-105. The Secretary General of the OAS compares and contrasts Latin America with Anglo America as to history, customs, culture, etc., and speculates as to the future courses of action of the two areas.


An examination of the terms of the Protocol of Buenos Aires of 1961, which was offered as an amendment to the 1968 Charter of Bogotá.

Inter-American System and the organization of American States, to incise the principal achievements and shortcomings of the O.A.S. and to suggest the problems and opportunities that lie before it in the years ahead."
History

Volume was designed to supply "essential information concerning the political, economic, and cultural development of all Latin American nations from the earliest times to the present.


As a background for the story of the struggle for independence in the Spanish colonies, the author describes the racial groups in the colonies and their role in the revolutions, and the role of Jews, Masons, and Jesus in the wars for independence.


Largely the story of English and Irish volunteers who served under Bolivar in the wars of liberation in northern South America.


The nature and extent of involvement of German banking houses in the financing of Spanish colonization efforts in Latin America.


An early textbook in Latin American history.


The author calls his work "an essay in the history of Latin America . . . that gives special attention to events and chaotic crises which will help the reader to understand what is happening in Latin America today."
A college textbook.

A well-written college textbook.

This two-volume set constitutes one of the most comprehensive collections of scholarly materials on Latin America readily available to the student. A total of 134 individual writings cover the region from discovery to the present.

An undergraduate text using the "American approach to American history." The Latin American sections carry the story through the Wars of Independence.

One of the earliest college textbooks in Latin American history.

Author is concerned with the gauchos of Argentina, with Mexican charros, corridos, and with the North American cowboy. Illustrations include copies of color paintings by Castells Capurro, Walker, Nebel, Penelon, Eggenshofer, and Cary.

An annotated republication of the volume first issued in London in 1930. It tells the story of the horse in the Spanish Conquest in America.

A detailed account of the causes for and the events of the war that ensued when a Spanish naval unit tried to restore Spain's control over the west coast of South America.

A British high school textbook.

A brief review of significant developments in the first half of the Twentieth Century.

A good early textbook.

A monumental-sized, one-volume college textbook.

A college textbook.

A college textbook.

A massive textbook covering the period to date of publication.

Of his efforts the author writes: "This book attempts to get at the root of things in Latin America and to present an area in historical perspective . . . . It undertakes to explain how Latin America has come to be what it is today. It is therefore not a factual compendium but rather an interpretive book to be read straight through."

Although a half century has passed since this volume went to press, the reader will find much to interest him in its pages.

A high-school textbook.

A comprehensive college textbook covering the Latin American area from pre-Columbian natives to political developments in 1960.

A reprinting of a volume that first appeared in 1945. In spite of the author's excuse for not bringing the subject up to date, the volume will be of little value to those interested in post-1945 developments.


An anthology featuring the works of the principal U.S. students and teachers of the various aspects of the history of Latin America.

A college textbook.

Principles of international law and new declarations and resolutions on the subject.
A history of five countries: Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia, and of a political party, APRA of Peru.

A reprint of a collection of various lectures delivered in the period 1941-1942 and originally published in 1943.

A Communist portrayal of the history of the Western Hemisphere by the long-time Communist leader in the United States.

Volume will be of interest to the high school and college reader.

A textbook for the period after 1810. The first portion, for the most part, surveys topics having application to the whole or considerable parts of Spanish America. The second part, the appendix, is devoted to individual countries.


A history of the peoples and the institutions that had a part in the Spanish colonial empire in America.

A reprint of a scholarly set, parts of which were originally published in 1818. Volumes 2-4 contain chapters on Spanish colonial developments in the Americas.

A book told in the stories, journals, and letters of the participants in its making.

A study of such Spanish institutions in the New World as the Church, the State, the colonies, and other aspects of Spanish rule.

A history of the period that focuses particular attention on the results and other developments that weakened Spanish control over its colonies in the centuries before they gained their independence.


A study of Spanish institutions (governmental, clerical, commercial, social, educational) in its American colonies.

Translations of the journals of Spanish land and sea explorers in the region from Texas to California.

Spanish efforts to protect the rights of the Indians they conquered. Author's purpose is "to demonstrate that the Spanish conquest was far more than a remarkable military and political exploit; that it was one of the greatest attempts the world has ever made to make Christian precepts prevail in the relations between people."

A concise survey of significant historical developments in the period.

A survey for the newcomer to Latin American history.

A reprint of a scholarly study first published in 1918.

A reprint of the volume originally issued in 1926. The story here presented covers the vice royalty as an institution in both New Spain (modern Mexico) and Spanish South America for the entire period of Spanish Colonial administration in the Western Hemisphere. It describes the Viceroy as an administrative, judicial, and military leader and as a patron of education, of hospitals, and of charity.

Author ranges over Latin American history from discovery to mid-Twentieth century and casts many a critical glance at U.S. motives toward Latin America.

Four papers read by the author at historical conferences. All deal with the Spanish and Portuguese influence in America. They are: I. "The Epic of America"; II. "Defensive Spanish Expansions and the Settlement of the Borderlands"; III. "The Mission as a Frontier Institution in the Spanish-American Colonies"; and IV. "The Black Robes of New Spain."
Journalism


A statistical comparison of news coverage by representative U.S. and South American newspapers.


Pages 126-188, by Alisky, are devoted to the press in different Latin American countries.


Results of author's survey in 1959-1960 period.


