

SOCIAL SCIENCES

ADMINISTRATION

157. Jens Alid

Universidad de Chile

La Corfo en Chile: Un estudio de estructura.

Estudiar el rol que ha desempeñado la CORFO, en la estructura de la administración pública chilena. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. /Universidad de Chile.

158. Gunther S. Boroschek

Universidad de Chile

Con: ayudantes

Sistemas comparados de participación organizacional.

Análisis costos y beneficios de modelos de participación organizacional utilizados en las diversas áreas de la economía chilena. Concepciones teóricas, influencias de modelos extranjeros, implementación de sistemas y modelos nacionales. Confección de casos empíricos y análisis ideológico de la participación. Confección de sistemas de capacitación en participación. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1973. /Universidad de Chile y la Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica.

159. Juan A. Bustillo M.

Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration (Venezuela)

A Model of Organizational Efficiency: The Effects of the Use of Managerial Technology.

A comparative study of organizational efficiency in the insurance industry. The model includes measures of attitudes of management toward management science, comprehension and awareness of management technology, perceived ac-

tivity control by middle level management, evaluations criteria used most often by management: the economic and the instrumental, and level of visibility of consequences reached by the organization. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration.

160. Narcisco Contreras Lisboa

Universidad de Chile

Problemas de la Administración de Empresas en Chile.

Tipología de entidades administrativas chilenas. Detección de problemas. Análisis comparativo. /Presupuesto Departamento de Administración.

161. Gilberto Flores

Universidad de Chile

Con: María Cristina Wellhoff y Sergio Valdebenito

Reforma administrativa y transición al socialismo.

El proyecto incluirá: la administración pública y el desarrollo económico, el sistema político, los grupos de presión y la reforma administrativa y la transición al socialismo. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. /Fondos de INSORA, Universidad de Chile.

162. Saul M. Katz

University of Pittsburgh

Administrative Reform and Modernization.

A study of various strategies of modernizing administrative systems to achieve national development objectives. Studies of approaches, methods, problems, and achievements of administrative reform and modernization programs in selected Latin American countries. See related project on measuring administrative capa-

bility for development action in LARR IV:1 (246). Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973.

163. Fernando Canitrot Martínez
Universidad de Chile

Aplicaciones de Teoría de Redes a la Administración de la Producción.

Se desarrollan algunos modelos simples generados en la Teoría de Redes y se discute su aplicabilidad a la solución de problemas específicos de la producción industrial. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad de Chile.

164. Ildemaro Martínez

Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration (Venezuela)

Institution Building: FUNDA-COMUN in Venezuela.

Project aims at determining to what extent FUNDA-COMUN has become institutionalized in the Venezuelan environment. The institution building research model is used as a theoretical framework to test the working hypotheses. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration.

165. Luis Montero Córdova
Universidad de Chile

El consumerismo; hacia la socialización de la comercialización.

El tópico comprende los puntos principales del análisis de la relación existente entre el consumidor común y la macroestructura de comercialización que lo rodea. El enforque del análisis es llevado desde el punto de vista del consumidor, siendo éste el lado más débil en cuanto a información en investigación sobre su quehacer. En el análisis se resalta en forma estructurada lo que explícitamente debieran ser derechos adjuiridos de consumidor, es decir, el derecho a la seguridad, a ser bien informado, a la disponi-

bilidad del producto y el derecho a ser escuchado. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Instituto de Administración, Universidad de Chile.

166. Elena Valenzuela
Universidad de Chile

Con: Adolfo Sanhueza y José Siri

Diagnóstico de las actuales Empresas Multinacionales con participación chilena.

Esta es una investigación de tipo exploratorio. Se describe el concepto de Empresas Multinacionales (E.M.). en economías desarrolladas y el origen de ellas en América Latina. Se muestra el marco legal e institucional de la E.M. en el Mercado Subregional Andino y su implementación en Chile. Asimismo, se hace un análisis de empresas con participación chilena que podrían asimilarse a E.M. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad de Chile.

167. Armando S. Vasquez
Universidad de Chile

Con: Francisco Mobarec y otro ayudante por designar

Mercado de Capitales en Chile.

Objetivo básico de este trabajo es identificar a nivel nacional los principales problemas que se generan en el mercado de capitales. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1972. El estudio va a ser publicado por INSORA. /CLADEA.

168. Raymond Vernon
Harvard Business School

With: Robert B. Stobaugh, Louis T. Wells, Neil Churchill, and others

Non-U.S. Multinational Corporations.

Project will include large Latin American multinational firms. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1975. /Ford Foundation.

169. Stephen A. Zeff
Tulane University

Forging Accounting Principles in Mexico.

A review and analysis of the evolution of the process by which accounting principles are established in Mexico. Based on field research involving interviews with professional leaders and examination of primary resource materials. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. To be published as a chapter in *Forging Accounting Principles in Five Countries: A History and an Analysis of Trends*, by Stipes Publishing Company. /Arthur Andersen & Company and Tulane University.

ANTHROPOLOGY NORTH AMERICA

170. George Agogino
Eastern New Mexico University
With: Gail Egan

Survey of Paleo-Indian Points in Northern Chihuahua Lake Guzman Area.

Points are being recorded and photographed in a survey of the Lake Guzman area. Begun, 1971.

171. ———
With: Tim McGinnis

A Study of the Mayo Easter Ceremony of Senora, Mexico.

A study of the Easter ceremony of the Mayo Indians and its contrast with the Yaqui ceremonies of Senora and with their ceremonies at Tucson, Arizona. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1972.

172. ———
With: the late John Alden, University of Pennsylvania

Astiltan, a Tepecano Village.

The study of the culture and origin of

the Tepecanos, described in LARR VI:3 (465) will be published by the Department of Anthropology, Eastern New Mexico University.

173. Richard E. Blanton
Rice University

Settlement Pattern Survey of Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico.

An intensive mapping and surface-collecting of Monte Alban—a large urban center occupied from ca. 400 B.C. to ca. 1000 A.D. From the data collected it will be possible to make inferences regarding population size and density, social organization, exchange craft specialization, and warfare. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /National Science Foundation.

174. Thomas H. Charlton
University of Iowa
With: Dale D. Brodkey, Eastern Kentucky University
Postconquest Developments in the Teotihuacan Valley, Mexico.

Excavation and surface survey data from the Eastern end of the Teotihuacan Valley are currently being studied to determine the archaeological sequence following the arrival of the Spaniards in the Valley of Mexico (1519–1521). The archaeological data have been integrated with the available ethnohistoric and historic data from the area along with some studies of modern settlement patterns and ceramics (manufacture, distribution, and styles). The stress is placed on the obvious continuity from 1521 to 1650, and the lengthening of the "Aztec" archaeological sequence, and the problems of relating gross historical events (e.g., the Conquest and the Revolution) to the archaeological record. For a project overview see LARR V:2 (396). EDC, 1973. /NSF and the University of Iowa. A study re-

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sulting from this research, "Population Trends in the Teotihuacan Valley, 1400-1969," appeared in *World Archaeology*, Spring 1972.

175. Michael D. Coe
Yale University

Maya Pictorial Ceramics.

A collection of Maya pictorial pottery and other materials with hieroglyphic texts. A descriptive catalogue is now in preparation. Began, 1971. EDC, 1972.

176. Lucy M. Cohen
Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Cultural Factors and Medical Care among the Spanish Speaking in Washington, D.C.

Study explores the influence of sociocultural factors on patterns of utilization of health services among selected Spanish speaking immigrants in Washington, D.C. Three aspects considered include: 1) features of the cultures of origin of immigrants, as these relate to their illness behavior; 2) study of the careers of selected Spanish speaking users of health services; 3) identification of communication problems perceived by representatives of health caretaker groups and Spanish speaking patients. Began, 1970. EDC, 1972. /U.S. Public Health Service, Biomedical Science Award.

177. Scott Cook
Michigan State University

Zapotec Stoneworkers: Their Peasant-Artisan Economy.

Analysis and write-up of field data collected during two successive years of research in the valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the activities of certain peasant-artisan groups. Project will utilize both economic and anthropological modes of analysis to explain the structure and functioning of

the adaptation of several groups of village-based stoneworker/agriculturalists. Coverage includes every phase of their economic adaptation from production in the village through marketing in extravillage marketplaces. Also of concern is the analysis and explanation of quantitative variables like price and output in supply and demand, as well as in time series terms. Began, 1965. EDC, 1972. /NIMH, NSF, MSU. A related article, "Price and Output Variability in a Peasant-Artisan Stoneworking Industry in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico: An Analytical Essay in Economic Anthropology," appeared in *American Antiquities* 72:776-801.

178. Richard A. Diehl
University of Missouri, Columbia

With: Robert A. Benfer and students

Archaeological Investigations of Settlement Patterns at Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico.

This project will study domestic architecture and residences in the ancient city, define the history of occupation of the site, and map the ancient city and collect data on the process of urbanization, the social complexity of the population, and its relationships with other Mesoamerican centers. Began, 1970. EDC, 1975. /National Science Foundation.

179. Henry F. Dobyns
Prescott College

Spanish Colonial Tucson.

Reconstruction of the ethnic foundations of Tucson, most populous urban center in the Gasden Purchase Area, between 1687 and 1821. To be published by the Prescott College Press late in 1972.

180. Peter T. Furst

State University of New York, Albany
With: Marina Anguiano, Escuela Nacional de Antropología, Mexico

Myth and Ritual Among the Huichol Indians of Mexico.

Research has centered on Huichol religion and ritual as these have survived without significant European admixture from prehispanic times. Research has concentrated especially on the role of the psychotropic peyote cactus in Huichol belief and ritual. An ongoing project. /University of California, Latin American Center. A related study, "To Find Our Life: Peyote among the Huichol Indians of Mexico," appeared in *Flesh of the Gods: The Ritual use of Hallucinogens*, Peter G. Furst, (ed.) Praeger, 1972.

181. _____

Iconography and Symbolism in Pre-Columbian Art.

A longterm project involving the use of ethnographic analogy and ethnohistory in the interpretation of pre-Columbian art, especially that of Western Mexico, and including the identification of magical or psychotropic flora depicted in the ancient art of Mesoamerica and South America. Begun, 1968. Preliminary publications resulting from this study will appear in 1972.

182. Jerome S. Handler

Southern Illinois University

With: Frederick W. Lange, Beloit College

An Archaeological Investigation of the Domestic Life of Plantation Slaves in Barbados.

An extension of the research project reported in LARR VI:2 (249). Excava-

tions conducted in plantation slave villages are aimed at acquiring information on the social and cultural life of slaves that is either not available in historical records or only available in very fragmentary form. It is hoped that such excavations will provide a more objective check on the information derived from printed and archival source materials. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /National Science Foundation and Wenner-Gren Foundation. Partial findings of this research, "An Archaeological Investigation of the Domestic Life of Plantation Slaves in Barbados," appeared in the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*, April 1972.

183. Eva Hunt

Boston University

With: Edward Sisson, R. McNeish, and R. Hunt

The Ethnohistory of Coxcatlan, Mexico.

Project described in LARR VI:1 (41) has been expanded to cover the whole of the southern Tehuacan valley, rather than only Coxcatlan. EDC, 1975.

184. Robert C. Hunt

Brandeis University

Modernization in Mexico.

Continues. See LARR VI:1 (42).

185. Grant D. Jones

Hamilton College

The Caste War of Yucatan: The Independent Maya Republics.

Study focuses on the political structure of the several so-called Maya republics that emerged in southeastern Yucatan during the Caste War of the second half of the nineteenth century. The principal concern of the study is to examine continuities in the structures and boundaries

of these indigenous political units from the pre-Caste War period. This approach is a radical departure from most earlier studies of the Caste War, which have viewed the emergence of these units as totally innovative responses to the changing social and economic conditions of mid-nineteenth century Yucatan. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /Ford Foundation (Hamilton Institutional Grant). A related study, "La estructura política de los mayas de Chan Santa Cruz: el papel del raspaldo inglés," appeared in *América Indígena*, 31:2, 1971.

186. Robert V. Kemper
University of California, Berkeley
Adaptation of Tzintzuntzan Peasant Migrants in Mexico City.

A study of emigration from the peasant village of Tzintzuntzan, Michocán, to Mexico City. Analysis of changing forms of family and household organization, patterns of social and occupational mobility, development and expansion of social networks, and sociopsychological aspects of adaptation to urban environment. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. /National Institute of General Medical Sciences grant.

187. Jaime Litvak King
Universidad Nacional Autónoma (Mexico)
Con: Enrique Arrechaleta, Carmen Aguilera y Roberto García Moll
Formación de modelos estocásticos en arqueología.

Se trata de convertir los modelos logrados anteriormente en modelos estocásticos, incluyendo datos de excavación en lugares seleccionados para llegar a la formación de modelos internos. Se intenta la aplicación de técnicas de teoría

de conjuntos y teoría de redes, algunos ya trabajados además de la inclusión de sistemas probabilísticos. Para el efecto se usan los materiales ya obtenidos en el Valle de Xochicalco, se están haciendo nuevos reconocimientos y pozos estratigráficos y se está excavando un sitio, Cerro de Zacatepechi para la inclusión, como prueba de elementos internos. Periféricamente se siguen haciendo estudios etnográficos para aplicar las técnicas ya desarrolladas a esos problemas. El trabajo lleva ya dos temporadas de campo y empieza su segundo año. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1973 en el campo y 1974 en gabinete. Se publicarán en artículos resultados menores y en 1974 como reporte final. /UNAM.

188. Paul Kutsche
Colorado College
With: John Van Ness and Alice Higman Reich

Ethnographic Study of a Spanish American Village in New Mexico. Event analysis of a legal battle between Canones, New Mexico, and the State Department of Education involving use of civil disobedience. Brief summary of history and contemporary ethnography of the village as context for the description of the event. See larger study described in LARR V:3 (633). /National Science Foundation.

189. Barbara June Macklin
Connecticut College
Comparative research on Mexican and Mexican-American spiritism and on New England spiritualism, with the focus on *curanderos* and mediums skilled in curing. Begun, 1965. To be published by Wiley-Interscience in 1974. Two related studies, "El Niño Fidencio: un Estudio

del Curanderismo en Nuevo Neón," appeared in *Anuario Humanitas* 1967 (Universidad de Nuevo León); and "Relief, Ritual and Healing: New England Spiritualism and Mexican-American Spiritualism Compared," will be published in *Pragmatic Religions: Contemporary Religious Movements in America*, Irving Zaretsky and Mark Leone (eds.), by Princeton University Press.

190. Ray T. Matheny
Brigham Young University
With: Gareth W. Lowe

Investigation of a Canal Structure, Edzna, Campeche, Mexico.

A canal system tapping the Río Champoton some 35 km. distant to the site of Edzna will be investigated beginning September 1972. The canal terminates in a moat which surrounds a fortress-like structure about 1½ km. south of the site. These constructions are probably Late Classic in culture. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1975.

191. John M. McCullough
University of Utah

Biocultural Adaptation Among the Yucatan Maya.

Research centers upon the adaptation of the Yucatan Maya to thermal stress. Adaptation includes genetic, physiological and behavioral parameters, all of which have been investigated to some degree. Salient study subjects are sources of heat stress (micrometeorology), behavioral patterns relating to thermal conditions, belief systems relating to thermal stress, physiological reactions to heat, and Maya anthropometry (for comparison with other groups and as a test of ecogeographical rules). Begun, 1965.

EDC, 1973. /NIMH, and the University of Utah.

192. John C. Messenger
Ohio State University
With: Betty T. Messenger

The "Black Irish" of Montserrat.

A study of retentions of Irish culture and reinterpretations of Irish and African culture among the Montserrat Islanders of the West Indies. Begun, 1965. Related research, "The Influence of the Irish in Montserrat," appeared in *Caribbean Quarterly*, Volume 13, 1967.

193. Frank C. Miller
University of Minnesota

With: Pertti J. Pelto, University of Connecticut, and others

Social Impact of a New Industrial City in Mexico.

Comprehensive study of the impact of a new industrial city on the surrounding region continues as reported in LARR VI:2 (259). To be published as *Old Villages and a New Town* by the Cummings Press.

194. ———

With: Pertti J. Pelto, University of Connecticut, and others

Comparative Study of Rapid Urbanization.

A comparison of processes of urbanization in and around two industrial towns in Mexico, one publicly owned and carefully planned and the other characterized by private investment and the absence of planning. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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195. Carl W. O'Neill

University of Notre Dame

With: Wayne Kappel

Anti-homicidal Social Traditions in
Modern Oaxaca.

Preliminary work begun in 1970 on factors supporting anti-homicidal social traditions in Oaxaca, and reported in LARR VI:2 (402), will be continued under the auspices of the Instituto de Estudios Oaxaqueños.

196. Jeffrey R. Parsons

University of Michigan

With: Mary H. Parsons

Prehispanic Settlement Patterns in
the Southern Valley of Mexico.

Part of a long-term program or archaeological surface survey in the Valley of Mexico initiated in 1967. Principal objective is to reconstruct the main outlines of ancient settlement patterning between Early Formative and Late Postclassic times. These data provide a basis for defining key problems and generate preliminary hypotheses relevant to the cultural process in this nuclear area of Mesoamerica. The 1972 field program aims to map ancient settlement distribution in the area between Amecameca and Tlalpan. A fourth field program is planned for May-December 1973 and will concentrate in the northwestern Valley of Mexico. Project is described in further detail in LARR II:2 (553), III:2 (533, 534), IV:2 (506), and V:2 (420). EDC, 1974. /National Science Foundation. A related study, *Prehispanic Settlement Patterns in the Texcoco Region, Mexico*, was published as Memoir No. 3, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, 1971.

197. Arthur J. Rubel

University of Notre Dame

With: Carl W. O'Neill

Stress Factors in the Etiology of
Susto.

Data collection is completed in Comaltepec and will continue until summer 1972 in Tlapazola and Rojas with additional staff personnel. For full description of projects see LARR VI:2 (270).

198. ———

With: William V. D'Antonio, Andrew Weigert, Jorge Lara-Braud, and Raul Santoyo Gamio

The Social Characteristics of Mexican-American Converts to Protestantism.

Data are collected, coding and tabulation are completed, but analysis continues. Project is described in LARR VI:2, (271), V:2 (446), and IV:2 (558). A product of this research is the article, "Protestantism and Assimilation among Mexican Americans: An Exploratory Study of Ministers' Reports," in *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, Volume 10: 3, Fall 1971, by Weigert, D'Antonio, and Rubel.

199. Henry A. Selby

University of Texas.

With: Alexander Stepick, Gary Hendrix, Arthur Murphy, Jane Granskog, and Russell McGoodwin

Decision Processes in Culture.

A mathematical programming approach to the understanding of decision-making in rural and urban populations. These populations are being studied: 1) Indian populations in Oaxaca and Chiapas (Selby and Granskog); 2) mestizo commercial fishermen (McGoodwin); 3) urban migrants (Stepick, Murphy). Hendrix is adapting and inventing multiple goal programming techniques for the analysis of the data. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

/National Science Foundation and the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas.

200. Edward Brewer Sisson

R. S. Peabody Foundation

An Archaeological Investigation of the Cacicazgo of Coxcatlan, Puebla, Mexico.

Ultimate goal of the proposed research is to increase our understanding of the maintenance and development of state society. To achieve this goal, research will employ an interdisciplinary method combining data from archaeology, ethnohistory, and social anthropology. The pre-Hispanic state of Coxcatlan was selected for study because of previous archaeological, botanical, zoological, and geological studies in the Tehuacan Valley. Research will provide a well-documented case study of the maintenance and of the sequence and process of development of a state society, will contribute to the understanding of the complex Postclassic development of highland Mexico and of Mesoamerica, and will contribute to the search for general laws and principles of regional socio-cultural adaptation and change. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974. /R. S. Peabody Foundation and the National Geographic Society. Related research, *The Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley* series, was published by the University of Texas Press.

201. C. Earle Smith, Jr.

University of Alabama

With: Paul Mangelsdorf, Lawrence Kaplan, Thomas Whitaker, and Hugh Cutler
Identification of Archaeological Plant Remains and Their Interpretation.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:1 (52). An article resulting

from this study, "Critical Identification of Mexican Archaeological Cotton Remains," by Smith and S. G. Stephens, appeared in *Economic Botany*, 25, 1971.

202. Norman D. Thomas

Northwestern Arizona University

Ceremonial Organization of the Urban Zoque.

Field work resumed in 1971 on project described in LARR VI:3 (476). A draft of the research results was read in April 1972 at the annual convention of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, Long Beach State College. Return to Tuxtla Gutierrez planned for June 1972 to check data prior to release of paper for publication. A related study, "Demografía y distribución modernas de los Zoques," appeared in ICACH (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chipas), Segunda Epoca, Números 2-3.

203. Paul Tolstoy

Queens College, CUNY

With: others

Early and Middle Preclassic Occupations in the Basin of Mexico.

Reconstruction of environmental conditions in the earlier part of the Preclassic, the recovery of evidence relating to prehistoric diet, and the exposure of living floors and habitations. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /National Science Foundation and City University of New York. A related study, "Early and Middle Preclassic Culture in the Basin of Mexico," by Tolstoy and Louise I. Paradis, appeared in *Science*, January 23, 1970.

204. Phil C. Weigand

State University of New York at Stony Brook

With: Celia Garcia de Weigand

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Huichol Settlement Patterns and Social Organization.

Project described in LARR IV:2 (589) now includes treatment of structural acculturation and will soon expand to include urban Huicholes of Guadalajara and Tepic. Two related studies have recently been published: "Huichol Ceramics," *Mesoamerican Studies* No. 4, 1969, Salem Illinois University Museum, and "Co-operative Labor Groups in Subsistence Activities Among the Huichol Indians," *Mesoamerican Studies*, No. 7, 1971.

205. ———

With: Celia Garcia de Weigand and Sue Ward

Network Analysis and Community Study of San Marcos, Jalisco, Mexico.

Several economic activities such as ceramic making, marketing, wood cutting, and clay excavating, have been examined from the point of view of network analysis. See also listing in LARR IV:2 (590). EDC, 1975. A related study, "The Lozeros of San Marcos, Jalisco," was published in *Specialia*, No. 3. *Interamericana*, No. 2, 1971.

206. Raymond E. Wiest

University of Manitoba (Canada)

With: students

Economic Change and Family Organization.

Study of the social and economic aspects of domestic units in a Michoacan mestizo community presently undergoing significant economic and demographic change. Project focuses on the relationship between domestic group structure and migration. Research in progress is designed to supplement data from an earlier study of a random sample of households in the

same town. A special census of the entire town has been completed as a first step in the current research project. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /The Canada Council.

207. Stan Wilk

Lafayette College

Localocentrism and Political Development.

A study of the factors involved in the development, transformation, and/or disintegration of community loyalties in rural Mexico. Initial fieldwork was conducted in 1966–1967 in an agricultural village in the state of Puebla. Data on the interaction of individual world view and community social structure was gathered and has been analyzed in relation to political change. Researcher is presently gathering comparative materials from the literature on Mexican and Guatemalan rural communities preparatory to a field survey. Begun, 1967.

208. Roberto Williams García

Universidad Veracruzana (México)

Con: otros

El Jaguar.

Estudio del jaguar en relación con la escultura prehispánica de los olmeca, ligando esta escultura con los conceptos que haya en torno del tigre, y con las danzas que aun se ejecutan. Dicha investigación será vertida en un libro, y también en un documental cinematográfico. /Universidad Veracruzana.

ANTHROPOLOGY

CENTRAL AMERICA

209. Richard E. W. Adams

University of Minnesota

Cotzal Project.

Cotzal project is in final stage with monograph entitled *Ceramic Chronology and*

Culture History in the Cotzal Valley, Guatemala, to be published by the University of New Mexico Press.

210. Robert M. Carmack

State University of New York, Albany
Rural Politics of Guatemala: Past and Present, Peasant and Plantation.

Project describes and analyzes the social and political history of Indian peasants and rural proletariat of Guatemala. The first part of project was ethnohistoric and ethnographic, involving fieldwork for several months in a peasant Indian community, and several months working in the National Archives. The second part will require similar archival study and fieldwork on plantation society, specifically in the Escuintla area. Research will attempt a thorough investigation of the political forms which have existed in these sectors of Guatemalan society from prehispanic times to the present. Begun, 1966. Various articles resulting from this research have already been published, including "La perpetuación del clan patrilineal en Totonicpan" which appeared in *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala*, Vol. 18. /Social Science Research Council, NIMR, and the State University of New York.

211. ———

Politics in a Peasant Indian Community of Guatemala.

Study of law and politics from prehispanic time to present in Momostenango, Guatemala. Project will clarify the nature of politics in such a peasant setting—both in terms of internal and external influence. Focus is on social change and the processes of policy-making, adjudication, administration, and external rela-

tions. Begun, 1966. /Ford Foundation, NIMH, and State University of New York. Related research, "*The Quichean Sources: A Case Study in Ethnohistoric Methodology*", is in press, University of California.

212. ———

With: Dwight Wallace and graduate students

Ethnohistory-Archaeology of Utatlan.

A projected investigation of the Quichean culture of highland Guatemala at the time of the Spanish conquest. The documentary sources are being prepared and studied for cultural reconstruction. The site of the Quiche capital, Utatlan, and surrounding sites are being surveyed archaeologically for additional information on the nature of Quiche society and culture. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. /SUNY Foundation.

213. Jane F. Collier

Stanford University

Law and Social Change: How litigants choose Courts.

EDC, 1973. See LARR VI:3 (589).

214. Donald L. Crusoe

Southeast Archeological Center

With: Louis D. Tesar

An Archaeological Survey of Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Study will focus upon the archaeology of the Province of Bocas del Toro, Panama, in an effort to establish a preliminary chronology based upon available data and to further clarify patterns of migration and/or diffusion in the intermediate area. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1972. /Florida State University.

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215. Nancie L. Gonzalez

University of Iowa

Santiago: The Social Anthropology of a Dominican City.

Research attempts to analyze the position of the city of Santiago vis-à-vis its inhabitants, its hinterland, the major agrobusinesses (rice, tobacco, sugar, and tomatoes), the nation of which it forms a part, and the international realm. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1972. /National Science Foundation. Several related studies have already been published including, "Peasants' Progress: Dominicans in New York," *Caribbean Studies*, 10(3), 1970, "Social Functions of Carnival in a Dominican City," *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 26, 1970.

216. John A. Graham

University of California, Berkeley

With: Peabody Museum, Harvard

Epigraphic and Sculptural Studies in Lower Passion Valley, Petén, Guatemala.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:3 (486). A major monograph resulting from this research, *The Hieroglyphic Inscriptions and the Monumental Art of Altar de Sacrificios* was published by the Peabody Museum in 1972.

217. Stephen Gudeman

University of Minnesota

Household, Family, and *Compadrazgo* in a Rural Panamanian Community.

Project listed in LARR VI:2 (247) is in draft stage. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1973.

218. John M. Hickman

Lawrence University

Population Pressures and Emergent Adaptive Response in El Salvador.

El Salvador has the highest population

density in Central America and is considered a critical case for the study of patterned response to increasing population pressures. Among aspects of the problem to be investigated are: the impact of population growth on traditional values, norms, and sanctions; selective response to rural and urban development schemes; and migration and mobility with respect to present and potential resources. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. /Lawrence University Faculty Research Grant.

219. Francis E. Johnston

Temple University

With: Michael Borden and Robert MacVean

Longitudinal Study of Growth of Guatemalan Children.

Continues. See LARR VI:2 (254). EDC, 1975.

220. Michael D. Olien

University of Georgia

The Adaptation of West Indians to North American and Hispanic Culture in Costa Rica.

This article analyzes the nature of the changing adaptation of the West Indians to the hispanic institutions of the dominant white Costa Rican society. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. A related work, *The Negro in Costa Rica: The Role of an Ethnic Minority in a Developing Society*, was published by Wake Forest University, 1970.

221. ———

The Ecological Adaptation of a Plantation to a Changing Environment.

The commercial plantation is specialized for the production of a monocrop. When this crop fails, the plantation is faced with economic disaster. As early as 1890

the United Fruit Company's banana crop in the eastern lowlands of Costa Rica was threatened by a root disease. In 1938 a leaf spot disease also made its appearance. This article analyzes the techniques utilized by the company to cope with the changing environment in the absence of disease-resistant bananas: changes in land tenure, experimentation with other commercial crops, and reorganization of marketing procedures. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

222. Ruben E. Reina
University of Pennsylvania

Directing Social and Culture Transformation: The case of a Catholic German Mission in a Guatemala Indian Community.

Project begun in 1969. /University of Pennsylvania.

223. Miles Richardson
Louisiana State University

The Material Environment of a Small City in a Developing Society. An examination of the relationships between behavioral patterns and the material environment in order to assess the impact of man's own built environment on his behavior in the context of a developing society. Research focuses on the city of Cartago in Costa Rica. Begun, 1972. /Louisiana State University Council on Research.

224. Dan E. Shea
Beloit College

With: students of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest
Settlement Patterns in a Developing Tropical Country.

Project studies the valley of the General River of Costa Rica which is currently suffering both a rapid rise in population

and a sudden shift in exploitation patterns. Both participant observation techniques and more formal interviewing techniques will be used to describe and investigate the shift from the random settlement pattern generated by agriculture to the more highly regularized spacing of commercial agriculture and urbanization. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1973. /Associated Colleges of the Midwest and the University of Costa Rica.

ANTHROPOLOGY SOUTH AMERICA

225. Paul T. Baker
Pennsylvania State University
With: Tulio Velasquez, Edward Watt, and Emilio Picon

Effective Downward Migration on the Health of Andean Natives.

Project was undertaken to determine whether the biological uniqueness of a high altitude native in South America affects his health and well-being when he migrates to coastal areas. This program includes studies of physiology, growth, nutrition, infectious diseases, and socio-economic factors. Project will focus on Peru. Begun, 1971. /NIGMS and the Pennsylvania State University.

226. Sylvia M. Broadbent
University of California, Riverside
With: students

Cultural Continuity in Chibcha Territory, Colombia.

Long-term study of cultural continuity and change described in LARR I:3 (772) continues.

227. Judith and Hans Buechler
McGill University
Peasant Marketing among the Ayмара.

Latin American Research Review

Work begun in 1966 nears completion. /McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies. A related study, *The Bolivian Aymara*, was published by Holt Rinehart.

228. Joseph B. Casagrande
University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana
With: Hugo Burgos Guevara

The Position of the Indian in Colonial Ecuador and After Independence.

This study will trace the vicissitudes of the Indian's position in Ecuadorian society from the Conquest to the present day. Research is based on archival materials in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and in Ecuador and the United States. Particular attention will be given to the demographic, ecological, economic and other factors that determine the imposition of various institutions designed to control and exploit the Indian in different regions of the Real Audiencia de Quito. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1975. /National Science Foundation and Center for International Comparative Studies, University of Illinois.

229. Napoleon A. Chagnon
University of Michigan

Ethnographic and Demographic Study of the Yanomamo Indians.

Project has studied the Yanomamo Indian villages for the purpose of general census, demographic and ethnographic analysis with particular reference to warfare, marriage alliances, and social organization. Collaboration with geneticists from the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas and the University of Michigan Medical School as one of the integrated research programs of the Human Adaptability Section of the International Biological Program. An ethnographic film documenting selected aspects

of Yanomamo culture and social organization has already been made and is currently being produced for teaching purposes. Begun, 1964. /Atomic Energy Commission and National Science Foundation.

230. Walter Coppins
Fundación La Salle (Venezuela)

Reconocimiento etnográfico de la zona del Alto Parucito y de la Sierra Guamapí (Venezuela).

Los objetivos del proyecto son: establecer contactos con los indios Chicano; recoger indicios censales de los mismos; iniciar el estudio etnográfico y lingüístico de los Chicano; estudio detallado de la ecología Chicano. Iniciado, 1972. FAT de la primera fase, 1972. /Fundación La Salle y CONICIT.

231. José Felipe Costas
Universidad Mayor de San Francisco
Xavier de Chuquisaca (Bolivia)

Con: Adela Arteaga de Costas Arguedas
Mapa del folklore boliviano (el primero en Bolivia)

Contendrá a todo color: trajes, ambientes, costumbres y artesanías.

232. William H. Crocker
Smithsonian Institution

Canela Indian Research (Brazil).

A series of publications will result from projects described in LARR III:1 (256) and updated in IV:1 (290). An article on the non-adaptation of a savanna Indian tribe to forced forest relocation: an analysis of factors will be published by the Universidade de São Paulo (I Seminario des Estudos Brasileiros). A book, *Canela Adaptations*, will be one of the Goldschmidt ecological series. The following articles will be forthcoming: Variations in kinship patterns: causes in change;

notes on Eastern Timbira inter-tribal kinship variations: aboriginal differences vs. acculturation; Glottochronological distance between two vocabularies taken from the same group; and log racing complex. Books in preparation include: *The Canela*; Messianic movement of 1963; *Festivals: interpretations and symbolism*; *Trends and changes since 1900*; three autobiographies; 70 myths and stories translated from Gê) and extensive film on *Festival of the Masks (Mummers)*.

233. Leo A. Despres

Case Western Reserve University

Ethnicity and Resource Competition in Guyanese Society.

Present study investigates the persistence and organization of ethnic populations in relationship to the competition for resources in Guyanese society. Begun, 1970. /Fulbright.

234. Henry F. Dobyns

Prescott College

With: Mario C. Vázquez, Catholic University of Lima

Assessment of Peasant Community Development in Peru, 1962–1969.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:3 (470) and V:2 (407) with new EDC, 1973.

235. Julio Viggiano Esain

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina)

Corpus del folklore cordobés.

Fruto de un trabajo de relevamiento, recopilación, ordenación, estudio, clasificación y fichaje y publicación, desde 1940 a la actualidad, de las especies folk en todos sus aspectos, con sus respectivos análisis comparativos. Formación de gabinetes y sala museográficas. En esta serie

muchos tomos ya se han publicado, y otros están terminados en vías de publicación. Unos trabajos están actualmente en elaboración. Iniciado, 1940. /Universidad Nacional de Córdoba.

236. Louis C. Faron

State University of New York, Stony Brook

Peruvian Social Stratification.

Research continues on the book-length study of Peruvian social stratification previously described in LARR V:1 (268) with additional aid from the Guggenheim Foundation.

237. John M. Hickman

Lawrence University

Analysis of 1800 Survey Schedules from Aymara and Quechua of Puno Department (Peru).

Project is continuing as described in LARR VI:2 (250). A partial report was presented, "Catholic-Protestant Differences in an Aymara Community," at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society. EDC, 1973.

238. ———

Learning and Utilization of Knowledge in Bicultural Social Contexts.

Work is continuing on research according to description in LARR VI:2 (251) with EDC now 1973. One paper resulting from this project, "Adaptation of Aymara and Quechua to the Bicultural Social Context of Bolivian Mines," was published in *Human Organization*, 30:4, Winter 1971.

239. Harold Kagan

University of California, Riverside

The Virgin of Bojaca: Communication and Change in a Colombian Peasant Village.

About 20 years ago a painting of Our Lady of Sorrows was said to have begun performing miraculous cures for those who prayed to her. This study was conducted in the peasant village containing the church which houses the painting. Research describes and analyzes the changes in the world view and belief systems of the residents of the village due to contact with the thousands of pilgrims who visit the village each week. The main focus of the report is the effect of communication made possible by new roads into the village and their impact on the life style of of the villagers. Begun, 1970, EDC, 1972. /Dean's Fund and Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

240. Humberto A. Lagiglia
Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael,
Mendoza (Argentina)
Arqueología del atuel y del diamante,
Primera Parte.