An examination of the success of Communists in penetrating newspapers published in January 1960 in various parts of Mexico.


An inquiry into the availability and influence of mass media in Latin America.

Labor


The role of the proletariat in strikes, nationalization of industry, and apartheid reform are described in brief terms by Soviet writers.


A three-part review of managerial attitudes toward executive training and productivity, pension legislation in Chile, and the role of the Chilean labor union leader.


An explanation of the different methods of handling labor relations in the three countries and observations on how these methods have influenced the economic development process.


An examination of employment structure and patterns in general and of the employment of the labor force in various fields of endeavor, especially in urban employment.


A sociological-sociological study of the role of trade unions in the developing economy of Chile.


An examination of the success of Communists in penetrating the labor movement.
A history of Latin American labor organizations and legislation governing organized labor are covered in Part I; the settlement of disputes in Part II.

The product of research conducted over a 4-year period in 10 nations seeks to determine the "attitudes of Latin American enterprise managers toward the role of government, as complementation, or as substitute for, or as inhibitor of, private initiative and investment, in the economic development of the nation."

A brief history of the labor movement since the death of Dictator Gómez in 1935.

Findings as to the social and economic condition of Indians working on coffee farms in the 1946-47 period.

An attempt to determine, through the use of sociological methodology, why Mexican farm laborers shift to urban factory employment.

Standards of living of Latin American laborers compared with those in the United States, labor organizations (national and international), and community influence on labor organizations.

The nature and extent of cooperation between U.S. and Latin American labor movements.

A study of labor politics and labor relations under the free government of Parado 1915-1919; Bostamante, 1945-1948; and Prado, 1950-1962.

2299. Labor, Nationalism, and Politics in Argentina. Samuel L. Raloff. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1967. 241 pp. 331.88092/81561. Bib. Index. Author's purpose is "to describe the political and ideological role in twentieth-century Argentina, to explain why labor has played with a role, and to suggest some implications of this kind of labor activity."

Problems created by labor, and negotiations and settlements forced on the government corporation (Pemex) by labor after the expropriation of foreign oil companies.

A thoroughgoing study of the relationship of labor and industry. Based on exhaustive personal interviews with labor and management leaders.

A brief review of the twentieth-century efforts of organized labor to participate in the political process in several countries.

Article is based on an ILO report used in a discussion of labor-management relations at an Inter-American Study Conference held at Monterrey in November 1960.

Organization of labor in Latin America and the question labor leaders have to answer: "Whether to concentrate on social revolution or on increasing the earnings of labor members.

An examination of guarantees for labor found in the constitutions and in legislative acts.

A "broad picture" of the Brazilian labor force, of employment problems and policies, and of the supply of and demand for trained manpower.

An examination of various aspects of the Peruvian situation by an official in the Ministry of Labor.

A Communist interpretation of labor problems.

A U.S. sociologist presents a "technical monograph" incorporating the results of surveys of attitudes toward work and a career as revealed by 600 interviews in Brazil in 1960 and 700 interviews in Mexico in 1963.

The author's stand is purpose is "to examine the labor theory and to trace the development and the role of organized labor in Mexican economic policy during the Cárdenas regime. . . ."

In addition to studies of individual labor movements in 19 countries (all except Panama), the author presents a picture of economic and political forces affecting labor and of the role of international labor organizations in the area.

The nature and character of Latin America's two principal non-Communist labor organizations and of the issues which divide them. They are Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores and Confederación Latinoamericana de Sindicalistas Cristianos.

Achievements of the five congresses of the PAFI held during its lifetime, 1918-1927.

History of participation by labor organizations in three different attempts to create a national planning system.


A review of the attitudes of different groups toward participation by labor representatives in national planning operations.


Essentially, a thorough-going piece of research on the labor force in the Peruvian textile industry.


Problems in the administration of labor legislation revealed in a seminar participated in by representatives of Ministries of Labor and Departments of Labor held in Lima in October 1955.


A history of the drafting and operation of the law to regulate the movement of migratory Mexican workers (braceros) into the United States and its impact on Mexico and on U.S. relations with that country.


Nature and extent of labor’s gains in the post-WW II period in various countries—labor organizations, leaders, strikes, wages.


A discussion of the ideology and methods of operation of CLAC (Confederacion Latino Americana de Sindicatos “de izquierda”) and its competition with the other Latin American non-Communist labor organization, ORIT (Organizacion Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores).


Authors trace the history of organized labor in various countries, the growth of the inter-American labor movement, and the role of labor in politics.


Effects on the chief source of bracero labor of the migration of farm laborers to USA.


An inquiry into the great existing gap separating labor law and labor practices in Latin America.


A description of the “traditional pattern of labor organization” prevailing in the Zona da Masa in the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais.


Analyses of employment changes in the 1925-1950, and 1950-1962 periods, review of present trends, and the presentation of certain hypotheses relevant to changes that might occur by 1975.


A body of information on rights of employment, legislation, pay, conditions of employment, etc. assembled for use at an ILO-sponsored meeting in Lima in December 1954.

Literature


A review of Spanish and Portuguese-American literature (writers, themes, works) from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.


Choice products of the pen of leading Latin American writers from the colonial period to mid-twentieth century.


Studies of the lives and works of ten Latin American novelists based on interviews and reading of their numerous productions. The ten are Alejo Carpentier, Miguel Angel Asturias, Jorge Luis Borges, Julio Cortázar, Nicanor Parra, Carlos Fuentes, Gabriel García Márquez, and Mario Vargas Llosa.