Estudio sistemático de la arqueología comprendida, de los valles de los Ríos del Atuel y del Diamante de la provincia de Mendoza, Argentina. Estudios de las culturas paleoindias y agro-alfareras. Análisis, descripción y síntesis arqueológica. Secuencias cronológico cultural, evolución paleoclimática, paleoecológica y geomorfología. Iniciado, 1968. FAT, 1971. /Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas Técnicas.

241. Norris G. Lang
University of Houston
With: David W. Nelson
Ecuadorean Elites.

An historical and contemporary study of the principal Ecuadorean oligarchies. The historical phase of the investigation has a single objective—to trace, since the 1870's, the ever-growing dominance of the coastal oligarchy (the bankers, mer-

chants, and plutocrats) over the sierran oligarchy (the landed-gentry, the leaders of the military, and the clergy). The contemporary phase of the research deals with the impact of the discovery of rich oil deposits in the oriente region of Ecuador and the construction of a pipeline and road leading from the oriente over the sierra to Esmeraldas on Ecuador's northwest coast. Study will consider how this new and rich source of national wealth will transform the present configuration of Ecuador's elitist groups. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. A related study, *Personal Politics in an Ecuadorean Industry*, will soon be published by the University of Oregon Books.

242. José Matos Mar
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Perú)
Con: Giorgio Alberti, José Portugal y
Rodrigo Sánchez
Cambio Social en Tres Comunidades
de Campesinos del Valle del Mantaro.

El estudio tiene como objetivo fundamental estudiar el valle del Mantaro como un caso de desarrollo regional, teniendo como referencia las comunidades campesinas de Mito, Pucará y Cajas, cada una de las cuales responde a fenómenos generalizados de cambio de acuerdo a las peculiaridades de su estructura interna. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Cornell University.

243. Betty J. Meggers and Clifford
Evans
Smithsonian Institution
With: Ramiro Matos Mendieta, Hermilio
Rosas La Noire, Ruth Shady Solís,
Hernán Amat Olazával, and César Fonseca
Martel
Proyecto Andino de Estudios Arqueológicos.

Four teams of investigators are continuing field work in the Peruvian highlands as reported in LARR III:4 (1284). Archaeological research areas are: 1) the Mantaro Basin including the Lake Junín region; 2) the Río Mosna; and 3) the northern highlands, especially the Provinces of Cajamarca. Ethnographic research is concentrating on agricultural utilization of the variety of niches created by abrupt changes in elevation and climate. The goal is to isolate similarities and differences in this transition in the three distinct environmental regions and thus to achieve greater insight into the factors involved. /Wenner-Gren Foundation, National Geographic Society and Smithsonian Research Foundation.

244. M. E. Moseley
Harvard University

With: C. J. Mackey, San Fernando Valley State College

Prehistoric Urban-Rural Relationships on the North Peruvian Coast. Interdisciplinary study of man's adaptation to the Moche Valley focusing upon the origin and development of urban residence continues as described in LARR V:1 (143). Primary emphasis is upon the archaeological exploration of the prehistoric Chimú city of Chan Chan and its rural sustaining communities. EDC, 1974.

245. John V. Murra
Cornell University

With: Freda Y. Wolf, Carlos Degregori, and Frank Salomon

Reciprocity and Redistribution in Andean Civilization.

Research begun, 1968. To be published by Aldine Publishers. /National Science Foundation, Cornell University, and the

Museo de Arqueología y Etnología of the Universidad de San Marcos, Lima.

246. ———

With: Guacolda Boisset, Gordon Hadden, Luis Lamberas, and Jorge Flores
Estudio Internacional e Interdisciplinario de los reinos lacustres aymara.

Project will involve ecologists, archaeologists, historians, linguists, and ethnologists of Chile, Bolivia, Perú, and the United States. On a small scale, fieldwork has begun already. Begun, 1970. /Universidad del Norte, Museo de Arqueología y Etnología of the Universidad de San Marcos.

247. June Nash

New York University

With: Doris Widerkehr

Ideology of Bolivian Tin Miners.

A year's study of tin miners in Oruro, which focused on their world view and political orientation in the industrial setting, has just been completed. Researchers have concentrated on editing a series of autobiographies of miners and have completed two of them. This is one of the basic sets of data in the researcher's book on the consciousness of miners. A film made with Roy Lee under a Social Science Research grant during the summer of 1971 was based on one of these autobiographies. For additional information see LARR V:1 (194) and IV:1 (209). Two articles resulting from this research have already been published, "Fear and the Devil" in *Natural History*, February 1972 and "Mitos y Supersticiones en las Minas Bolivianas," in *Estudios Andinos*, 1971.

248. Angelo R. Orona

University of Windsor (Canada)

Latin American Research Review

The Margariteño Fishermen, Venezuela.

Study examines the environmental, social, and spiritual forces that shape the fishermen's way of life on Margarita Island, Venezuela. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1973. /OAS and the Latin American Center of UCLA.

249. ———

Death and the Fishermen.

An examination of the idea of death among the fishing people of Margarita Island, Venezuela. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1974.

250. Jeffrey R. Parsons

University of Michigan

With: Mary H. Parsons, Richard T. Smith, and Norbert Psuty

Pilot Study of Pukio Agriculture.

Research continues in the long-term program which studies water control systems in the arid coastal section of the Central Andes. Project described in LARR VI: 1 (46).

251. Angelina Pollak-Eltz

Universidad Andres Bello (Venezuela)

Afroamerican Religious Movements in Venezuela.

An attempt to codify the rites and unify the different movements in the cult of María Lionza which has incorporated many Afroamerican cultural traits in the past decade due to influences from immigrants who arrived from Trinidad, Barbados and Cuba. Begun, 1963. EDC, 1972-73.

252. Richard Price

Yale University

With: Sally Price

Bush Negro (Surinam) Ethnography, History, Bibliography.

Continued research and writing about the Guiana Maroons (Bush Negroes) based on already-completed 2 years' fieldwork in Surinam and one year of research in the Netherlands. Current projects include a comprehensive bibliography of Bush Negro studies (EDC, 1972), a general ethnography of the Saramaka tribe (EDC, 1973), as well as diverse papers on oral literature, art, onomastics, and divination. Work is beginning on an anthology of source materials and secondary writings on "Maroon Societies in the Americas" (with Professor André Köbben of the University of Amsterdam). Begun, 1966. A related project, Saramaka Social Structure, is one in the Caribbean Monograph Series published by the Institute of Caribbean Studies of the University of Puerto Rico.

253. Donald A. Proulx

University of Massachusetts

Archaeological Survey of the Nepeña Valley, Peru.

In 1971 three months were spent in the field completing an archaeological survey begun in 1967. A total of 110 new sites were added to the original inventory, giving a total of 220 recorded sites for this small valley on the north coast of Peru. Ceramics were collected from the surface and were partially analyzed in the field; hopefully the collections will soon be shipped to the United States for complete analysis. Data is now being investigated to determine settlement patterns of the various cultures inhabiting this valley through time. EDC, 1973. To be published as a research report of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Massachusetts. /American Philosophical Society and American Council of Learned Societies.

254. Benson Saler
Brandeis University

Guajiro Ethnography.

Thirteen months of fieldwork have been accomplished among the Guajiro Indians in Colombia and Venezuela. A manuscript which emphasizes social organization and conflict management is in the final stages of preparation. See also LARR V:1 (22). /National Science Foundation.

255. Bernard J. Siegel
Stanford University

With: Allen W. Johnson

Social Movements, Latifundia, and Regional Systems in Northeastern Brazil.

Analysis described in LARR VI:3 (474) and III:3 (956) nears completion. This project has resulted in the following publications so far: "Wages and Income in Ceara, Brazil," by Johnson and Siegel, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 25, 1968; *Sharecroppers of the Sertao*, by Johnson, Stanford University Press, 1971; and "Migration Dynamics in the Interior of Ceara, Brazil," by Siegel, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 27, 1971. Another article, "Adaptive Functions of Kinship Behavior in Northeastern Brazil," by Siegel, will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Ethnology*.

256. María Matilde Suárez
Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas

Estudio Integral de El Morro: Una Comunidad Rural de los Andes Venezolanos.

Este trabajo intenta determinar los aspectos ecológicos, históricos, sociales, económicos, mágicos y religiosos del Municipio de El Morro en el Edo.

Mérida, con el fin de establecer las bases de la investigación antropológica en poblaciones rurales de los Andes Venezolanos. Iniciado, 1971. FAR, 1972. /IVIC.

257. Donald E. Thompson
University of Wisconsin, Madison
With: Steven Brush, Ann Rovner, Roger Ravines, and Inge Schjellerup

The Late Prehistoric Occupation of the Eastern Slopes of the Andes.

Archaeological survey and excavations have been carried out in sites dating from immediately pre-Inca times through the period of Inca occupation into the Colonial Period. A community study was carried out with special emphasis on economic anthropology. Documents bearing on the Colonial and Republican Period history of the community were copied. These data are now in the process of analysis. EDC, 1974. See LARR V:2 (518) for full description of project.

ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

258. Richard N. Adams
University of Texas

Structural History of Latin America.

The formulation of a structural history of Latin America, with the purpose of identifying factors in the emergence of socio-cultural components. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

259. Shepard Forman
University of Chicago
Peasant Societies and National Integration.

A study of the processes of integration of rural populations in the essentially agrarian nations of Latin America. (Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina).

This study involves the nature of economic, social, political, and cultural integration of peasant populations in the various nation states over time. It concerns itself with the comparative study of the emergence of peasantries in the colonial period and the kinds of larger socio-economic systems in which they were involved, arguing that this historical dimension is essential to the understanding of the kinds of systems which exist at the present time. Project also considers the effects of urbanization, industrialization, and political and socio-economic changes on rural populations. See related research in LARR VI:2 (347). Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

260. Dwight B. Heath
Brown University

Mestizo America: Cultural Problems of Latin America.

An introduction to the mestizo peoples of Latin America, combining historical, ethnographic, and sociological perspectives. The overall organization will be in terms of cultural history; regional differences will also be noted, however. Broader questions of ethnic boundaries, reference group identification, the interrelations of legal and social status, ethos, and others will be discussed. Book to be published by Columbia University Press.

261. Joan Miller
McGill University

With: Graduate students

Internal Migration and Development in Latin America: an Investigation of the Rural Situation.

An exploratory investigation, using published materials, community studies, and migration studies, into the relationship between development and migration in rural regions of Latin America. Exam-

ination of urban to rural, rural to rural, cyclical seasonal, and other forms of migration affecting and being affected by development in rural and small-town Latin America. Exploratory investigation will result in a survey of the literature hopefully leading to some field-testable hypotheses. Begun, 1971. /Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research of McGill University.

262. Irwin Press
Notre Dame University
Urban Folk Medicine.

Compilation of bibliographic materials pertaining to folk illness and *curanderismo* in the urban context. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

263. Norman E. Whitten, Jr.
University of Illinois
With: John O. Stewart, Ron Stutzman, DeWight Middleton, Marcelo Naranjo, and Nicanor Jácome

Ethnic Strategies in Ecuador and Trinidad.

Completion of part of project described in LARR VI:2 (273) and expansion to include material from Trinidad, as part of program of 'Regional Integration of Latin America' undertaken by a research group at the University of Illinois. Focus is heightened ethnicity in the face of expanding economic opportunities. Research in Ecuador is also sponsored by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. The first publication resulting from this research, *Afro-Hispanic Culture*, will be published by Schenkman in 1972. /NSF, Ford, University of Illinois, and NIMH.

264. ———
With: Theodore MacDonald, Michael Waag, and Margarita Wuff
Lowland Quechua Ethnicity.

A continuation of project described in LARR VI:2 (272). Field research was carried out in the summer of 1971. Field work is planned for September 1972–September 1973, with shorter trips in the summer of 1972 and 1973 for various members of the research group. Concern is both continuity and change of various Lowland Quechua (Canelos) peoples caught up in the oil boom. Research in Ecuador is also sponsored by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. EDC, 1974. /NSF, Ford, and the University of Illinois.

ARCHAEOLOGY

265. George F. Andrews
University of Oregon
With: students

A Study of Maya Architecture—
Building Types, Forms, and Functions.

A related study, "Edzna, Campeche, Mexico—Settlement Patterns and Monumental Architecture," was published by the University of Oregon, 1969. See LARR VI:3 (439).

266. Robert E. Bell
University of Oklahoma
With: Larry Neal and Ernesto Salazar
Preceramic Cultures of Ecuador.

This research is continuing with the analysis of collections made in 1970. Preliminary analysis has been done on about 25 sites for seriation. See description of project in LARR VI:2 (239) and V:2 (462).

267. Ranier Berger
University of California, Los Angeles
With: A. Kendall
Inca Architecture.

A study of the development of architectural styles. /NSF.

268. ———
With: R. S. McNeish
Early Man in the Andes.
Antiquity of man in the Ayachuco Caves. /NSF.

269. ———
With: H. B. Nicholson
Meso American Wood Sculpture.
Analysis of styles and temporary placement. /NSF.

270. Duccio Bonavia.
Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología (Perú).

Arqueología de la ceja de Selva.
Estudio de los materiales obtenidos en recientes viajes de exploración del área según fue reportado en LARR VI:3 (483). Se han ubicado una serie de nuevos núcleos urbanos, áreas de terrazas agrícolas y otros restos interesantes. Esta vez la exploración ha avanzado a las tierras bajas de selva, donde se han encontrado restos de áreas cultivadas de la época incaica. FAT, 1972. /Museo y CORMAN.

271. ———
Con: Rogger Ravines
Exploración de la parte alta de los valles de los ríos Chancay y Chotano y valle de Santa Cruz en el Departamento de Cajamarca. Indiciada, 1971. /Royal Ontario Museum.

272. Juan Cueva
Banco Central de Ecuador
Con: estudiantes y asistentes
Investigación arqueológica y restauración del complejo arquitectónico de Ingapirca.

El Consejo de Gobierno del Museo del Banco Central fué encargado de las ruinas del complejo de Ingapirca, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo. Ha llevado a cabo varias

campañas, con el asesoramiento de expertos. Se pretende, en la etapa final de este proyecto concluir la investigación arqueológica del sitio, terminar de sacar a luz un nuevo edificio que apareció en la última campaña, él de Pilaloma y concluir la restauración de las ruinas. Iniciado, 1967. FAT, 1973. /Consejo de Gobierno del Museo.

273. ———

Con: asistentes del Museo

Estudio arqueológico de la Tolita.

La isla de La Tolita, en la desembocadura del Río Santiago, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, ha sido desde épocas inmemoriales, conocida como un sitio arqueológico de gran trascendencia, no solamente en la prehistoria ecuatoriana, sino también americana, pues parece haber sido punto de convergencia de influencias culturales, tanto de Norte (Mesoamericanas), como del Sur. El Museo através de esta investigación pretende diagnosticar arqueológicamente este sitio, su cultura material y su cronología. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972.

274. David L. DeJarnett

University of Alabama

With: Alfred Barrerra Vasquez, Instituto Yucateco de Antropología e Historia

Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of the Archaeological Zone of X-Kukican, Yucatan, Mexico.

The University of Alabama has conducted three field seasons of research at the Archaeological Zone of X-Kukican, Yucatan, Mexico. Work has consisted of the continuing completion of a topographic map of the surface ruins and caves and other archaeological features contained in the zone. The first season of work was centered on the exploration of a large cave complex which appears ceremonial

in nature. The cave also served as a primary source of water for the pre-Colombian natives from Formative times up through the Classic. At the present and for the past two field seasons the mapping program is the primary objective. It is projected that the fourth field season will be conducted in the fall of 1972 with additional mapping to expand the area already investigated. Begun, 1965. /University of Alabama and the Instituto Yucateco de Antropología e Historia.

275. Charles C. Di Peso

The Amerind Foundation, Inc.
Casas Grandes.

This study of Casas Grandes described in LARR III:3 (816) and II:3 (812) will involve a reconstructed history of the people who lived in Northwestern Chihuahua from 10,000 B.C. to 1686 A.D. This research has been backed by archaeological and archival studies, as well as the Mexican Codex interpretation. EDC, 1973. /The Amerind Foundation, Inc., Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, and the National Science Foundation.

276. Shirley Gorenstein

Columbia University
With: Helen Pollard

The Tarascan Aztec Border.

This project is part of a larger one whose purpose is to study the multiformity of military-political systems among complex societies. A theoretical framework is used which permits the examination of the process of change in the values and interrelationships of traits previously considered index markers for "civilization." The Tarascan kingdom in Postclassic Mesoamerica maintained its political independence despite Aztec attempts to seize its territory. The Tarascan success is an

indication of a military-political system different from other complex societies in Mesoamerica which failed. Archaeological reconnaissance in 1971 revealed five sites (Acámbaro, Taximora, Ziricicuaro, Zitácuaro, and Tuzantla) which had been mentioned in the historical sources as fortified border sites. Excavations will begin in Acámbaro in 1972. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

277. Carlos J. Gradín
Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (Argentina)
Con: Carlos A. Aschero
El arte rupestre en la Patagonia (Argentina).

Relevamiento documental y análisis estilístico de pinturas y grabados prehistóricos, su vinculación con las distintas industrias líticas de la región. Excavaciones a fin de determinar posibles asociaciones. Véase también LARR VI:3 (485). FAT, 1974. /CONICET.

278. Robert E. Greengo
University of Washington
With: others
Prehistory of Northeastern Guerrero.

A study of northeastern Guerrero as a culturo-ecosystem through time. An initial phase of the research reported in LARR IV:3 (1010) and described in III:4 (1211) involves reconnaissance for prehistoric sites and their relation to the variety of ecotopes which range over 1,000 meters in elevation. After chronological ordering has been established, site patterns with relation to ecotopes will be delineated and compared to other known regions in Mesoamerica. EDC, 1974.

279. Terrence Grieder

University of Texas
With: John W. Smith
Archaeological Study of Pashash, Provincia de Pallasca, Ancash, Peru. Excavations of 1969 and 1971 have produced style sequences for ceramics from Chavin through White-on-Red to Recuay, for which several phases are being defined. Architecture and stone sculpture are also under study for sequential phases. An important temple offering of ceramic effigies, stone vessels and copper items was discovered in 1971. A third season of work is projected for 1973. Additional details in LARR VI:2 (180) and V:2 (487).

280. Jorge Gussinyer
I.N.A.H. (Mexico)
Con: Pablo Mayer Guala, Rubén Maldonado Cárdenas, Raúl Martín, Arana Alvarez y Jesús Mora Echeverría
Arqueología de salvamento en el vaso de la presa de "La Angostura." Dentro de la zona que se inundará al construirse la presa de "La Angostura," se localizaron 167 sitios arqueológicos, que abarcan todos los horizontes culturales de Mesoamérica. Para evitar su total destrucción, se está llevando a cabo una ardua labor de salvamento, lo cual ha dado desde el principio magníficos resultados, por las piezas encontradas y sobre todo por los datos obtenidos. Iniciada, 1970. FAT, 1973. /Comision Federal de Electricidad.

281. Richard S. MacNeish
R. S. Peabody Foundation
With: 40 interdisciplinary scientists
Origins of Agriculture and Civilization in Highland Peru.
Researchers have surveyed the Ayacucho-Huanta Basin in Highland Peru and found about 500 sites, excavated 12, and

have a cultural sequence running from 21,000 B.C. to the Inca, with agriculture beginning somewhere around 6,000 B.C. and animal domestication being slightly earlier. See also the study listed in LARR VI:1 (179).

282. Joaquín Matilló Vila
Instituto Nicaragüense de Antropología y Arqueología

Las estatuas precolombinas de Chontales.

Estudio de las famosas estatuas de piedra halladas en el departamento de Chontales, Nicaragua, sus posibles orígenes, autores y significación en el panorama arqueológico continental. Iniciado, 1968. FAT, 1973.

283. Lorena Mirambell
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico)

Con: José L. Lorenzo, Lauro Gonzalez Q., Ticol Alvarez, Susan Limbrey, Antonio Flores y Cristina Niederberger

Cuencas Lacustres — "Tlapacoya Edo. de Mexico" Mexico.

Desde 1965 se han venido efectuando por el Departamento de Prehistoria, I.N.A.H., excavaciones en el sitio de Tlapacoya a orillas del ex-Lago de Chalco. Los sitios excavados son principalmente una serie de bancos compuestos de diversos materiales así como cuevas y sitios abiertos. De los materiales obtenidos, los más importantes son aproximadamente unos 2,500 objetos, entre lascas y navajas manufacturados en la roca local (andesita) en horizontes fechados por C-14 en alrededor de 22,000 A. P. Junto con estos se han obtenido abundantes restos de fauna pleistocénica, de restos vegetales, los que están siendo estudiados en los laboratorios del propio Departamento

estudios que junto con los del polen, de suelos y sedimentos geológicos nos daran como resultado el conocimiento de la Cuenca de México en los últimos 30,000 años y de la presencia del hombre desde hace 22,000. También se tienen importantes materiales de horizontes cerámicos, por lo que se puede decir que hay una secuencia cultural bastante precisa para esta zona. FAT, 1973. /Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

284. Thomas P. Myers
Indiana University Museum
Archaeology in Northern Huila (Colombia).

Continued survey near Santa Ana in northern Huila has revealed a total of 33 sites including a large, dry rockshelter. Excavation of this site will be the principle objective of the 1972 field season. Most open sites are rather small and appear to have been occupied for a relatively short period of time. This project is a continuation of the archaeological reconnaissance study described in LARR VI:2 (260). A preliminary report is scheduled to be published in *Revista Colombiana de Antropología*, May 1972. /Latin American Studies Program, Indiana University.

285. Victor A. Núñez Regueiro
Universidad Nacional de Rosario (Argentina)

Con: María Susana Deambrosia y Beatriz N. R. de Lorenzi

Secuencias culturales y adaptación al medio en las ubáreas arqueológicas del nordeste argentino.

Establecer las secuencias cronológicas del nordeste de la Argentina (Conocido comunmente como "área litoral"), y analizar en qué medida los factores ecol-

ógicos afectaron la adaptación cultural en las distintas subáreas ecológico-culturales, en los distintos momentos de desarrollo de las formaciones socio-culturales, en los distintos momentos de desarrollo de las formaciones socio-culturales prehispánicas. Iniciado, 1971. /Universidad Nacional de Rosario y Smithsonian Institution.

286. David M. Pendergast
Royal Ontario Museum (Canada)
Reporting of Excavations at Actun Polbilche, British Honduras (Belize).

Excavation of a small but important case site, Actun Polbilche, in central British Honduras. Reporting of the results of the project will continue through 1972. /Canada Council.

287. ———
With: H. S. Loten and Herman Hellmuth, Trent University
Analysis and Reporting of Altun Ha Excavations.

Excavations at Altun Ha were completed in 1970; see LARR III:3 (984) for description. Analysis of ceramics began in 1971. This was followed by initiation of intensive effort in laboratory work and writing preparatory to publication of the final excavation reports. Additional specialized studies are being carried out. EDC, 1974. /Royal Ontario Museum, Wenner-Gren, University of Utah Research Fund, Riveredge Foundation, and Canada Council.

288. Pedro I. Porras Garcés
Universidad Católica de Quito (Ecuador)
Con: Alumnos
Un sitio del formativo temprano en

la isla de La Puná, Golfo de Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Un estudio de un conchero anular de enormes proporciones, en algo similar al de Puerto Hormiga en Colombia, en la Isla La Puná. La cerámica si bien tiene el tipo de familia del sitio Valdivia estudiado por Evans-Meggors y Estrada en la Península de Santa Elena, difiere notablemente en más de una decoración y forma. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Luis Piana Bruno-Gerente de OLEICA S.A.

289. Robert J. Sharer
University of Pennsylvania
With: David W. Sedat
Preclassic Archaeological Investigations in the Northern Maya Highlands.

Archaeological research in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, aimed at discovering evidence of the initial occupation of the area by Preclassic peoples (ca. 1000–0 B.C.), and their origins and relationships to other areas in Mesoamerica. The first summer season was undertaken in 1971 and produced at the small site of Sakajut, near San Juan Chamelco, Alta Verapaz, the earliest known evidence of human occupation in the region (dating at ca. 900–600 B.C. and directly related to the initial occupation of the Maya lowlands). Planned future research includes further excavations at Sakajut, archaeological surveys in the region aimed at revealing ancient trade and migration routes, and excavations at other, recently-discovered, early sites. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Pitzer College.

290. Edwin M. Shook
Miami Museum of Science
With: Maxian P. Hatch
Monte Alto Project.

Latin American Research Review

The archaeological excavations in Monte Alto were completed in May 1970. Since that date, the analysis of the ceramics, artifacts, and sculpture has been accomplished in Guatemala. For description of project see LARR VI:1 (51). EDC, 1973.

291. Edward B. Sisson
R. S. Peabody Foundation

With: 5 interdisciplinary scientists
An Archaeological Investigation of the City State of Coxcatlan, Puebla, Mexico.

The goal of the proposed research is to increase the understanding of the evolution of state society. Project will employ an interdisciplinary method combining data from archaeology, ethnohistory, and social anthropology. The pre-Hispanic city state of Coxcatlan was selected for study because of previous archaeological, botanical, zoological, and geological studies in the Tehuacan Valley. This research should provide a well documented case study of the sequence and process of development of a state society, contribute to the understanding of the Post-classic development of highland Mexico and Mesoamerica, and contribute to the search for general laws and principles of regional socio-cultural adaptation and change. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974.

292. Myriam N. Tarragó
Museo Arqueológico de Cachi, Salta (Argentina)

Con: Victor A. Núñez Regueiro, Monica De Lorenzi y Pío Pablo Díaz

Estudio de los ecosistemas prehistóricos del valle Calchaquí, Salta, Argentina.

Establecer las relaciones existentes entre el medio ambiente y las distintas forma-

ciones socio-culturales que habitaron el valle Calchaquí en épocas anteriores al siglo XV, y especialmente la forma en que estas relaciones afectaron el uso de los suelos en relación a los patrones macro y microclimáticos y las fuentes de agua. Iniciado, 1972. /Museo Arqueológico da Cachi, Universidad Nacional de Rosario.

293. Gordon R. Willey
Harvard University

With: A. L. Smith, J. A. Graham, R. E. W. Adams, W. R. Bullard, and Frank Saul

Excavations at Altar de Sacrificios, Peten, Guatemala.

Investigation of a Maya site, dating from Middle Preclassic to Early Postclassic times, with particular emphasis upon the circumstances and conditions of its abandonment at ca. A.D. 900-950. Project first listed in LARR II:1 (141). Publication is planned in seven parts. Begun, 1958. EDC, 1973. /National Science Foundation and private funds. Two publications resulting from this study have already appeared: "The Ruins at Altar de Sacrificios, Department of Peten, Guatemala: An Introduction," by Willey and Smith, Papers of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Volume 62, No. 1, 1969; and "The Ceramics at Altar de Sacrificios," by Adams, Papers of the Peabody Museum, Volume 63, No. 1, 1971.

294. ———

With: A. L. Smith, J. A. Graham, Ian Graham, J. A. Sabloff, G. Tourtellot, and F. Saul

Excavations at Seibal, Peten, Guatemala.

Field work on project described in

LARR V:1 (144), IV:1 (140), and III:1 (122) was completed in 1968. Several monographs are at various stages of preparation. There will be a total of nine publications resulting from this study, all in the Peabody Museum series. EDC, 1976.

DEMOGRAPHY

295. Eduardo E. Arriago
University of California
Impact of Population Changes and Education Cost.
Relation and analysis of the demographic characteristics of three populations and the cost of education: United States (1850–1960), Sweden (1840–1965), and a Latin America population (1930–2000). Comparison among the countries and within each population under certain hypotheses are made. Future project considers future possibilities for Latin America. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. To be published in *Demography*, 1972. /National Institute of Health and the Ford Foundation.

296. ———
Internal Migration and Urbanization in Latin America.
This study will be conducted on Mexico, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela for a period of time which will depend on the historical data for each country. The purpose is to establish the internal migration movement in these Latin American countries and to analyze its consequences in relation to other demographic characteristics of these countries, as well as city growth and population policy. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. To be published by the Institute of International Studies, International Population and Urban

Research, University of California, Berkeley, 1973. /Ford Foundation.

297. Raúl Benítez Zenteno
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, (Mexico)
Con: Guadalupe Espinosa, Lidia Jaet, Enrique Brito, René Jiménez, Brígida García, Catalina Gougain, Julieta Quilodrán y Carlos Weltti

Encuesta de Fecundidad Rural.
Estimar niveles y tendencias de la fecundidad rural, según características demográficas, económicas, sociales y culturales; recoger y analizar opiniones y actitudes relativas a la formación y desarrollo de la familia y a los medios de limitación de la familia. A nivel regional persigue poder establecer algunas de las relaciones básicas entre los problemas de población y desarrollo. Se considera la encuesta como estratégica en cuanto que los futuros cambios de la población se deberán fundamentalmente a los cambios que se operan en la fecundidad. Por otra parte, la encuesta fue diseñada a niveles de comparación interlatinoamericanos, ya que forma parte del programa de encuestas comparativas de fecundidad coordinadas por el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. Se terminó la etapa de codificación y se están elaborando las tabulaciones. Iniciada, 1968. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

298. ———
Con: Cecilia Andrea Rabel y Silvia Galicia Morales

San Luis de la Paz: Población y Economía (1645–1810).
La población del México colonial ha sido poco estudiada, por lo que se plantean los siguientes objetivos en ésta investigación: 1) analizar el comportamiento de una Paroquia (San Luis de la Paz) de

una forma continua, de 1645–1810, a través de los registros parroquiales donde se asientan los bautismos, matrimonios y entierros; 2) relacionar los procesos seguidos por la población con la producción agrícola y ganadera y con los movimientos de los precios de estos productos; 3) desarrollar una metodología adecuada a las características de las fuentes coloniales, especialmente de los libros parroquiales; 4) relacionar las tendencias generales de la población de la Parroquia estudiada con las reflejadas en otros estudios microdemográficos de la zona central de México y tratar de elaborar un modelo de alcance más general. Iniciado, 1969. /UNAM.

299. ———

Con: Irene Vázquez Valle

Los Habitantes de la Ciudad de México. Un Estudio de la Sociedad Novohispana en el Siglo XVIII.

La investigación que se realiza pretende estudiar y medir muchos aspectos que presentaba la ciudad de México a mediados del siglo XVIII. Entre ellos están los siguientes: a) urbanísticos, 2) demográficos y 3) socio-económicos. Entre estos últimos se contarían los siguientes: el papel que ha cumplido la ciudad de México en el proceso de mestizaje, en la formación de mano de obra calificada, en la absorción de población rural, etc. El estudio también pretende objetivos de tipo teórico tales como la formulación de una teoría de la urbanización a partir de una cultura de conquista; es decir, el intento de caracterización de la ciudad de México, lo que implica elaborar un modelo de ciudad colonial. Traslado de los datos que contienen las cédulas básicas con toda la información censal a hojas intermedias de codificación y redacción.

Iniciada, 1968. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

300. Kingsley Davis

University of California, Berkeley

With: Thomas Espenshade and Eduardo E. Arriaga

Population Policy.

Project analyzes different population aspects—demographic, economic, and social—which should be considered for formulating population policies. The results will be applied to several countries, including Latin America. This focus would be to establish future demographic behavior of the area as a consequence of the recent cultural, social, and economic change. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation and National Institute of Health.

301. William L. Flinn

University of Wisconsin

A Study of Demographic Characteristics and Earning Capacity of Migrants in Latin America.

A study of the relationship between structural characteristics of the community of origin and the number and type of out-migrants. Research done in 1962 will be compared to data gathered in 1971 from the same sources to determine differential fertility rates and earning capacity before and after migration as well as between migrants and non-migrants. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

302. Alfredo E. Lattes

Instituto Torcuato di Tella (Argentina)

Con: Maria S. Müller

Dinámica de la población de Argentina entre 1947 y 1970.

Este estudio trata de los factores del crecimiento, redistribución espacial y algunos cambios en la composición de la población de Argentina desde 1947

hasta 1970. Se trata de desarrollar un análisis global de la dinámica de la población en relación a las perspectivas demográficas y sobre aspectos relevantes al desarrollo económico y social. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1974. /Instituto Torcuato di Tella y Population Council.

303. Maria Luiza Marc-ílio
Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Assis (Brasil)

Demografia e Sociedade de Região Sul do Brasil (séculos XVIII ao XX).

Reconstituição e análise da estrutura e tendências demográficas da região dos atuais estados de São Paulo e Paraná a partir da segunda metade do século XVIII e até nossos dias, fundamentadas nos censos nominativos coloniais e nos recenseamentos do Império e da República. Aplicação da metodologia e das técnicas atuais da Demografia Histórica e interpretação demográfica e social dos resultados obtidos quanto às características fundamentais da população e aspectos inter-relacionados tais como: composição, tamanho e tendências da família, força de trabalho, migrações internas e externas e mudanças estruturais da população. Iniciado, 1968. DAC, 1973. /Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo, Fundação C. Gulbenkian e Fundação Ford.

304. Parker G. Marden
Cornell University
With: Charles N. Teller and Kaaren Johnson

Health and Health Care in Honduras.

A coordinated series of studies on health, health manpower, and health care in Honduras. Studies completed to date include sample surveys of midwives,

nurses, and physicians. Each includes consideration of their attitudes towards fertility control, the organization of medical care in Honduras, and related topics. A fourth related study involves the problem of entrance into the health systems by migrants to San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Begun, 1967. /Population Council and Cornell University.

305. ———
Population Policy in British Honduras.

An examination of the full range of population policies, recognized and latent, operative in the development of British Honduras. The study consists of a series of case studies including consideration of the Mennonite migration to British Honduras, proposed immigration of a Jamaican labor force to accelerate agricultural development, relocation of the capitol from Belize to Belmopan, and related policy topics. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Cornell University.

306. Maria S. Muller
Instituto Torcuato di Tella (Argentina)
Formación de hogares en la Argentina 1947–1960.

El objetivo de este proyecto es conocer la dinámica del proceso de formación de hogares, algunas de sus características tales como: edad, sexo, estado civil, relación familiar de sus miembros, etc. para el período 1947–1960. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1974. /Instituto Torcuato di Tella y Population Council.

307. Zuma Recchini de Lattes
Instituto Torcuato di Tella (Argentina)
La población económicamente activa en Argentina, 1869–1970.

Este estudio trata de los factores y proceso de crecimiento de la población ac-

tiva de la Argentina, así como de los cambios en su estructura, dentro del marco de referencia del crecimiento de la población, el desarrollo económico y el cambio social durante el período 1869–1970. Incluirá mediciones de la mano de obra y características demográficas tales como edad, sexo y origen y su distribución por ramas de actividad, ocupación y status ocupacional. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. /Instituto Torcuato di Tella y Population Council.

308. ———

Con: Maria S. Müller

Urbanización y crecimiento urbano en Argentina, 1968–1960.

Descripción del proceso de urbanización a través de los censos nacionales de población y estimación de los componentes del crecimiento urbano. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Instituto Torcuato Di Tella y Population Council.

309. Claudio Stern

El Colegio de México

Con: Humberto Muñoz y Orlandina de Oliveira

Migración interna, estructura ocupacional y movilidad social.

Encuesta colectiva (tipo censal) a una muestra representativa de los habitantes de 2,500 viviendas del Area Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México y encuesta individual más amplia a submuestras de 1,100 hombres y 900 mujeres. Se investigan la situación frente al mercado de trabajo, el proceso migratorio y de migraciones de retorno, valores urbanos, proceso de estratificación, actitudes frente al cambio de ocupación y empleo y frente a la estructura socio-política así como nivel de vida y participación social. Incluye una historia vital. Se ha

terminado el trabajo de campo y se está codificando el material. Iniciada, 1968. FAT, 1973. /El Colegio de México y el Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM.