Thirty-eight stories from Palma’s Tradiciones Peruanas.


An anthology (in English translation) of poetry and prose compositions of the major Spanish and Portuguese writers of Latin America who have written in the period since 1940.

The author departs primarily on literature, and to a lesser extent on art and architecture for his exploration of the "arts" attitude to society and the "way that he expresses this in his work."


"My intention in this book," the author declares, "is to drive into the spiritual life of my continent; its literature serves me as a base upon which to explore and understand the 'man."


A college textbook.

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Military Institutions and Influences


A concise overview of the USAF mission system in Latin America: structure, personnel, assignments, duties, living conditions.


A review of examples of use of Latin American air forces in medical, educational, and educational aspects of nation building and the role of USAFSAM (US Air Force Southern Command) and of USAF Latin American Air Forces Academy in support of these programs.


In introducing his article, the author notes that in Latin America there are eleven nations with Marine Corps establishments. He discusses at length the political role of the armed forces of Latin America and their employment in internal security, civil action, and defense situations, and he makes a case for the creation of an inter-American "force" to preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere.


Strength, composition, goals, factors, and intervention as policy.


A discussion on Spain's role in various aspects of military in Latin America.


Jones' several years of military, state and economic employment provided the base for his report on the military establishment in the Western Hemisphere, including the role of the United States in the region.


In Part I, Latin American Armed Forces, the author traces various aspects of the story from 1929 to 1960s, emphasizing role of the United States in the region during this period of military expansion.


Role and political influence of military forces in Latin America as seen by a Soviet writer.


Author identifies and describes the "new" military arising in the post-WW II period that is distinguished from the "old" militarism prevalent since the 1820's, and describes revolutions by "the new" military in Peru and Venezuela.


Schools, budget, organization, terms of service, mission.


Origin of the movement in the 1924 revolt of army units, and the so-called Pretor Column (which took its name from Captain Leon Carlos Prestes); and the subsequent role in national politics of Pretor's fellow "tenentists" (squadrons). See also John D. Worth. "Tenentismo in the Brazilian Revolution of 1930," ibid., Vol. 44, May 1964, pp. 161-179.


A historical review of the role of dictators and military leaders in republican Hispanic America.


Traditional and modern views of the need for and the employment of the armed forces in Latin America.


An analysis of the role the military played between 1919 and 1943 and an assessment of military involvement in political affairs in the post-1943 period.


A review of Colombian history designed to show who the military men exerted little influence in national politics until after World War II.


An analysis of the role played by the military in Latin America in modern political metamorphosis since W.W.I.


A college textbook.
A brief catalog of some of the different civic action projects currently supported by the different branches of the Argentine military establishment.


Volume I includes coverage of projects in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia; Volume 2, of Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala; Volume 3, of Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.


An attempt to "identify some of the ingredients . . . [and patterns] of civil-military relations that have developed in Argentina, Chile and Peru since they achieved independence from Spain." Appendices A, B, and C list military revolts in the three nations in the twentieth century.


The author poses additional questions concerning the relationships that have existed and now prevail in different Latin American nations and suggests approaches to be used in further study of these relationships.


A study of the "traditional vs. modernization" dichotomy that has run the armed forces since their establishment.


The briefest of glimpses of Peruvian civic action programs.


A study designed to "evaluate the practicality of reducing and controlling conventional and nuclear weapons systems in Latin America in the foreseeable future."


Biography of an air force that has grown from the type of aircraft operated by the HF-8 post, present, and future.


Volume based largely on a report issued 11 July 1934 by a USMC board headed by Major Franklin A Hart who retired as a general in the USMC. Most of the remainder of the volume is based on other USMC records. The author made considerable research on the period of mass immigration in the early 1900s when the air force was organized and made use of the Hart manuscript in his doctoral dissertation.


The author writes that he "will try to illuminate the profoundly significant changes made by President Kennedy in the traditional United States policy toward the Latin American military."


Background, geography, political heritage, industrial interdependence, history of cooperation, defense planning, techniques of hemisphere defense, inter-American defense and the U.S.


Origin, organization, students, faculty, curriculum, and field trip (foreign visitation) program.


A comprehensive investigation of the role of the Latin American armed forces in meeting the threat of insurgency and of the role of the United States in preparing those forces to meet the threat. With respect to the second, the reader will note what Edgar S. Farnum, Jr., says in the Foreword: "Victims of large scale insurrectional warfare; they find new ways to disrupt their benefactors; the military does not take this kindly, especially, or permanently in (lowly) non-military activities; outside stimulants make a nightly target and show a steady talent for profiting from programs seeking to eliminate them."


Composition of Latin American fleets, usability for ASW service, operation of UNITAS maneuvers, and future roles of these navies in hemisphere defense.


A tracing of the armaments of the different roles of the Latin American military.


The role of the Army in the roles of Brazil.


Volume is worldwide in its scope References to Latin American though limited, can be readily located by use of the index.


Very brief history of the Mexican Air Force and other types of aircraft flown.


The transformation of the Mexican army between 1920 and 1941: in terms of manning, training, and equipment, to the point where it could play a role in hemisphere defense, at least in defense of the nation's territory.


A resurgence of military influence in the 1960s and U.S. policy toward military regimes.


A short analysis of the role played by military leaders in Latin American politics in the 1961-1963 period.