ECONOMICS

ANTILLES

310. David Barkin

Lehman College, CUNY

The Redistribution of Consumption in Socialist Cuba.

A discussion of the problem of evaluating development in the context of structural change. A reevaluation of the concept of economic growth and a consideration of the relationship between redistribution and a long-run growth and human welfare. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. A preliminary study was published in *Cuadernos de la Realidad Nacional*, no. 12, March 1972. /Yale University Antilles Research Program.

311. Ved P. Duggal

Inter-American University, Puerto Rico

A Critical Analysis of the Industrialization of Puerto Rico.

Research tries to see how Puerto Rico has developed, as an economy dependent on the U.S. economy. Project studies the political motives behind this development and its quality. Study also examines the problem of unemployment, which was to be solved by the industrialization. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /CISCLA, Inter-American University, San Germán.

312. Carmelo Mesa-Lago

University of Pittsburgh

Changes in Cuban Economic Policy Since 1970.

Cuban economic policy went through four different stages in 1959–1970: 1)

mixed economy but with increasing nationalization (1959–1960); 2) attempt to implement highly centralized planning in a socialized economy (1961–1963); 3) discussion of two socialist organizational models respectively based on economic and “moral” incentives (1963–1965); and 4) adoption of the moral incentives model. The stages have been studied in a related work, *Revolutionary Change in Cuba*, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1971. Since mid-1970 a new change in policy is taking place, reducing moral incentives and returning to economic incentives. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

ECONOMICS NORTH AMERICA

313. Fuat and Suphan Andic
University of Puerto Rico

Implications of Economic Integration on the Public Sector Economics of Barbados.

Study of the public sector, revenues and expenditures, change in trade directions resulting from the formation of CARIFTA and their implications for public revenue and financing of development. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. /University of Puerto Rico.

314. David Barkin

Lehman College, CUNY

Con: Miguel Wionczek, CEMLA

Anatomía del desarrollo estabilizador.

Descripción de la estrategia económica de México y sus consecuencias para la estructura socio-económica. Énfasis en la relación entre el proceso de negociación política y toma de decisiones económicas. Iniciada, 1970. FAT, 1973. La investi-

gación será publicada por Harvard University Press y Siglo XXI en 1973.

315. ———

Con: Roberto Jarry, Chile

Educación ¿Una barrera al desarrollo?

Un estudio sobre el efecto de la educación sobre la estratificación social, una versión historico-estructural de la interrelación entre las estructuras socio-económicas y las educativas. Las hipótesis ponen en duda el efecto democratizante de la educación. Datos de México, Chile y los EE.UU. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. Varias etapas del trabajo ya están publicadas: *Revista del Centro de Estudios Educativos*, no. 3, 1971, *Tiers-Monde*, May 1972 y *Trimestre Económico*, no. 152, 1971.

316. ———

La modernización de la pobreza en México.

Una examinación de las causas y la dinámica del desarrollo mexicano que ha dejado a su margen la mayor parte de su población. Iniciada, 1970. /Social Science Research Council.

317. ———

Con: Regulo Cantu y Carlotta Botey

Las consecuencias sociales del desarrollo agrícola.

Presentación de algunos de los efectos colaterales del desarrollo agrícola en una zona próspera. Entre los aspectos incluidos son trabajadores migratorios, arrendamiento de terrenos ejidales, migración, y distribución del ingreso. Iniciada 1969. /El Colegio de México y CEPAL.

318. Pierre R. Crosson

Resources for the Future

Latin American Research Review

Impact of Agriculture Policy on Urbanization in Mexico.

Preliminary results show that the increasing concentration of population in urban areas in Mexico is primarily a result of rural-to-urban migration and that migration is very sensitive to economic factors. Government policy in Mexico has significantly affected the economic returns to factors employed in various regions of the country and as between rural and urban areas. Policy thus has affected both the urban-rural and the regional distribution of population. This study is an analysis of those effects. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. To be published by the Johns Hopkins Press. /Resources for the Future.

319. Ved P. Duggal

Inter-American University, Puerto Rico
Latin American Nationalism and
Proposal for Divestment of U.S.
Capital.

An analysis of the Hirschman proposal for divestment of the U.S. private direct investment in Latin America in order to meet the rising tide of nationalism. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

320. Jesús Ramones Saldaña

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
(Mexico)

Un análisis de la población del Estado de Nuevo León para 1960 y 1970.

El trabajo consiste en un análisis del comportamiento de la población en los últimos diez años, haciendo énfasis en las siguientes características: densidad, educación, vivienda y alimentación. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León.

321. Brian S. Rungeling
University of Mississippi

Mexican Alien Commuters—Legal Implications.

Research involves a thorough background analysis and study of the origin of the commuter alien. Emphasis is placed on: 1) the tracing of the development and modification of the immigration and naturalization law; 2) an analysis of the legal issues involved; and 3) summarization of current legislation and its implications. Begun, 1969. A related study, "Impact of Mexican Alien Commuters on the Economy and Apparel Industry of El Paso, Texas," was published by the U.S. Department of Labor, PB184847.

322. John Sheahan

Williams College

Trade and Employment: Industrial Exports Compared to Import Substitution in Mexico.

This project is an examination of the effects of Mexican industrial exports, and domestic substitution for industrial imports, on the demand for labor. It compares the inputs of capital, imported supplies, and labor per thousand pesos worth of exports and of import substitutes. Research also compares the inputs of skilled and unskilled labor, and comparative wages, for exports and imports. It concludes that exports require less imported supplies and use more labor than equal values of import substitution. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /AID.

ECONOMICS

CENTRAL AMERICA

323. Warren J. Bilkey
University of Wisconsin

With: William H. Dodge

Transportation and Development:
Lessons from Costa Rica.

Researchers analyzed the effects of transportation on development in Costa Rica from the perspectives of six disciplines which revealed long-run developmental impacts of transportation. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation.

324. ———

Perceived Shortages of Unskilled Labor in Labor Surplus Areas: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

A study of unskilled labor shortages and the reasons for these shortages in the above mentioned countries. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation. Related research, *Industrial Stimulation*, was published by Heath, Lexington Books, 1970.

325. ———

Public Enterprise Performance.

Fifteen Dominican public enterprise industrial firms, whose accounts have been analyzed by ADELATEC, will be interviewed during the summer of 1972 to determine the reasons for their very different profitability performance. Focus will be on the background, preparation, and selection of their management. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation. See related study reported in LARR VI:2 (281).

326. Mario J. Del Fà
University of Wisconsin

The Use and Enforcement of Legal Considerations in the Transportation of Farm Products.

Study involves an exploration into the relationship between microlegal structure and socio-economic development.

It is based on a case study of the effects of Costa Rica's transport codes and rules on the marketing of selected agricultural products produced in the Santa Ana Valley. EDC, 1972.

327. Dirección de Estadística y Censo
Contraloría General (Panama)

Encuesta sobre condiciones de vida de las familias (Ciudades de Panamá y Colón).

Tiene como finalidad: 1) conocer las condiciones o modo de vivir de las familias; 2) determinar la clase, calidad y volumen de los artículos y servicios comprados por las familias a fin de obtener los coeficientes de ponderación para el cálculo de los "Índices de Precios al Consumidor"; 3) suministrar información para ayudar en el establecimiento de salarios mínimos y 4) estudiar los hábitos de compra de los consumidores. Iniciada, 1972. FAT, 1972.

328. ———

Segundo censo nacional de industria manufacturera, comercio, servicios y producción a distribución de electricidad.

Se cubrirá toda la República y se investigarán en su totalidad todos los establecimientos dedicados a la industria manufacturera y las empresas productoras de electricidad. En el comercio y los servicios se investigarán todos los establecimientos con cinco y más personas ocupadas. Los objetivos son los siguientes: conocer la estructura de dichas actividades y formar una fuente amplia y confiable de información a fin de obtener una base adecuada para los estudios sobre desarrollo económico del país. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1973. Se publican las cifras preliminares en no-

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viembre de 1972 y las cifras definitivas en agosto de 1973.

329. Rawle Farley
State University of New York, Brockport

Economic Integration and Caribbean Commonwealth Development. A study of the actual and likely contribution of CARIFTA to changes in the economic status of the Caribbean. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /State University of New York Research Awards Foundation.

330. Alfred J. Hagan
Arizona State University
A New Private Financial Institution in Central America: The Guatemalan Case.

Study will analyze private enterprise financial corporations in Central America as a new source of long term capital and managerial consulting. Emphasis will be on the Guatemalan institution. This institution will be investigated as to organization, practice, and personnel with a view toward analyzing the role of this new institution as opposed to the established private banking and government lending institutions in industrial development in Guatemala. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Arizona State University.

331. ———
The Role of the Cooperative Movement in the Development of the Highland Economy of Guatemala. Study will analyze the recent development of cooperatives as a means for improving the efficiency of what was largely private cottage industry prior to the recent political acceptance of cooperatives in Guatemala. Leaders of the early and current cooperative movement will be interviewed. A survey of presently oper-

ating cooperatives, such defunct cooperatives as can be located, and newly proposed cooperatives will be conducted. Survey will attempt to establish the causes for the slow early progress of the cooperative movement, the later expansion of the movement, and the relative success of the cooperatives in expanding business opportunities in the highland areas of Guatemala, improving efficiency in those affected industries, and any resultant increase in income in the affected geographic areas. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1973. /Arizona State University.

332. Jose Nicolás Marín
I.N.C.A.E. (Nicaragua)
Industrial Finance in Nicaragua.

333. Gloria Shatto
University of Houston
An Economic Study of San Blas Indians of Panama.

Two articles have resulted from this study: "Economic Handicap of San Blas Indians of Panama," *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 37, March–April, 1971; and "San Blas Indian Sociedad," *Journal of Developing Areas*, April 1972. Begun, 1968. /OAS and the University of Houston.

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SOUTH AMERICA

334. Dale W. Adams
The Ohio State University
The Economics of Agricultural Credit Use in Brazil.
The main focus of this research is the current credit policy in rural Brazil. Special attention will be paid to the interest rate question and problems of getting credit to small farmers. Begun, 1970.

EDC, 1974. /Agency for International Development.

335. Antonio Aguirre
Universidad Andrés Bello (Venezuela)
Sistema Financiero y Movilización
del Ahorro Personal en Venezuela.
Se trata de ver si las instituciones financieras han contribuido en alterar la cartera familiar a una composición más conducente para el desarrollo económico de Venezuela. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /U.C.A.B. y Fundación Ford.

336. Robert J. Alexander
Rutgers University
Juscelino Kubitschek and the Development of Brazil.
This study looks at Juscelino Kubitschek's role in the general development of Brazil. It lays particular stress on his stimulation of industrial development, particularly the growth of heavy industry and the completion in his presidential period of the process of import substitution. Project also underscores the democratic nature of his administration and the impetus which it gave to cultural development and to a change in general Brazilian psychology from one of pessimism to one of optimism. Research deals in the beginning with his early career before becoming president and at the end with his activities since leaving the presidency. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

337. Robert Loring Allen
University of Missouri, St. Louis
Economic History of Venezuela.
Current research deals with the economic history and development of Venezuela from 1899–1958. Project covers the main sections of the economy with concentration on agriculture, petroleum, banking, foreign and domestic commerce, and

government policy. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974. /University of Missouri.

338. Werner Baer
Vanderbilt University
With: José Almeida
The Transfer of Technology to Brazil and Labor Absorption.
A study of the process of the transfer of technology to Brazil over the last 20 years—factors affecting the choice of technique and the impact on employment creation. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /Ford Foundation and Brazilian Research Institute. IPEA,

339. Albert Berry
Yale University
Agricultural Development of Colombia.
Project continues without change. See LARR VI:1 (55).

340. Edmundo Borel Chieyssal
Universidad de Chile
Con: María T. Hein, Luisa Montenegro, Alicia Sandoval, Gino Serra, Alexis Ramírez y Héctor Sepúlveda
Diagnóstico Socio-Económico e Institucional de la Región de Valparaíso y Aconcagua.
Presentar una evaluación analítica tanto de la situación socio-económica de aquellos sectores estratégicos para el desarrollo de la Región, es decir, agricultura, industria, minería, transporte, educación, salud y vivienda, como de la capacidad administrativa de las instituciones públicas para la ejecución de los programas de desarrollo regional. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad de Chile, Sede Valparaíso.

341. Marion R. Brown
University of Wisconsin

Institutional and Structural Change
on Large Farms in Chile.

A before/after study of agrarian reform and modernization during the past six years. The study compares data taken in 1965 from 100 large haciendas in Chile's irrigated central valley to data collected recently on those same lands in order to determine changes in tenure, technology, capital accumulation, production and social structures. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

342. Melvin Burke
University of Maine

The Triangular Plan of Bolivia.

A comprehensive economic investigation and analysis of the Triangular Plan. Under this plan the governments of the United States and West Germany, the Agency for International Development, and the Bank for Inter American Development loaned COMIBOL, Bolivia's national mining corporation, approximately \$60 million in technical and financial assistance over an eight-year period ending in 1969. Begun, 1959. EDC, 1972.

343. Roberto Cortés Conde
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella (Argentina)
Con: Nancy López de Nisnovich

El sector agrario en el desarrollo económico de la Argentina, 1880–1914.

En esta investigación sobre las condiciones económicas y sociales en que se desarrolló la agricultura, se ha terminado ya un estudio detallado del mercado de tierras entre 1880 y 1914, que incluye la elaboración y el análisis de series de precios de la tierra rural, que por primera vez se hace en términos reales, en su relación con otras variables. En la etapa actual se están terminando los estudios

correspondientes al mercado de productos, al mercado de mano de obra y a la distribución del ingreso agrícola. Véase también LARR VI:3 (541).

344. Carlos F. Díaz-Alejandro
Yale University
Foreign Trade Policies in Colombia, 1950–70.

Historical analysis of foreign trade policies and stabilization plans and their impact on growth and distribution. Begun, 1971. /NBER, Yale Economic Growth Center.

345. Miguel Díaz Contini
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo (Argentina)
Con: Elba Irustia

Marketing y Estrategias de Promoción aplicadas a los productos del sector agro-industrial frutícola.

El proyecto, tiende por una parte examinar los problemas que comienzan en y luego de evaluar y completar la investigación en los mercados exteriores, procurará recomendar la aplicación de nuevas técnicas a la promoción de exportaciones. La investigación se desarrolla dentro de un marco de referencia de localización de un producto en el país y en el exterior y tiende a evaluar tanto variables cuantitativas—cuyo resultados se expresan numéricamente—y estudios cualitativos—cuyo análisis procurará señalar las pautas psicosociológicas del comportamiento del consumidor. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina.

346. Rawle Farley
State University of New York, Brockport
The Economics of Latin America:

Development Problems in Perspective.
Comprehensive study of the economic status and structure of Latin America described in LARR V:1 (255) will be published by Harper and Row.

347. ———

The Slave Economy: A Study of Change and Survival Before and After Emancipation in Guyana, 1781–1852.

A study of the consequences of the limitation of labor supply on the economic and social development of Guyana before and after emancipation. First listed in LARR V:1 (256). EDC, 1972.

348. Anibal Fernandez

Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration (Venezuela)

Productivity and Technical Progress of the Venezuelan Petroleum Industry.

Study will be concerned with: 1) the growth of productivity of the Venezuelan petroleum industry; 2) the impact of this growth upon wages, prices, and employment; 3) the distribution of the gains in productivity among the factors of production; and 4) the finding of a measure of technical progress in this particular industry. An attempt will be made to analyze and measure the technical progress of the Venezuelan petroleum industry and the relationships between technical progress and movements in productivity, with special reference to prices and costs. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972.

349. ———

With: students

Unemployment in Venezuela.

A study of the unemployment problem

in Latin America with special reference to Venezuela. An investigation of the ways and means to help alleviate the problem of unemployment in Venezuela. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972.

350. James W. Foley

University of Miami

Foreign Investment as a Necessary Condition for Growth: The Argentine Case.

A study of foreign investment which by 1950 had become a necessary condition for growth of the Argentine economy. Project will focus on causes and resulting balance of payment problems and the decline in the level of foreign exchange. Begun, 1967.

351. ———

With: Jan Peter Wogart

Inflationary Factors Inherent in Stabilization Programs: The Argentine and Brazilian Cases.

The paper analyzes the inflation-creating forces of the Argentine and Brazilian stabilization efforts of 1959 and 1964–66, respectively. It will be shown that certain tools and effects of stabilization—currency devaluation, higher taxes and interest rates, increased prices on government services, upward adjustments of price ceilings, and increased capital inflows—created inflationary pressures through three main channels: 1) the inflow of foreign exchange and its impact on the economy; 2) the correction of previous distortions caused by price controls in the consumer sector; 3) cost-push elements in the form of higher taxes, interest rates, utility charges and import prices. Roughly two-thirds of the actual price increase (in 1959 for Argentina and 1964–66 for Brazil) is ex-

plained by the above factors. Begun 1970.

352. José María Franco
Universidad Católica Andrés Bello
(Venezuela)
Con: Alejandro Grajal, Mireya de Pietri
y Pedro Pablo Yáñez

Evolución y prospectiva del municipio venezolano.

Se trata de conocer y evaluar la situación actual (legal, económica y social) del municipio venezolano; determinar la distribución y uso de los recursos financieros; estimar la cantidad y calidad de los servicios con que cuentan los municipios y sus necesidades en cuanto a organización administrativa, ordenamiento jurídico, recursos financieros y atención de servicios públicos y comunitarios, estudiando las relaciones de participación, y diseñando un modelo normativo del futuro municipal deseable y posible, se establecerá la implementación necesaria de la situación actual, fijando medios y vías al efecto. Para ello se ha encuestado una muestra estadística de 36 de los 171 municipios existentes. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas de Venezuela y Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.

353. Hernán García Vidal
Universidad de Chile
Estadística Aplicada a la Investigación.
Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /INSORA.

354. Douglas Hume Graham
Vanderbilt University
With: Sergio Buarque de Hollanda Filho
Internal Migration, Urban Growth
and Regional Economic Develop-

ment in Brazil: Measurement and Interpretation of the Historical Records 1872-1970.

Project will estimate interstate migration from 1872 to 1970 and will study the role of migration in urban growth from 1920 to the present through census survival techniques. Finally, the role of migration in the regional growth trends from 1940 to 1970 will be established first in terms of its probable impact in the divergent or convergent regional growth patterns and, secondly, in terms of its role in the changing patterns of intersectoral income per worker and sectoral under-employment in recent decades. Begun, 1969. To be published by the University of São Paulo.

355. Mostafa F. Hassan
Illinois State University
Economic Growth and Employment Problems in Venezuela.
Project described in LARR V:2 (362), IV:2 (463), and III:1 (177). To be published by the Central Bank of Venezuela.

356. A. Eugene Havens
University of Wisconsin
Income, Employment and Occupational Structure in the Small Farm Sector of Colombia.

A panel design of three agricultural communities in Colombia which represent different structural characteristics in terms of concentration of productive resources and their ties to national or international markets. The study compares data gathered in 1962 and 1970 and attempts to project future employment, income, and migration patterns. Seven major variables are considered: land concentration, public investment levels, loan availability, income, employment,

migration rates, and occupational structure. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

357. Shane Hunt

Princeton University

With: Pablo Macera, University of San Marcos

Bibliography of Peruvian Economic History, 1830–1930.

EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:1 (62).

358. Nathaniel H. Leff

Columbia University

Economic Retardation in Nineteenth-Century Brazil.

Project is in draft stage.

359. ———

Economic Policy and Development in Latin America.

360. Richard D. Mallon

Harvard University

With: Juan Sourrouille

Policy Making in a Conflict Society: The Argentine Case.

Analysis of the problem of the Argentine economic policy during the period 1948–70 continues as described in LARR VI:1 (63) and IV:1 (144). EDC, 1972. A related work, "Exchange Policy—Argentina," appeared in *Development Policy—Theory and Practice*, Gustav F. Papanek (ed.), Harvard University Press, 1968.

361. Jay R. Mandle

Temple University

Population and Economic Change in Guyana, 1838–1960.

An attempt to trace the course of economic history in Guyana in order to explain why Guyana at present is considered an under-developed country. Particular attention is paid to the course of the country's demographic history and

the role it played in its economic development. /University of the West Indies and Temple University.

362. Francis G. Masson

Organization of American States

Industrial Development in Northern and Northeast Brazil.

Previous efforts to intensify the modernization of Northeast Brazil and to develop the industrial potential of the Amazon valley have altered the nature of business enterprise in these regions. What is now being attempted by the Federal Government is to improve the efficiency of the new industrial structure of these regions and to expand the national economic frontier in such a way as to improve the overall utilization of Brazil's land, labor, and capital. Greater attention is also being given to factors influencing access to the factors of production and to the distribution of income. This project attempts to deepen our understanding of the complex relationships among these variables, applying new methods of problem-solving. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /OAS.

363. Samuel A. Morley

University of Wisconsin

Import Substitution as a Byproduct of Economic Growth.

This project has been shelved in the form described in LARR VI:2 (292). A related study, "The Effect of Changes in the Distribution of Income on Labor, Foreign Investment and Growth in Brazil," Rice University's Program of Development Studies, Paper, \$15, was presented at a conference on Brazil at Yale University in the spring of 1970 and is to be published by Yale late in 1972.

364. ———

Patterns of Economic Growth in Brazil—Rewriting the Past and Forecasts of the Future.

Using a linear input output planning model, the project will try to reproduce the sectoral patterns of growth in Brazil during the 1950's under actual patterns of import substitution. Research shows that the poor labor absorption and the high rate of growth of foreign investment were the result of the particular growth strategy employed, rather than any inherent labor saving bias in Brazilian technology. Alternative growth paths are simulated under different choices of leading sector. They suggest that there are many alternative ways to cope with the supposed stagnation which has been forecast as the inevitable aftermath of the year of rapid import substitution. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Program of Development Studies of Rice University.

365. ———

With: Gordon Smith, Rice University
Foreign Investment in Brazil.

Study investigates the impact of foreign corporations on industrial development in Brazil. Research will focus particularly on the role foreign firms have played in the transfer of technology, labor absorption, and the distribution of factor income. Project concludes with an assessment of the contribution of foreign investment to Brazil's economic development in the postwar period, and a consideration of optimal governmental policy with respect to this important sector. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /National Science Foundation. A related study, "Import Substitution and Foreign Investment in Brazil," is to be published as an Oxford Economic Paper in 1972.

366. Walter L. Ness, Jr.

New York University

Financial Policy, Savings Rates, and Investment Productivity.

Research described in LARR VI:1 (66) has changed focus slightly to examine the effects of financial policy on the growth of the GDP in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile. EDC, 1972.

367. ———

With: Carlos da Silva Ramos

Corporation Finance under Inflation.

Project discusses the modifications which should be made in corporation finance theory when inflation expectations are introduced. Hypotheses are tested against summarized balance sheet and income statement data for 35 Brazilian non-financial corporations for the 1947–1970 period. Aggregate corporate finance data obtained for Argentine, Chilean, and Colombian firms will be examined to corroborate the Brazilian findings. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1973. /Ford Foundation and the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico.

368. ———

With: Nelson Noel

Going Public in Brazil: The Response of the Multinational Firm to the Open Capital Companies Scheme.

Brazil has implemented since 1966 a scheme of fiscal incentives to encourage firms to distribute more widely their ownership. The study analyzes the effect of the incentives and the response of multinational firms compared to that of privately-owned and government-owned Brazilian firms. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

369. William H. Nicholls
Vanderbilt University

Agriculture and Brazilian Economic Development.

Work on project described in LARR VI:2 (226) and V:2 (547) continues. The most recent publications resulting from this research are: "The Agricultural Frontier in Modern Brazilian History: The State of Paraná, 1920-65" in Merrill Rippey (ed.), *Cultural Change in Brazil*; "The Brazilian Food Supply: Problems and Prospects," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Volume 19 (1971); and "Agriculture and Economic Development of Brazil" in John Saunders (ed.), *Modern Brazil: New Patterns and Development*, University of Florida Press, 1971. Additional articles are forthcoming.

370. ———

With: Ruy Miller Paiva, Brazilian Ministry of Planning

Structure and Productivity of Brazilian Agriculture.

Six book-length reports on Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Paraná, and São Paulo, are now available in English at the Latin American Center, Vanderbilt University. The final report in this series, on Rio Grande do Sul, will be available in 1973. Researchers will resurvey all seven areas in 1973 before preparing a concluding overall volume, *Structure and Productivity of Brazilian Agriculture, 1963-73*, scheduled for publication in 1975. See LARR V:2 (546), IV:2 (621), and II:2 (680) for additional details of the project.

371. Julio H. G. Olivera
Universidad de Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Gradualismo, ineficacia e inestabilidad cíclica.

Se analizan los efectos de una baja velocidad planeada de un instrumento de política económica, cuando éste posee un nivel crítico más allá del cual se halla sujeto, a fuerzas retardatrices nacidas del medio ambiente. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad de Buenos Aires.

372. Luis Oyarce
Universidad de Chile

Fuerza de trabajo en algunos sectores económicos.

El estudio consiste en un análisis de ciertos aspectos relativos a la fuerza de trabajo, tales como: estructura ocupacional, remuneraciones, niveles de calificación y capacitación, en los sectores de la construcción y ciertos tipos de industrias. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. /Universidad de Chile.

373. Juan Pablo Pérez Castillo
Universidad Central (Venezuela)

Con: Jose Belda, Jose Carantoña, Lourdes Yero, Jesus Torrealba y Luis Leal

Estilos de Desarrollo: Análisis de Políticas a Largo Plazo.

Para el caso de Venezuela, se estudian comparativamente dos políticas de desarrollo (con un contenido económico social, cultural y político). Se fijaron dos estilos (CONS y CREA) para estudiar sus resultados hacia el año 2000. El estudio se hace con una familia de modelos matemáticos de experimentación numérica: demográfico, educativo, y económico-social.

374. ———

Evaluación y Análisis Planes y Políticas de Desarrollo con Ayuda de Modelos de Experimentación Nu-

mérica para la Economía Venezolana.

En cierta forma este trabajo es una extensión y profundización del proyecto, "Estilos de Desarrollo." Mientras el otro trata del futuro, éste trata del pasado y presente de forma que se fundamentan las hipótesis sobre el futuro. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1974. /Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas.

375. Stephen C. Schmidt

University of Illinois

With: Rene Vandendries

Regional Integration: The Andean Common Market.

This study proposes to focus on two broad areas: evaluation of the consequences of liberalization of intra-group trade and the adoption of the common external tariff on the pattern of trade; and appraisal of the consistency of present institutional framework with the realization of potential opportunities for economic growth and increased trade. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. /Center for International Comparative Studies, University of Illinois.

376. Daniel M. Schydrowsky

Harvard University

With: Julio Berlinski

Strategies of Industrialization in Argentina.

A calculation of the total incentive effect of the fiscal system on sectoral allocation of investment in Argentina. Part of a larger study conducted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /IBRD.

377. Gordon W. Smith

Rice University

Middlemen and Growth: A Brazilian Case Study.

Study traces the evolution of the grain marketing system in the center-south of Brazil, 1930–1970. Particular attention is paid to the measurably improved efficiency in marketing arising from improved transportation and communication, credit, and competition. Previous listing appeared in LARR VI:2 (294). /Program of Development Studies.

378. ———

With: Samuel A. Morley

The Impact of the Multinational Firm on Brazilian Development.

Study will analyze: 1) the adaptation of technology by multinational firms in Brazil by industry and by nationality of firm; 2) the training of skilled labor by multinational firms in Brazil; 3) competitive behavior of multinational firms in Brazil; and 4) behavior of multinational firms. EDC, 1974. /National Science Foundation. A related study, "Import Substitution and Foreign Investment in Brazil," appeared in *Oxford Economic Papers*, March 1971.

379. Henry W. Spiegel

Catholic University

Brazil 1914–1945.

Research will appear as a section of *World Economic History* from 1850 to the present, H. Pohl (ed.), to be published by the University of Bonn, Germany. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974.

380. ———

Brazil: The Economy.

Research will revise the entry on "Brazil: The Economy" in *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974.

381. William C. Thiesenhusen
University of Wisconsin
Experimental Agrarian Reform in
Chile.

A follow-up on the four agrarian reform colonies previously studied (see *Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform*, Land Economics Monograph No. 1, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, 1966 and LARR 1:2 (730), II:2 (738), III:2 (723), V:2 (530), and VI:2 (228). Extensive interviews with many of the original colonists are used to determine what changes in income level and employment have occurred. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

382. William G. Tyler
University of Florida
With: David A. Denslow

Labor Absorption with Import Substituting Industrialization: An Examination of Elasticities of Substitution in the Brazilian Manufacturing Sector.

Study approaches the problem of labor absorption in the Brazilian industrial sector through the estimation of CES production functions for two-digit industries. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972.

383. ———

Fiscal Incentives for Manufactured Export Promotion: The Brazilian Case.

Study examines the functioning of Brazil's fiscal incentives for the export promotion of manufactured goods. Both a quantitative description of the incentives and an econometric analysis of their effects on Brazilian exports are undertaken. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. A related article, "Manufactured Export Promotion in a Semi-Industrialized

Economy: The Brazilian Case," is scheduled to appear in the *Journal of Development Studies* in 1972.

384. ———

Exchange Rate Adjustment in an Inflation-Prone Less Developed Country: A Case Study of the Recent Brazilian Experience.

Study examines the effects of the so-called mini-devaluation policy on the Brazilian economy with emphasis on the effects of export behavior and the capital account in the balance of payments. Begun, 1971. To be published in the *Revista Brasileira de Economia*. /Fulbright-Hayes Faculty Grant.

385. Alberto Valdés
Universidad Católica (Chile)

Con: Juan Ignacio Varas

Obtención de Dietas de Mínimo Costo para Programas de Nutrición Infantil.

Este estudio se refiere a la formulación y uso de un modelo de programación lineal sujeto a restricciones económicas, sociales y biológicas que permita obtener las combinaciones alimenticias de mínimo costo para niños desnutridos de edad preescolar en Chile. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1972. /Fundación Ford.

386. Victor Valdes S.
Universidad de Chile

Con: Alumnos y profesionales

Análisis de las causas del conflicto social.

Se diseña un modelo normativo para analizar las relaciones mútuas que existen entre 1) el poder político, 2) las normas jurídicas, 3) las organizaciones, 4) la actividad económica y 5) las relaciones industriales. El sistema es cerrado y sus variables multi-correlacionadas. Se

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trata de diseñar una metodología que permita identificar las diferentes componentes del conflicto social, que aparecen en los planos indicados, por descarte sistemático. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. La investigación va a ser publicada por INSORA.

387. Juan Ignacio Varas
Universidad Católica (Chile)
Revisión de la literatura sobre economía de la nutrición.

Este proyecto de investigación es parte de un programa de investigación recientemente iniciado por la Universidad Católica de Chile. Su objetivo fundamental es identificar el avance en el uso de herramientas económicas en el área de nutrición y definir aquellos aspectos más importantes en que debe concentrarse un programa de investigación y la información que estos requieren. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Fundación Ford.

388. Maurice Zeitlin
University of Wisconsin
With: L. A. Ewen and R. E. Ratcliff
Landlords and Capitalists.

An analysis of the relationships between landlords and capitalists, domestic and foreign, with focus on the institutional class linkages between them. Sample of 132 largest landowners, 323 officers and directors of the largest domestic and foreign corporations in Chile. See also project described in LARR IV:2 (732). EDC, 1973. To be published by Harper and Row. /Ford and Rabinowitz Foundations.

389. ———
With: Richard E. Ratcliff and Lynda Ann Ewen

Corporate Capital.
Analysis of the ownership and control of

the largest banks and corporations in Chile, with the emphasis on the relationship between the control structure and the class structure. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1972. To be published by Harper and Row in 1973. /Ford and Rabinowitz Foundations.

390. ———
With: Marion Brown and Karol O. Vezner
Peasant Politics.

Project continues as described in LARR IV:2 (733) with new EDC of 1973. /Ford Foundation, Land Tenure Center, Santiago, Chile, and CIDA, Santiago, Chile.

391. Clarence Zuvekas, Jr.
Economic Development and Economic Policy in Ecuador, 1950–1970.

The first part of this study will describe macroeconomic growth trends in the economy as a whole and specifically in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The second part will discuss the nature of economic policy-making in Ecuador and evaluate its effects on the rate and structure of the country's economic development from 1950 to 1970. A final chapter will review economic policy in the 1960's in the context of the Alliance for Progress. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1971. A related work, "The Ecuadorean Economy in the 1960's," appeared in *Business and Government Review*, IX, No. 5 (September–October, 1968).

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392. J. Ahmad
Sir George Williams University

Trade, Development and Economic Integration in Latin America.

A critical evaluation of customs union theory in its relevance to problems of growth in LAFTA and CACM. EDC, 1972. To be published by the Cambridge University Press. /McGill University.

393. Eric N. Baklanoff
University of Alabama

The Expropriation of U.S. Investments in Latin America: Studies of Economic Development and International Conflict.

Research attempts to evaluate nationalist and Marxist criticisms of U.S. investments in the light of theory, the available data, and the pre-revolutionary economic experience of Cuba and Chile and to focus on the domestic and international consequences of pre and post-revolutionary policy choices involving U.S. investments in Cuba and Chile. An introductory chapter analyzes the impact of nationalism on the changing pattern of U.S. investments in Latin America between 1929 and the present. Chapters 2 and 3 provide in-depth studies of Cuba and Chile. The final chapter will focus on U.S. official investment policy in the light of a multiplicity of United States objectives in Latin America. Particular attention is given to the U.S. policy response to uncompensated expropriation by Latin American regimes of U.S.-owned investments. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1973. /Fubright grant to Chile and University of Alabama. A related study, "United States Investments in the Export Economy: Cuba, 1929-1959," appeared in the *Annals of the Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies*, Volume 1, No. 1, March 1970.

394. Michel J. Chossudovsky
University of Ottawa (Canada)
Development through Societal Planning.

395. Alvin Cohen
Lehigh University
Capital Accumulation in Latin America and Trade Terms.

Work continues on the bibliography and notes of the study described in LARR VI:1 (56). EDC, 1973.

396. Matthew Edel
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Rural-Urban Balance in the Americas.

A study of the role of metropolitan centers in the control of economic activities, and the effects of this on: 1) size and function of cities; 2) rural-urban migration; 3) urban land values; 4) internal problems of rural and urban sectors, including land use and unemployment; 5) distribution of wealth and power. Empirical work will eventually include both North American and Latin American. Begun, 1971. A related study, *Food Supply and Inflation in Latin America*, was published by Praeger, 1969.

397. Robert G. Hawkins
New York University
With: Richard Farrar and Kenneth Bardach

Trends in the Concentration and Variability of Latin American Foreign Exchange Receipts.

Constructs a merchandise export commodity concentration index for 14 Latin American countries and measures the degree and significance of the trend in concentration over 1953-1969. See additional description in LARR VI:1 (61). EDC, 1972.

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398. John M. Hunter
Michigan State University
With: James W. Foley, University of Miami

Economic Problems of Latin America.

EDC, 1973.

399. Francis G. Masson
Organization of American States
Integrated Export-Import Industrial Processes Spanning the United States and Latin America.

A large and growing segment of the trade in manufactured products between the United States and Latin America is of a relatively new and radically different type than that previously observed. This trade, cutting across a broad range of commodities and involving most of the countries of Latin America, involves the export from the United States of components at various stages of elaboration to Latin American countries to be processed and then returned to the United States, either in the form of finished manufactured goods or in the form of intermediate products. This research evaluates the mutual benefits of this activity to the United States and to various areas of Latin America, indicates possible new areas for the development of these activities, and develops policy implications. Begun, 1971. /OAS.