A study of the problem of militarism in Latin America and suggested solutions to some of the problems which arise from it.


An examination of how the armed forces and their auxiliary forces fulfill their military responsibilities, perform certain public services, and operate as a political force.


A review of Edwin Lewand's Arms and Politics in Latin America (New York, 1960). Readers desiring additional information on the subject will find helpful the sources cited in notes 3-4.


An historical examination of the roles played by military elites when functioning in an "extra-military" character, and of the economic, social, and political influences exerted by the military in their various capacities.


Historical Latin American experience with the military's involvement in political affairs, especially in the changes in the effect of chief executive.


Preparation, role, and effect of the October 1910 revolution that brought Vargas to power.


An analysis of the role and the course of the Bolivian military's dominance of Bolivian politics from 1952 to post-1964 developments.


A detailed account of the actions of certain army officers in the overthrow of the Valdivieso government and its replacement by the left. Reprinted by the General Military Academy and the Colombian Institute.


An examination of the roles of the Latin American military in other political capacities.


An analysis of the role of the military forces in Latin American countries and their effects on government structure and policy.


A study of the role of the "coup d'etat" in Latin American politics.


An examination of the impact of military interventions in Latin American politics and their effects on political development.


A study of the political role of the Bolivian Army, the substitution of the military for the armed forces in 1952, and the political policies of the military.


An analysis of the role of the military in the Dominican Republic and its impact on political development.


A study of the role of the military in preventive medicine and civil action training.


A study of the professionalization of the Cuban military and its impact on political development.


A study of the role of the military in Latin American politics and its impact on political development.


A study of the role of the military in modern Argentine politics and its impact on political development.


A study of the role of the military in Latin American politics and its impact on political development.


A study of the role of the military in underdeveloped countries and its impact on political development.


2419. An examination of the role and influence of the military in three categories of Latin America's nations—those in which the military (1) always has a hand in politics, (2) those in which it never has a hand, and (3) those in which it occasionally intervenes.

The author, Deputy Director, Western Hemisphere Regional Office, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs, discusses the reasons for U.S. political interest in and U.S. policies toward Latin America. He devotes most of his attention to the Latin American military and its role in defense, internal security, in civic action, and as a political weapon.


An analysis of the varied roles of the Latin American military, types of military establishments, bi-temporal support of the military, and U.S. policy in the Latin American military.

2418. "What Price Latin American Armies?" Russell H. Fitzgibbon. *Virginia Quarterly Review,* Vol. 36, Autumn 1960, pp. 517-532. A brief overview of the steps by which the armed services arrived at their 1960s status proceeds a discussion of factors tending to reduce the size and influence of these forces.

Miscellaneous


Observations by the author on a trip to South America with Adal Stevenson in the spring of 1960 (their first visit to any part of Latin America except Havana and Mexico City). Author makes the significant observation: "It is one thing to deal with the affairs of a country or region as they appear in governmental documents or in conferences. It is quite a different thing to absorb the temper of a people by being physically among them—and particularly to absorb it in the setting of their capital cities.


Subjects treated in this summary for 1966 are: "Cuba and the Dominican Republic"; "Reviving the Alliance for Progress"; "The Political Kaleidoscope"; and "Holding the Course.


Nationalism


The role of nationalism in Brazilian development.


Delimitation of growth of, and influence of nationalism in different Latin American nations.


A tracing of the growth of nationalism from its Portuguese origins through colonial and republican Brazil to the recent past.

Politics


"An inquiry into the many facets of nationalism, primarily in the period since 1930, as revealed in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Cuba.


An attempt to focus attention upon some of the goals of freedom in the Afro-American and Indo-American traditions and to emphasize again that the satisfactory enjoyment of the fruits of such freedom requires a awareness of the forms and means for its attainment.


Extended versions of papers read at the 1949 meeting of the American Political Science Association. Included are the following: W. W. Pierson, "Introduction"; Arthur P. Whittaker, "A Historian's Point of View"; Russell H. Fishbein, "A Political Scientist's Point of View"; Sanford A.Myrdal, "The Economist's View"; and Ronald F. Carter, "A Sociologist's Point of View.""}


A study designed to influence students of Latin American politics to view their specialty as a part of the broader area of comparative politics and modern political science.


Author describes how the urban middle groups united with the newly powers to show how they have influenced the social and economic orientation of the governments of Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil.


An attempt to determine the degree of correlation, if any, between political development and socioeconomic development.


Papers read at a lecture series, the University of Texas in the spring of 1949. Includes: Asa S. Bradner, "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Argentina," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Brazil," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Colombia," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Costa Rica," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Ecuador," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Chile," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Mexico," "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Peru," and "Political Problems and Governmental Changes in Uruguay".


An attempt to identify several political factors that are critical to the theory of Latin American economic development.


An attempt to determine the political role of the middle classes in the Latin American world.


An attempt to identify the goals of interest of students of Latin American politics by an examination of a number of books on Latin American society and politics completed.


Observations by the author in Indian communities in Guatemala and Mexico.


A study on the problems of political democracy delivered by the President of Ecuador (1940-1952). In his presentation, he speaks on "North and South America: A Comparison"; "Ecuador-An Experiment in Democracy"; and "Democracy in Latin America—Past and Present.


The author presents various typologies demonstrating the "several Latin American republics are to be found along the path to national integration.


A study based on the findings of three papers on Latin American experts on Public Administration and the "most substantial administrative reforms required on the basis of the needs, possibilities, and prospects outlined by the Latin American officials and experts investigated.


A collection of articles designed to examine why the key to Latin American political dynamics is found in the "fact that the stability of a system of political institutions rests on an acceptance of these institutions as legitimate.


The use of "non-Marxian clan analysis" to interpret Latin American political phenomena.


A study on the Latin American political developments that are largely in terms of "dictatorship vs. democracy.


The political background of the struggle for democracy that succeeds against and becomes the "rule of the United States in the struggle.


The political background of the struggle for democracy that succeeds against and becomes the "rule of the United States in the struggle.


An attempt to determine the fields of interest of students of Latin American politics by an examination of a number of books on Latin American society and politics completed.
CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS


Transformations of the constitutions is effect in 1948. Now out of date for a number of countries which have modified their constitutions since then. See also "Dictatorship and Democracy in Latin America." "Constitutional Development in Latin America," Vol. 51, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1948, pp. 25-49.


A list prepared especially for the use of students, scholars, and others interested in Latin American constitutional developments and laws. Previously published in "Glossary of Latin American Constitutional Terms."


Author shows "how widely government in operation departs from constitutional mandate." He points out that "nowhere are the constitutions more elaborately and less observed. Politically, Latin Americans seem to be unqualified optimists, for the long succession of constitutional failures has never dampened hopes that the perfect constitution—a cure-all for national ills—will be discovered eventually."


An examination of the contents of Latin American constitutions and comments on the origin and efficacy of certain constitutional provisions.


Examination of the social principles incorporated in Latin American constitutions in the twentieth century.

EXECUTIVES


An exploration of the causes of caudillos and its influence, and references to some of its better known practitioners.


A listing of presidential assassinations since 1815, with comparisons of the incidents and some conclusions as to causes and future prospects facing chief executives.


A Soviet attempt to show that the United States was involved in post-1950 military takeovers of governments in Latin America.


In the light of recent events, the reader will find of interest this 44-year-old commentary on the institution of dictatorship in Latin America.


A collection of 18 writings, originally appearing in periodical or book form, arranged in three categories: (1) "Theories and Background"; (2) "Caudilloism in the Nineteenth Century"; and (3) "Twentieth-Century Dynamics." 


A brief general review of the reasons why dictatorship flourished and a brief characterization of a number of dictators.


The influence of such factors as foreign loans, rights of asylum and exile, foreign educational influences, foreign philosophies, Communism, and neofascism.


A brief examination of the reasons why caudillos exist and how they function.


An analysis of the exercise of executive power by Latin American leaders—past examples and present trends.


A brief comparison of the accomplishments of President Ysidro Mier y Terán of Bolivia and President Rómulo Betancourt of Venezuela.


Notes.

The author presents "a study of the Latin American socio-political context of the types of leadership which this context has produced, and of the values and ideological norms which have shaped the goals of this leadership groups."


The author maintains that there has been no change in Latin America with respect to executive power, that there exists today, as throughout Latin American history, the "caudillo, the leader, he who governs because he can, not because he was elected."


A brief section, pp. 452-461, is devoted to "The Latin American Presidency."


A list arranged chronologically by countries.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY


An examination of the principal casual factors: "entrepreneurial deficiencies, high degree of role substitution among politically relevant performance elites, urbanization and overpopulation."


An attempt to understand the phenomenon of political instability in Latin America is made here. The author examines the cross-cultural test of a causal model and identifies the determinants of political instability. The study is based on a comprehensive analysis of data from various countries in the region.


A description of the role of the colpe de estado in the Latin American political process is given. The author summarizes the characteristics and methods of coup d'état and provides examples.

POLITICAL MEASUREMENTS


An attempt to answer the question of how democratic is Latin America is presented. The author examines the participation of citizens in the political process and concludes with recommendations for improvement.


An examination of the methods of measuring political change in Latin America is provided. The authors discuss various techniques and their limitations.


An attempt to measure the political phenomena in Latin America is made here. The author uses statistical methods to analyze the data and concludes with a discussion of the results.


The measurement of democracy in Latin America is discussed. The authors present a model for measuring democracy and apply it to various countries in the region.


An analysis of the social and political requirements for stability in Latin America is presented. The authors discuss the conditions necessary for stability and provide recommendations for improvement.

POLITICAL PARTIES


A pre-election speech by the founder of APRA delivered in January 1962.


An analysis of the indigenous political theory in Peru and its implications for political change.


Note: A study of the Christian Democratic movement in Latin America and its impact on the political landscape.


An examination of the Christian Democrat idea and its implications for political change in Latin America.


Note: A study of the Christian Democratic International and its role in Latin America.


A discussion of the role of the Christian Democrats in Latin America and their relationship with the Constitution and socialist movements.


An analysis of the factors influencing the study of Latin American political parties.


Note: A study of the electoral systems in Latin America and their impact on political change.


A discussion of the influence of modern political parties in Latin America and their impact on political change.


A document that provides insight into the origins of the debtors' movement in Latin America.


A study of the role of the Apropros parties in the political landscape of Latin America.

strength and influence of the movement itself. In the process the authors focus on the characteristics that differentiate the present Christian Democratic parties from traditional Catholic parties.


A good general review of influences and movements at work in Latin America today.


A brief review of the following categories: parties: Conservative, Radical, Centrist, Socialist, Apostas, Communist, Officialist. Its Social Christian, and others.