400. Domingo F. Maza Zavala
Universidad Central (Venezuela)
Con: José Moreno Colmenares y Héctor Malavé Mata

Teoría y política del empleo.

El campo de investigación es el empleo, el desempleo, el sub-empleo y el no-empleo de la fuerza de trabajo tanto en países desarrollados como en los sub-

desarrollados, pero con especial énfasis en estos últimos. El objetivo es la determinación de los factores del empleo así como las políticas para fomentar el empleo. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1973. /Universidad Central de Venezuela.

401. Carmelo Mesa-Lago
University of Pittsburgh
Social Security and Income Inequalities in Latin America.

Field research completed on project described in LARR VI:1 (64), V:1 (214), and IV:1 (235). Gross computations will be finished by the end of summer 1972. EDC, 1973.

402. Clark W. Reynolds
Stanford University
With: others
Financial Intermediation, Public Policy, and Growth in Latin America: A Comparative Study of Selected Countries.

Comparative study will continue as described in detail in LARR V:3 (662) and updated in VI:3 (510). The countries now under study include Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Argentina. EDC, 1973. /Social Science Research Council and the OAS.

403. Kenneth J. Rothwell
University of New Hampshire
Uses of National Accounts in Latin America.

This survey examines the role played by existing accounts in contributing to economic policy formation. It focuses on some of the shortcomings in the systems of accounts and points to the gaps in the data. Project uses as a model for this examination the revised United Nations manual on national accounts. A review of current research being undertaken is

included. Suggestions are made for priorities in developing new statistics. The survey forms part of a series looking at the new uses of national and social accounts in different regions of the world. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972. To be published in *Development and Change*.

404. Paul Strassmann
Michigan State University
Housing Demand and Construction
Employment.
Continues. See LARR VI:2 (296).

405. Adolph F. Sturmthal
University of Illinois
With: Roberto Chavarry and others
Income Distribution and Capital
Formation in Latin America.
Project attempts to determine which connections of a measurable nature can be established between income distribution and capital formation in various countries of Latin America. This involves computing Gini coefficients for different countries and relating these to investment out of domestic sources. It is hoped that in this way a contribution can be made both to the theory of economic growth and to the intense debates on the issue of the distribution of the gains from economic growth now underway in many areas. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation and the University of Illinois Center for International Comparative Studies. A related study, "Economic Development, Income Distribution and Capital Formation in Mexico," appeared in the *Journal of Political Economy*, 1955.

406. William G. Tyler
University of Florida
Income Distribution and Economic
Development.
Study employs economic model building

and simulation to examine critically the commonly asserted equity-growth trade-off in Latin American and other less developed countries. Empirical work utilizing Latin American data to be incorporated at a later stage of the study. Begun, 1970.

407. Garland P. Wood
Michigan State University
With: Irving Wyeth, Melvin Blase,
Spencer Wellhofer, Winston Obert, and
William Herzog

Rural Agricultural Program Management (Management Capability for Agricultural Development).
A multi-country rural agricultural program management requirements and opportunities survey of selected rural development public institutions in at least three Latin American countries. The purpose of the survey will be to identify key management problems, determine the levels and types of personnel training requirements, and develop curricula and teaching materials to overcome personnel limitations in training. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. To be published by Michigan State University. /Agency for International Development.

ECONOMICS

IBERIAN PENINSULA

408. Morris A. Horowitz
Northeastern University
Manpower and Education in Spain.
A history and evaluation of Spain's efforts to develop its human resources as part of its plans for rapid industrialization and growth. Project will examine the planning of manpower and education in detail to see whether the needs of the economy are being met. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972.

EDUCATION

409. Beatrice Avalos

Universidad Católica (Chile)

Con: Noel McGinn y alumnos

Influencia de las reformas universitarias en la docencia universitaria.

Se trata de un estudio en las Universidades Católica de Chile, Católica de Valparaíso y Técnica del Estado, sobre la influencia que los movimientos y principios básicos de las reformas de estas tres universidades han tenido sobre el proceso docente. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidades Católica de Chile y Valparaíso y Fundación Ford.

410. Héctor Félix Bravo

Instituto Torcuato Di Tella (Argentina)

Con: Irene Espósito de Franco y Norma Naess de Villaruel

Las erogaciones educativas en el presupuesto nacional.

Trátase de la segunda etapa de la investigación sobre el financiamiento de la educación anacional anunciada en LARR VI: 3 (513). Comprende el período 1964–1968 y presigue los siguientes objetivos: 1) establecer el carácter y la finalidad del presupuesto nacional; 2) determinar el proceso de elaboración del presupuesto y merituar la intervención de los organismos competentes; 3) examinar la estructura del presupuesto; 4) identificar las erogaciones en el área de la educación; 5) determinar la composición del gasto en esta área; 6) juzgar la distribución de las correspondientes erogaciones. Iniciada, 1969. FAT, 1972. /Fundación Ford.

411. Clark C. Gill

University of Texas

Survey of Recent Major Developments in Argentine Education.

Background study for project described in LARR VI:2 (304) has been completed and submitted to the U.S. Office of Education. Field study and further research remains a possibility. /U.S. Office of Education.

412. Millard W. Hansen

University of Puerto Rico

With: assistants

University of Puerto Rico, 1903–1973.

This project studies ten central problems which the University of Puerto Rico has faced during three periods of its development. Types of problems considered include: mission, governance, funds, admission policy, faculty, and buildings and grounds. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1975. /University of Puerto Rico.

413. William A. Harrell

University of Houston

A Survey of University Reform in Brazil.

Study continues as described in LARR V:2 (361) with the addition of a survey of the decrees issued in 1971. EDC, 1972.

414. Thomas A. Hart

University of Pittsburgh

El Macaro: A unique Rural Education Institution in Venezuela.

A study of the origin, objectives, influence, and innovative practices of this institution. The need to know more about this rural education program as a model for other Latin American countries. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. To be published in the *International and Development Education Program Newsletter*. /University of Pittsburgh. A related study, "Warisata, A Bolivian Rural Normal School: Approaches to Maintaining Ancient Val-

ues *Within a Modern Society*," appeared in the *IDEP Newsletter*, I:2, June 1971.

415. ———

Pabace: Case Study of a Brazilian-American Teacher Training Project.

The origin, history, objectives, influence, and innovative programs developed in a bilateral education program. Supported by the Brazilian government. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. To be published in the *IDEP Newsletter* in 1973. /University of Pittsburgh.

416. Thomas J. LaBelle

University of California, Los Angeles

With: Jan Van Orman

Teachers' Attitudes in Venezuela: An Aspect of the Process of National Development.

This study investigates prospective secondary school teachers' attitudes toward occupational and career prestige and toward education as an aspect of the development process in six post-secondary institutes of Venezuela. Independent indicators include family background, field and year of study, and personal aspirations. Data has been collected from 650 university students during the summer of 1971. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /University of California, Los Angeles Latin American Center.

417. Noel F. McGinn

Harvard University

With: Beatrice Avalos, Universidad Católica de Chile

Effects of University Reform on Curriculum and Teaching in Chile.

An evaluation of the impact of the 1968 Chilean university reform on curriculum and instruction in the Universidad Católica de Chile, the Universidad Técnica del Estado, and the Universidad Católica de

Valparaíso. Interviews were conducted with a representative sample of professors and students. The major hypothesis—that participation in the reform process is unrelated to teaching practices—appears to be confirmed by an early analysis of the data. The data suggest that the degree to which courses match the Reform objectives of connection with the national reality, liberation, democratization, and critical posture is a function more of the academic background of the professor than his political activity or knowledge of and participation in university administration. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Universidad Católica. A related study, "The Technology of Instruction in Mexican Universities," appeared in *Education and World Affairs*, 1968.

418. ———

With: Roberto Jarry, Universidad Católica de Chile

Determinants of Academic Achievement in Middle School and the University.

Data were obtained in two separate national samples from students in middle schools and in universities in Chile. Academic achievements of students is hypothesized to be a function of intellectual ability, family socio-economic status, and characteristics of the educational establishment in which enrolled. Data will be analyzed using path analysis. The analysis should demonstrate the relative contribution of student motivation and study practices to the achievement, and suggest admission and student guidance policies for universities. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. /Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas. A related study, *Algunos Determinantes del Rendimiento Académico*,

Latin American Research Review

was published by the Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas, 1970.

419. Adolfo Mir Araujo
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales
(Mexico)

Con: Jorge Madero

Tendencias y Características del Sistema Educativo Mexicano, 1950-70 (Niveles Primario e intermedio).

El propósito del estudio es analizar a nivel estatal la evolución del sistema educativo mexicano en sus ciclos elemental e intermedio, con el objeto de intentar detectar las relaciones que guarda con la transformación de la estructura socioeconómica del país. La hipótesis central es que su papel ha sido el de reforzar un proceso de creciente separación entre sectores participante y marginal y regiones avanzadas y atrasadas, tanto debido a la postergación de las regiones y grupos en condiciones iniciales más desventajosas como a la incapacidad de éstos de aprovechar las oportunidades creadas. Se ha empezado la realización del análisis y la redacción del informe de investigación. Iniciado, 1971. Fat, 1972. /UNAM.

420. Rolland G. Paulston
University of Pittsburgh

Revolution and Education in Cuba. Study will identify and relate Cuban educational objectives to the larger process of socio-economic and cultural revolution begun in 1959. Program and process innovations seeking to operationalize revolutionary change will be analyzed and evaluated as will factors supporting and obstructing goal attainment. Sources used will include field notes and interview data collected in December 1970, documents from the Ministry of Education, and from other organizations supporting non-formal educational activities.

Part of this study was published as "Revolutionizing Educational Policy in Cuba," in *School and Society*, Vol. 99, No. 2336 (November 1970). See also LARR V:1 (219).

421. ———

Peruvian Educational Reform.

Project described in LARR VI:1 (80) continues. A related study, "Inovación y Cambio en la Educación Superior Peruana," was published in *Revista del Centro de Estudios Educativos*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1971).

422. Arnold Perry

University of North Carolina

With: Rafael Cortés, Ramiro D. Montes, Marta Manterola, and Marta M. Mastrogiovanni

Deserción Escolar en America Latina.

A cooperative study of the dropout problem in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico, Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /University of North Carolina.

423. George R. Waggoner

University of Kansas

The Problem of National Planning and University Autonomy in Latin America.

A study of the various coordinating mechanisms which have been developed to minimize conflict between national and regional planners and universities. Begun, 1971, EDC, 1973.

424. Paul E. Watson

University of Pittsburgh

Administrative Task Behaviors in Honduran Secondary Schools.

An analysis of author-directed research by 30 Honduran educators of recognized task areas in secondary school administra-

tion with comparative commentary. To be published by the Ministry of Education of Honduras late in 1972.

FOLKLORE

425. Paulo de Carvalho-Neto
University of California, Los Angeles

La influencia del folklore en Antonio Machado.

Un estudio de cuál es el folklore en la obra de Antonio Machado y cómo se procesó esta influencia. Algunos capítulos se extienden sobre Antonio Machado y Alvarez, el padre del poeta. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972.

426. Celso Arnaldo Lara F.
Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)

Leyendas populares y casos folklóricos de la tradición oral de la Ciudad de Guatemala.

Investigación de campo, análisis e interpretación de las leyendas y casos folklóricos recopilados en los barrios más antiguos de la Ciudad de Guatemala. El trabajo lleva como finalidad la comprensión de la mentalidad popular de la Ciudad de Guatemala. Además la investigación consta de la reproducción literal de las versiones recabadas en el pueblo, análisis de dichas versiones e interpretación de todo el material. Iniciado, 1967. FAT, 1972. El libro será publicado por el Centro de Estudios Folklóricos de la Universidad de San Carlos.

427. George List
Indiana University

Evitar. Music and Poetry in the Life of a Colombian Village.

Project summarized in LARR VI:2 (310) continues with support of a Fulbright grant and Indiana University.

428. ———

Cantos Costeños, Folksongs of the Atlantic Coastal Region of Colombia.

Project will result in a 12" LP disc album with brochure. Recordings of lullabies, dandling songs, work songs, and songs sung at the *velorio* or death vigil. Will also include transcriptions of texts and music and commentary relating songs to contextual games, customs, and ceremonies. Photographs. Begun, 1964. EDC, 1972. To be published by Anthology Records. /Fulbright grant, Indiana University.

429. Américo Paredes
University of Texas

A Texas-Mexican Cancianero.

The collection of folksongs of the lower Texas-Mexican border continues. See also LARR VI:2 (311).

430. Merle E. Simmons
Indiana University

Folklore Bibliography for 1971.

An annotated bibliography of books and articles about the folklore of the United States, Canada, and the Luso-Hispanic World. Begun, 1971, EDC, 1972. To be published in the *Southern Folklore Quarterly*.

HISTORY

ANTILLES

431. Ramon L. Bonachea
Rutgers University
With: Marta San Martin, Columbia

The Cuban Insurrection: 1933-59.

A political, social, military and revolutionary history of the Cuban Insurrection. Begun, 1959. EDC, 1972.

432. ———

With: Marta San Martin
13 aportes a la realidad cubana.

Latin American Research Review

A compilation of thirteen essays, which discuss various stages in the development of the Cuban nation, from the Platt Amendment to the historical interpretation of the country's progress by Fidel Castro in the 100th anniversary of the Ten Year War against Spain. This compilation includes an introduction, a bibliography in both languages, and is made up of all original material which has never been published in this form. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

433. George J. Boughton
Louisiana State University, New Orleans
Soviet-Cuban Relations: 1956–1962.
A study of Soviet foreign policy toward Cuba in the period between 1956 and 1962. Project will also consider United States-Cuban relations in this period. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1972.

434. Patricia W. Fagen
San Jose State College
Race, Slavery and Independence in Cuba: Contemporary Interpretations.
Work continues on project described in LARR VI:3 (548) with new EDC of 1973.

435. Troy S. Floyd
University of New Mexico
Origins of Spanish Civilization in the Caribbean, 1493–1526.

A revision and attempt to synthesize island history to 1526, using printed documents, selected manuscripts from the AGI, and periodicals. Chapters will deal with conquest, economic development, conflict between Diego Colón and the crown, successful islanders, and the incipient church. The study touches the mainland principally at Paria. Begun,

1968. EDC, 1972. /University of New Mexico.

436. Cornelis Ch Goslinga
University of Florida, Gainesville
The Very Remarkable Voyages of Jan Erasmus Reining.
Translations of a Dutch biography of this Caribbean privateer, with footnotes and preceded by a content analysis. EDC, 1972.

437. Graeme S. Mount
Laurentian University (Canada)
Canadian-American Relations in the Caribbean.

A study of the history of Canadian activity in the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and its relationship to the power of the United States. Study will attempt to determine to what extent the strength of Canadian business and industrial concerns corresponded with the strength of United power; and to what extent the Canadian government involved itself in countries within the United States' sphere of influence, through commercial and diplomatic agreements, as compared with its involvement in other Caribbean countries. Thus far research has been completed on Colombia and the Dominican Republic with Puerto Rico and Guatemala to be examined next. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1976. /Canada Council and Laurentian University.

438. D. R. Murray
University of Guelph (Canada)
Britain, Spain and the Abolition of the Slave Trade to Cuba, 1807–1867.

A book-length study which examines Britain's role in the abolition of the slave trade to Cuba and British influence in Cuba during 1807–1967. This analysis

of British influence, which uses both British and Spanish colonial archives, sheds new light on the Anglo-Spanish treaties of 1817 and 1835 which prohibits the slave trade to Cuba, and helps to explain why the slave trade continued illegally until the mid 1860's. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973. /Canada Council. A related study, "Statistics of the Slave trade to Cuba, 1790-1867," appeared in the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, November 1971.

439. Carlos M. Rama
Universidad de Montevideo (Uruguay)
Con: estudiantes

Las Antillas para los antillanos, por Ramón E. Betances.

Reunir en un volumen los textos antillanos por el puertorriqueño Ramón E. Betances (1827-1898) que se refieren a la independencia de Cuba, Haití, Santo Domingo y Puerto Rico, hasta la fecha inéditos o dispersos en publicaciones periódicas. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña de San Juan de Puerto Rico.

440. Robert Freeman Smith
University of Toledo
The United States in the Caribbean: 1890-1972.

The economic, ideological, political, and military elements of United States expansion into the Caribbean and Central American area, and the relationship of these factors to the expanding definition of the Monroe Doctrine, the nationalism of the Caribbean countries, and the formulation of an imperial system. Some attention will be given to the impact of the United States on the cultures and socio-economic systems of the Caribbean, especially the factors of racism and

"coca-colonization." See preliminary study described in LARR V:2 (500) and III:1 (63). Begun, 1970. EDC, 1975. /University of Toledo.

441. Jaime Suchlicki
University of Miami
A History of Cuba.

An analytical history of Cuba from Columbus to Castro. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. To be published by Schribner's in 1973.

HISTORY

NORTH AMERICA

442. Rodney D. Anderson
Florida State University
Industrialization and Social Conflict in Mexico, 1905-1911.

Work continues on research described in LARR V:1 (84) and IV:1 (118). EDC, 1972. /Florida State University and American Philosophical Society. An article resulting from this work, "Díaz y la crisis laboral en 1906," appeared in *Historia Mexicana*, Vol. XIX, Abril-Julio 1970.

443. John Francis Bannon
University of New Mexico
Herbert E. Bolton, "American Historian."

Continues. See LARR VI:2 (328).

444. Jan Bazant
El Colegio de México
Estructura económica y social de las haciendas mexicanas en el siglo 19 y 20.

Estudio está basado en la correspondencia y la contabilidad de las haciendas y sus propietarios. Continuación de la investigación citada en LARR VI:2 (329). FAT, 1972.