A brief look at liberal-left tendencies in the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America and the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in the area. A list of countries and articles. See also: 11 Nov. 1966, pp. 182-183.


The editors of this magazine report their observations of the workings of leftist parties as they observed them on visits to Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Venezuela.


Some comment on the role of socialist parties and doctrines in Latin America. Mostly on a larger theme.


The Secretary of the Apostas of Peru declares that Revolutionary Democrats, as they have a place in class analysis, are called to be part of a Christian Democratic Movement in the area. The list of countries and articles. See also: 11 Nov. 1966, pp. 182-183.


A survey of the principles and programs of a number of self-styled Popular Parties that developed between World Wars I and II.


A study of political parties in terms of their dedication to their prescribed ideologies.


A study of the political extremes in South America with special emphasis given to the rise of the Christian Democratic Party and the rise of the Socialist Party in the early years of U.S. involvement in WWII.


A list of politicians in Latin America, and a description of the political climate of each country. Also includes a list of political parties and a discussion of the role of the political parties in Latin America.


A survey of the political trends in Latin America, with a special emphasis on the role of the political parties. Also includes a list of political parties and a discussion of the role of the political parties in Latin America.


A report on political unrest and the political climate of Latin America. Also includes a list of political parties and a discussion of the role of the political parties in Latin America.


A study of the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in Latin America and the role of the political parties in Latin America.


A study of the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in Latin America and the role of the political parties in Latin America.


An analysis of the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in Latin America and the role of the political parties in Latin America.


A review of the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in Latin America and the role of the political parties in Latin America.


An analysis of the nature and extent of the Christian Democratic Movement in Latin America and the role of the political parties in Latin America.


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POLITICAL THOUGHT
Population Growth and Movement


A demographic study of trends in population growth. Area includes Mexico.


Descriptions of the various racial components and an attempt to guess what percentage each constitutes in the total population.


2658. "The Economic and Social Implications of Population Explosion in Central and South America." Also included (pp. 294-310) is his testimony at a Senate committee hearing on the same subject.


Author calls attention to population explosion, poverty, standard of living, natural resources, industrial possibilities, and future prospects.

Research and Technology


Nature and extent of the unrest among Argentine scientists following the June 1966 ouster of President Illia and the installation of General Onatanna as provisional president.


Author attempts to outline the current issues in creole studies, to summarize the positions so far, and to suggest approaches which are being made or which might be made to creole linguistic problems.


A survey of Soviet research institutions dedicated to the study of Latin American topics.


A preliminary analysis of the status of planning programs in the Latin American area.


A survey of "recent trends and changes in organized health services including innovations in the preparation of all classes of health workers, ranging from physicians to rural health auxiliaries."
Revolution


A Brazilian physicist indicates that science and technology should play a greater role in Latin America, and of the need for national and international support of training in these areas.


The author outlines the "positive advances" made in world-wide research in Latin American affairs, and his "doubts" as to the future course of such study.


The author outlines the "positive advances" made in world-wide research in Latin American affairs, and his "doubts" as to the future course of such study.


A brief introduction to such topics as Communist activities, left-wing intellectuals, Yankeephobia, nationalism and such nationalist movements as APR, and Peronism, and, lastly, the problem facing the U.S. in dealing with the problems posed by these subjects.


A review of 70th century Latin American history, much of it with a distinctive anti-S.U.S. bias.


This double issue is devoted to nine different views of Debray’s Revolution in the Revolution: These are: Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, "Debray: The Strength and the Weakness"; Andrew G. Frank and S. A. Shah, "Class, Politics, and Debray"; Cifa Silva, "The Errors of the Togo Theory"; William J. Pomeroy, "Questions on the Debray Thesis"; Shiori Torres and Julio Arriola, "Debray and the Cuban Experience"; Robin...


Society


Urban Growth and Problems


An inquiry into the causes for and the results of the diversification of functions that has taken place in urbanization in recent decades.


An examination of the national and local levels of community planning and suggestions as to the "ways through which each operates must be strengthened with relation to the other, and the kinds of new institutions that might be formulated."


Papers delivered at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank held in Mexico City, April 25-29, 1966. Among the papers of interest to students of Latin America are: Carlos J. Ugalde, "Experience in the Andean Region"; Carlos Ravel, "Community Development in Venezuela"; Carlos Munoz Hanna and Manuel Lomurano A., "Studies of Communities in Chile."

A scholar's study of the role of the city in the opening of the Western Hemisphere and of characteristics of the large Latin American cities.


An examination of the historical and current role of municipal governments in different Latin American nations.


Author's "preliminary survey of slum settlements with a model of their formation, growth and social development that contradicts many views held by planners, politicians, newspapermen, and much of the general population, including many residents of the settlements themselves." Article is reprinted in Transition, No. 14, Apr. 1966, pp. 24-51.


Nature and extent of urban housing shortage, different national approaches to solution, types of urban problems stemming from urban population explosion, and suggested solutions to problems.


Examples of housing development programs, how they are conceived, financed, and administered.


Notes.

In an attempt to determine whether people of rural or urban origin constitute the majority of urban slum dwellers, the author traces the movement of a number of residents from their birthplaces to the slums of Bogotá.


Notes.

An attempt to show how slums are not equally integrated into cities' fabric and services, and to identify "some aspects of social change...relevant to neighborhood relations," and to show how "tension, antagonism, and conflict" form recurrent waves that overtake the slums.


Notes.

Factors influencing site selection, layout, and growth of cities in Latin America in the first century after the conquest.


A pessimistic, but probably realistic, appraisal of what the future holds for Latin America.


Notes.

A study of migration patterns from 1940 to 1950, revealing a long-term trend toward in-migration to the larger cities, and a more recent trend toward decentralization as revealed in the growth of suburban towns in the Mexico City metropolitan area.


Papers presented at the conference on "The Role of the City in the Modernization of Latin America," held as a part of the Corwin Latin American Year, 1965-1966.


Volume contains reports and papers presented at "The Seminar on Urbanization in Latin America," Santiago, Chile, July 6-18, 1959, jointly approved by the UN, ECLA, UNESCO, ILO, and OAS. A list of participants, observers, and secretaries is given on pp. 325-327.


Notes.

A review of various aspects of urban development problems supported by 105 footnotes citing various sources.

United States—Latin American Relations


Notes.

A long, critical review not only of the Department of the Army's planned study of Chilean institutions, but of other research conducted by U.S. scholars and students in the area. Report reprinted in Background Vol. 8, Nov. 1965, pp. 215-236.


A study of the diplomatic role of the United States in the struggle between Chile on the one hand and Peru and Bolivia on the other in the period 1879-1904.


A collection of political essays on a wide variety of Mexican and Latin American topics, including some that examine the role of the United States in Mexico and in other areas of Latin America.


For "Western Hemisphere Development," see Part III, pp. 500-700. Documents pertain to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and Alliance for Progress. For other years, see the specific year in the same series.


Latin America's problems and U.S. role in Latin America, as viewed by the author, for 80 years as a journalist and ambassador to several Latin American countries.


The author has "sought to project beneath the surface of the Latin American mind and to interpret inter-American relations in terms of the feelings of the people." His work is especially valuable for its footnote citations of sources in economic and international relations fields.


A critical appraisal of the accomplishments of Ambassador Adal Stevenson (U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.) as Presidential representative on a tour of South America. Article is largely based on Stevenson's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. For another report on the trip, see William Benton's The Voice of Latin America, New York: Harper, 1961 330.18/B471v), and the same in Encyclopaedia Britannica, a 1961 Book of the Year.


An early report on the difficulties U.S. West Coast tuna fishermen have encountered with Latin American nations over the self-claimed extension of national sovereignty to a point 200 miles from shore.

2761. Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Dept. of State, Washington: GPO, 1861-19, 327.73/U581p. This series of diplomatic papers, carefully culled from Dept. of State correspondence in the National Archives, is one of the more valuable sources of political materials readily available at the Air University Library. In its holdings from 1912, when the AUL collection begins, through 1931, Latin American material is found in the various annual volumes. Beginning in 1932, however, and continuing through the most recent publications, separate volumes on "The American Republics" contain the Latin American materials.


The author attempts to ascertain the nature of naval activities off the distant coasts of Chile and Peru in support of American commerce, the resulting relative shifts of the naval commanders.


2803. United States Latin American Relations. A relation of studies. Prepared under the Direction of the Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. D.C.


Authors' personal role in inter-American affairs during his father's presidency.

ANTl-U.S. BIAS IN LATIN AMERICA


The author, a Cuban, seeks to interpret the causes for Latin-American ill will toward the United States.


ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA


A study of the administrative organization and procedures of the technical assistance programs administered by the United States, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States, and during the course of the USA, from 1949.


Hearings on Senate bill 11400, which made provision for Latin American assistance in a Cuban reconstruction. The principal witness was Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon.


A annotated Soviet view of the role of the Peace Corps.


A report on technical cooperation programs, an indication of the progress of the public aid, and a review of problems associated with the flow of capital to Latin America.


A review of the problems raised for the United States by the "non-intervention" in the Spanish Civil War and by "non-intervention" in Latin American countries by U.S. governmental and non-governmental agencies.


2824. "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946." An excerpt of "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946."

2825. "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946." An excerpt of "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946."

2826. "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946." An excerpt of "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946."

2827. "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946." An excerpt of "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946."

2828. "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946." An excerpt of "The Army's Foreign Assistance to Latin America since 1946."
This volume, which the author states is an attempt "to delineate the rationale of the Good Neighbor policy," focuses its attention "on the development of ideas about compromise, collaboration, and leadership in unfamiliar circumstances." In the process, the author finds examples in the controversies between the United States and the nations of Bolivia, Mexico, and Venezuela over the operations of U.S. oil companies within their jurisdictions.


A survey of "the essential features of the Latin American policy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration."


A condemnation of U.S. actions in Latin America by the sometime President of Guatemala who paved the way for the regime of Jacobo Árbenz Guzmán, who was overthrown in 1954 after almost delivering Guatemala into Communist hands.


A lengthy appraisal of how the three mentioned practices influence U.S.-Latin American relations.


2848. "CIA Intrigues in Latin America." V. Valentinovsky. _International Affairs_ (Moscow), June 1964, pp. 54-63.

A Soviet attempt to link the CIA with most military involvements in foreign affairs.


Notes. A Soviet "expose" of USAF operations and expenditures in Latin America.


Author's purpose is "to disentangle the theories and practice of non-intervention from each other throughout different periods of American history." Volume is of interest to the student of U.S.-Latin American relations for its chapters dealing with U.S. intervention in the area.


Notes. An historical review of U.S. involvement in the election processes of Latin American nations of the Caribbean and Middle America.


An attempt to reveal the impact of Samuel Loyd Imman's above titled article, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, July 1942.


Notes. A look at U.S. interventions in the Caribbean and the results thereof, the evolution of the inter-American system and suggestions for the OAS Charter.


A detailed examination of day-by-day diplomatic developments that led to U.S. intervention in different Central American and Caribbean nations in the first two decades of the twentieth century.


A revelation of the role of U.S. Army officers in the "policy-making process" and of the "use of American forces as an instrument of national policy and the political implications of their use in a specific historic situation."


A biased indictment of U.S. policy in Latin America by the President of Guatemala (1944-1951) who had much to do with preparing Guatemala for the developments that took place under his successor, Jacobo Árbenz.


The story as viewed by the "Theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, U.S.A."


Author surveys the history of the U.S. position on intervention, especially in the Americas and ends by advising: "The West should not hesitate to protect its survival with counter-intervention, or even preventive intervention, using a minimum amount of force consistent with intervention."


Notes. Use of U.S. arms by military leaders in coup, post-WW II U.S. military aid program, and pros and cons of continuing aid programs.


United States-Latin American Relations


A collection of speeches and interviews by the author, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs in 1953-1954, that "constitute both a comprehensive exposition of [his] personal views and an official statement of American policies toward Latin America as set forth during the first year of President Eisenhower's Administration."


A review of the development of U.S. policy toward Latin American economic and social revolutions.


A collection of articles that "address the three questions: "A Return to Interventionism?" "What Effect on World Stability?" "A Setback for the Rule of Law?"


U.S. policy as revealed in the Panama crisis, the Bolivian revolution, the Alliance for Progress, and in trade and investment.


A large number of articles culled from the periodical press in 1962 and 1963, covering such general topics as: "Latin America Today"; "Latin Americans in Development"; "Cuba and Communism"; "The Prospects for Inter-American Unity"; and "The Alliance for Progress."


The Vice President discusses relative priority of Latin American matters, the U.S. as a haven for the displaced, and the implementation of the policies established.


A collection of published statements by various writers on the three questions: "A Return to Interventionism?" "What Effect on World Stability?" "A Setback for the Role of Law?"


An appraisal of U.S. policy goals and objectives when confronted with military regimes, revolutionary disturbances, the ideals of the inter-American system, and the problem of military assistance as opposed to political development.


An interpretive historical survey of U.S.-Latin American relations.


The author concludes with a recommendation that the United States should promote broad internal reforms and improved educational opportunities, and should cooperate in a search for solutions to commodity and trade problems.

RECOGNITION


A criticism of U.S. policy in respect to recognition and the furnishing of U.S. assistance to certain nations.


Article is devoted primarily to the question of the recognition of new governmental administrations in the Americas and, only in incidental fashion, with the recognition of a new nation that has thrown off its previous colonial status.


An examination of the pros and cons of de facto governments, a subject of much interest to students of U.S. diplomacy, for the U.S. government has been often confronted with the question whether to recognize de facto governments.


An examination of the process by which President Wilson developed his policy for treating Latin American nations.

TEXTBOOKS


Of interest is Chapter 5, "The United States and Latin America," which briefly scans the relations between the United States and Latin America since WW II.


Numerous chapters in this work by the most erudite of U.S. diplomatic historians deal with U.S. diplomatic relations with Latin American nations.


Author devotes his attention to inter-American relations in the 1946-1956 period and gives particular emphasis to the role of economics in the development of the era.


Much of use will be found in the nine chapters devoted to U.S. relations with Latin America.


The most recent available edition of an early college textbook "survey of the diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and those Latin-American countries with which our interests have been most closely related."


Author's stated purpose is "to trace and interpret the Latin American policy of the United States from the independence of the New World to the Second World War."


Volume is designed as a college textbook in "inter-American diplomacy and United States-Latin American relations."

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GLOSSARY

AD—Acción Democrática
ADID—Agency for International Development
APRA—Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana
ASW—Anti-submarine Warfare
CACOM (CACM)—Central American Common Market
CEAS—Centro de Estudios y Acción Sociales
CIA—Central Intelligence Agency
CICOP—Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program
CLAS—Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic
CICAS—Confederación Latinoamericana de Sindicalistas Cristianos
COPEI—Comité de Organización Política Electoral Independiente
ECLA—Economic Commission for Latin America (UN)
FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization
FAP—Frente de Acción Popular
GDP—gross domestic product
IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA—International Cooperation Administration
ICAQ—International Civil Aviation Organization
IDB—Inter-American Development Bank
IFC—International Finance Corporation
ILO—International Labour Organization
IMF—International Monetary Fund
INCORA—Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria
LAFTA—Latin American Free Trade Association
MAP—Military Assistance Program
MNR—Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario
OAS—Organization of American States
ODECA—Organización de los Estados Centroamericanos
ORTT—Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores
PAFL—Pan American Federation of Labor
PDC—Partido Demócrata Cristiano
OCAS—Organization of Central American States
PRUD—Partido Revolucionario de Unificación Democrática
UCRI—Unión Cívica Radical Intransigente
UCEP—Unión Cívica Radical del Pueblo
UNF—Unión Nacional de Estudiantes
UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNITAS—United American States
USAFSO—United States Air Forces Southern Command
USIA—United States Information Agency