Latin American Research Review

445. H. Bradley Benedict

Management and Sale of the Ex-Jesuit Properties in Chihuahua, Mexico, 1767–1843.

Research is based on official correspondence and statements, monthly and yearly financial accountings, and periodic inventories. This study analyzes the successive administrations of the royal and national commissioners of the Chihuahua Temporalities, the longest-lived ex-Jesuit property agency in Mexico. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1972. /Western Washington State College Research Associateship.

446. ———

Redistribution of the Expropriated Jesuit Properties in Colonial Mexico, 1767–1820.

Project will be textual analysis and tabular data-bank using materials already gathered in the AGN, Mexico, and yet to be secured from Chile and Spain. Research will attempt to ascertain the worth of the Mexican Jesuit properties in 1767, the amount of the religio-financial commitments connected with those properties, who purchased the properties and at what prices and terms, and with what results for the treasury, and how the liquidated wealth distributed in terms of administration, in loans within Mexico, and in shipments to Spain. EDC, 1973. /Western Washington State College Research Associateship.

447. Edward J. Berbusse
Fordham University

A Century of United States-Mexican Relations, 1821–1932.

Volume I of this history of U.S.-Mexican relations is completed. Work continues on Volume II (1876–1932). See LARR

V:1 (119) and IV:1 (119) for summary of project.

448. Marvin D. Bernstein

State University of New York, Buffalo

The Mexican Economy, 1917–1934. Project originally listed in LARR II:1 (312) surveys the economy of Mexico from the end of the Revolution to the Great Depression. Emphasis is placed on the state of the economy at the end of the revolutionary epoch, the recovery of the early 1920's, the attempts at economic stabilization and reform in the face of international pressures and the revolutionary nationalism, and the effects of the oncoming depression. Project will describe and appraise the economic policies of Mexico in matters of agriculture, commerce, banking, mining, petroleum, manufacturing, and electrical energy. EDC, 1972. A related work, *Foreign Investment in Latin America (a reader)*, was published by A. A. Knopf, 1966.

449. Arnold Blumberg

Towson State College

With: Armin Mruck

Vice Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff's Mission to Mexico: 1867.

An annotated translation of portions of the Diary of the Austrian Count Tegetthoff's mission to Mexico to recover the body of Emperor Maximilian, in 1867. Begun, 1964. EDC, 1972. /Towson State College. A related study, *The Diplomacy of the Mexican Empire: 1863–1867*, was published by the American Philosophical Society, 1971.

450. Woodrow Borah

University of California, Berkeley

The General Indian Court of New Spain.

No change. See LARR VI:3 (528), IV:3 (893), and III:3 (836).

451. ———

With: Sherburne F. Cook

Essays in the History of Population:
Mexico and the Caribbean.

Continues. See LARR VI:3 (529).

452. Gene Brack

New Mexico State University

Mexico Views Manifest Destiny,
1821–1846: An Essay on the Ori-
gins of the Mexican War.

Research analyzes Mexican attitudes toward the United States, 1821–1846. Project reveals that Mexicans were preoccupied with racism in the U.S. and that this had much to do with convincing Mexicans that they should not surrender territory to the U.S. Research finds that Justin Smith and subsequent writers were wrong about Mexican bellicosity and confidence on the eve of war. Begun, 1967. /National Endowment for the Humanities.

453. D. A. Brading

Yale University

Two Mexican Thinkers.

Research continues as reported in LARR VI:3 (532) and III:3 (838). EDC is now 1973.

454. ———

Haciendas and Ranchos in 18th
Century Leon.

This study of the Mexican Bajío continues as reported in LARR VI:3 (533). Research is based upon the notary, municipal, and parochial archives of Leon and the episcopal archive at Morelia. EDC, 1973. /Foreign Area Fellowship Program and Social Science Research Council collaborative grant with E. Florescano.

455. Burr C. Brundage

Florida Presbyterian College

History of Aztec Religion.

A new look at the religious sense of the Aztec world, its cosmology, *weltanschauung* and cultic resources. The work will attempt to organize this vast field into a consolidated whole. Aztec religion will be reviewed as a part of a larger historical process. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1975.

456. Leon G. Campbell

University of California, Riverside

California Presidial Society, 1769–
1848.

An analysis of the four California presidios and the presidial soldiery in California during the Spanish colonial period, based upon documentation located in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, the Sutro Library of the University of San Francisco, and the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City. Project seeks to establish the transition of these individuals into large landholders and prominent politicians. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /University of California Intercampus Opportunity Fund.

457. Carlos E. Cortés

University of California. Riverside

A History of Mexican-American Re-
sistance and Revolution.

See LARR VI:3 (538). EDC, 1973.

458. ———

With: Members of the Inland Empire
Chicano Cooperative History Project

The Bent Cross: A History of the
Mexican American in the Riverside-
San Bernardino Area.

EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:3 (539).

459. Arthur F. Corwin

University of Connecticut

With: Romeo Flores, Lawrence Cardoso,

Latin American Research Review

Abraham Hoffman, George Coalson, Johnny McCain, and Fred Schmidt

Migration and Settlement of Mexican Labor in the Border Regions of the Southwest.

This project originally designed for the period 1910–1940 and described in LARR VI:1 (100) will be continued to cover the period from 1940 to 1970. Six contributors are now working with the principal researcher to study important facets of the subject in U.S. and Mexican archives. EDC, 1974. /National Endowment for the Humanities and University of Connecticut Research Foundation.

460. Gilbert C. Din
Fort Lewis College

Spain's Immigration Policy in Louisiana and the American Penetration, 1792–1803.

This study views Spain's immigration policy for Louisiana, principally under Governors Carondelet and Manuel Gayoso. Research shows the shift from the earlier policy of Governor Miró of favoring Americans to efforts to exclude them and obtain loyal European colonists. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. To be published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

461. Lawrence O. Ealy
Rider College

Maximilian's Heir.

Work continues, but progress is slow. See LARR VI:1 (104).

462. Kenneth J. Grieb

Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh

The Regime of General Manuel Avila Camacho.

A study of this pivotal regime in Mexican history, based upon newspapers and secondary works. Several articles are planned, with a possibility that a book-

length study might follow. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974.

463. ———

The Latin American Policy of Warren G. Harding.

Project nears completion with publication expected late in 1972. Research described in LARR VI:2 (343) and V:2 (515). Previous publication, "The United States and the Fifth Pan American Conference," *Inter-American Review Bibliography*, April–June, 1970.

464. ———

The Regime of Jorge Ubico.

Project continues as described in LARR VI:2 (344) and IV:2 (751). Recent articles resulting from this study include: "The Regime of Federico Ponce: The Guatemalan Oligarchy's Attempt to Stem the Tide of Social Reform," in *Contemporary Latin America*, Philip B. Taylor, Jr. (ed.), University of Houston Press, 1970; and "The United States and General Jorge Ubico's Retention of Power," in *Revista de Historia de América*, January–June, 1971.

465. ———

The United States and Central America, 1930–1945.

Project continues as previously described in LARR VI:2 (345) and IV:2 (750). A recent article resulting from this study is, "The United States and the Rise of General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, Cambridge University Press, November, 1971.

466. Charles A. Hale

University of Iowa

Studies in Mexican Political Thought, 1867–1910.

An attempt to probe the relationship be-

tween the legacy of pre-1867 liberalism and the new concept of scientific politics. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1978. /National Endowment for the Humanities, 1969–70. A related study, *Mexican Liberalism in the Age of Mora, 1821–1853*, was published by Yale University Press.

467. Richard A. Johnson
The Life of General José López Uruga.
EDC, 1973. See LARR VI:2 (347) and V:2 (501).

468. Oakah L. Jones, Jr.
U. S. Air Force Academy
Los Paisanos: The Spanish Civil Settlers on the Frontier of New Spain. An investigation of primary and secondary materials concerning the Spanish civil settlements on the frontiers of New Spain during the colonial period. This study concentrates on the civil settlers, describing who they were, their numbers on each frontier, their origins and reasons for migrating to the frontier, how the settlements were organized and established, population growth, occupations of the settlers, their achievements, and especially the life style of civilian settlers. Frontiers included are the present states and territories of New Mexico, Texas, California, Arizona, Baja California, Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1973.

469. Asunción Lavrin
Clerical Wealth in New Spain in the 18th Century.
Analysis of clerical property and banking activities of the major clerical corporations in New Spain—especially in the Archbishopric of Mexico—in the 18th century. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

470. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Edición de la obra de Miguel del Barco, *Historia Natural y Crónica de la Antigua California.*

Primera edición de esta obra hasta ahora inédita y debida al misionero jesuita español del siglo XVIII, Miguel del Barco. El contenido de dicha obra se refiere a la historia natural, la etnología y la labor de evangelización de los jesuitas en la Baja California, México. La edición de esta obra incluye la transcripción paleográfica de su texto, notas e introducción en la que se destacan las principales aportaciones de Miguel del Barco en los campos de la historia natural y la etnohistoria. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

471. W. M. Mathes
University of San Francisco
Desagüe de las lagunas de México, 1500–1800.

Work continues on the edited text of all known Mexican colonial imprints relative to the drainage of the lakes of Mexico. Project previously described in LARR III:3 (949) and II:3 (937). A related study, "To save a City: The Desagüe of México-Huehuetoca," appeared in *The Americas*, April 1970.

472. ———
California: Documentos para la historia de California, 1580–1795.

Two volumes in the series of documents relative to California history described in LARR VI:3 (562) will be published in Madrid in 1972. An eighth volume is now in the planning stage.

473. ———

With: Enrique Cárdenas de la Peña, IMSS

History of Convalescent Medicine in Mexico.

A study of the development of convalescent hospitals and practices from the 16th century to the present in Mexico. Begun, 1968.

474. James C. McKegney

University of Waterloo (Canada)

Obras completas de Pablo de Villavicencio.

An edited edition of all known pamphlets by Pablo de Villavicencio, Mexican political writer of the first third of the 19th century. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1972. /Canada Council.

475. Matt S. Meier

University of Santa Clara

Life of Father Antonio José Martínez.

A study of Father Antonio José Martínez whose life spanned the late Spanish, entire Mexican, and early American period in New Mexico history. Research studies the role played by Father Martínez in New Mexico's political history and in the history of the Catholic church in New Mexico.

476. Hubert J. Miller

Pan American University

Tinker Pamphlet Series on the Teaching of the Mexican American Heritage.

The pilot project described in LARR V: 2 (471) continues with EDC of 1973. To be published by the Santander Press.

477. Robert Ryal Miller

California State College, Hayward

Biography of Matías Romero.

A biography, the first in Spanish or English, of Matías Romero, ambassador, minister, senator and deputy in the Mexican legislature, postmaster general, and a promoter of railroads in Mexico. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1977. A related article, "Matías Romero: Mexican Minister to the United States During the Juárez-Maximilian Era," appeared in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, XLV:2, May 1965.

478. John Preston Moore

Louisiana State University

Revolt in Louisiana: Administration of Antonio de Ulloa, 1766–1768.

An intensive study of the governorship of Antonio de Ulloa and the causes of the uprising of 1768 that forced his withdrawal from the colony. Research will describe the social and economic conditions in Louisiana at the time of the transfer to Spain and the difficult problems before the incoming administration. Sources consulted include the Spanish colonial archives, British Public Records Office, and the Archives Nationales (Paris) which contain the extensive correspondence between the French colonial officials and the Department of the Marine. See related projects on Antonio de Ulloa described in LARR I:2 (466). Begun, 1964. EDC, 1973.

479. ———

Life and Times of Antonio de Ulloa.

Work on the full-length biography of Antonio de Ulloa described in LARR I:2 (466) continues and is now in draft form. EDC, 1975.

480. Alejandra Moreno Toscano

El Colegio de México

Con: Carlos Aguirre, Sonia Lombardo de Ruíz, Celia Maldonado de Pineda, Ma. Dolores Morales de Torres, Sergio Perelló y Ma. del Carmen Reyna Rosa

Estructura social y estructura urbana: La ciudad de México, 1810–1910.

Investigaciones individuales y colectivas del Seminario de Historia Urbana con los siguientes títulos provisionales: la ciudad de México y su relación con el sistema de ciudades del país; la ciudad y el valle; la estructura urbana y los cambios en la urbanización; los cambios en la propiedad y uso del suelo y sus efectos en la estructura urbana; la estructura demográfica; las migraciones internas a la ciudad de México; la estructura ocupacional y la expresión de la calle. Iniciadas, 1971. FAT, 1973. /Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Colegio de México.

481. G. Micheal Riley

Marquette University

The Cortés-Ávila Conspiracy, 1564–1568.

This study of the causitive circumstances, participants, and meaning in the socio-economic and political development of sixteenth century New Spain continues as described in LARR VI:2 (358). EDC, 1974. /Marquette University and American Philosophical Society.

482. ———

Licenciado Juan Gutierrez Altamirano: Bureaucrat, Entrepreneur and Forebearer of the Condes de Santiago Calimaya (Colonial Cuba and New Spain).

Treatment of a member of the hidalgo class whose efforts in the Indies included conduct of the *residencia* of Diego de

Velásquez, administration of the Marquesado del Valle, establishment of one of New Spain's *mayorazgos*, and involvement in the principal socio-political events of the mid-sixteenth century colony. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1975. /Marquette University.

483. Stanley R. Ross

University of Texas

Fuentes de la historia contemporánea de México: Periódicos y revistas 1959–68, 3 vols.

A critical guide to historical materials in selected Mexican newspapers and periodicals published between 1959 and 1968. The same format is being followed as that employed in the two previously published volumes. Begun, 1968, EDC, 1972–73. To be published by the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico. /Instituto de Investigación Histórica (UNAM), Instituto de Estudios Bibliográficos (Biblioteca Nacional), Rockefeller Foundation, and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas.

484. ———

The Lagarde Memorandum, A French Catholic View of the Church-State Crisis in Mexico.

Annotated reproduction of key documents in the Church-State controversy in Mexico in 1926 continues with new EDC of 1973.

485. ———

The Diplomatic Mission of Dwight W. Morrow.

Examination and evaluation of the effect of the Morrow mission to Mexico, 1927–30, continues with new EDC of 1974.

Latin American Research Review

486. Manuel P. Servín
Arizona State University
Miguel Venegás.

Project involves translating and editing the "Empresas Apostólicas de los Pp. Misioneros de la Compañía de Jesús de la Provincia de Nueva España obradas en la Conquista de California," Begun, 1970. EDC, 1974.

487. Robert Jones Shafer
Syracuse University

Road and Trail Traffic in Mexico. A study of the routes, technology, and traffic (cargo and passenger) of roads and trails in Mexico to include porter, pack animal, and wheeled traffic. Current plans are for three volumes in the following order: 1917–date, Independence to 1917, and the colonial era. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974.

488. Roger R. Trask
Macalester College

An Interpretive History of United States-Latin American Relations. A study and analysis of U.S. relations with Latin America since the era of the U.S. and Latin American revolutions to the present. The book will present essential factual information, following a chronological and topical organization. Special emphasis will be given to the application of interpretive ideas to the course of U.S.-Latin American relations. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

489. ———

The Relations of the United States and Mexico during the Diaz Era, 1876–1911.

Comprehensive study described in LARR IV:2 (504) continues. The Book will emphasize the extent and influence of U.S. presence in Mexico and discuss the

role of the U.S. as a cause of the Mexican Revolution. EDC, 1975.

490. James W. Wilkie
University of California, Los Angeles
With: Edna Monzón de Wilkie, UCLA, and Alvaro Matute, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Luis Chávez Orozco y la Historia de México.

Oral history interviews with Chávez Orozco by the Wilkies; historiographical analysis of Chávez Orozco's writings by Matute, especially as linked to the oral history interview. Continuation of the publication of the Wilkie's Mexican oral history interviews developed in 1964–65. See *México Visto en el Siglo XX; Entrevistas de Historia Oral*; Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Económicas, 1969. To be published by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

491. John Womack, Jr.
Harvard University

Factory Workers in Veracruz, 1880–1940.

Project described in LARR VI:1 (126) continues with new EDC of 1974.

HISTORY

CENTRAL AMERICA

492. Charles D. Ameringer
Pennsylvania State University
A Political Biography of José Figueres of Costa Rica.

Work continues on this study of the political career of José Figueres from 1940 to 1970 as described in LARR VI:1 (94). /Pennsylvania State University and the American Philosophical Society. A

related study, *The Democratic Left in Exile: The Anti-Dictatorial Struggle in the Caribbean, 1945-1959*, is in press, University of Miami Press.

493. Theodore S. Creedman
University of Maryland

A Historical Dictionary of Costa Rica.

Dictionary will list the major trends, movements, and personalities in the development of Costa Rican history. One in a series of dictionaries of all the Western Hemisphere countries published by Scarecrow Press. Project first listed in LARR V:1 (172). EDC, 1972. A related study, "Guía de hechos y personajes de la época de la independencia," will soon appear in the *Revista de Costa Rica* (Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports of Costa Rica).

494. ———

The 1971 Honduran Presidential Election in the Evolution of the Republic.

A study of the 1971 presidential election in Honduras, the first free election since 1932, taken from a historical perspective, with observations, interviews, statistics, and a study of the historical sources. Research also considers the effect of the 1969 "Football War" with El Salvador.

495. Kenneth V. Finney

Land Tenure in Honduras.

An attempt to extract the evolution of land holding in Honduras from colonial times to present from land titles and wills. Emphasis is on type of holding (egido vs private property), size of unit, and usage. Attention is also given to regional variations and changes across time. Begun, 1970.

496. Luis E. González-Vales

University of Puerto Rico

Alejandro Ramírez, Enlightened Administrator.

A study of Ramírez's administrative career in Guatemala, where he was secretary of the presidency, in Puerto Rico where he organized the Intendency and was the Island's first Intendant, and in Havana where he served as Intendant until his death. Research covers the period from 1796 to 1821 and is primarily based on archival materials. Begun, 1960. EDC, 1972.

497. Thomas L. Karnes

Arizona State University

A History of the Standard Fruit Company.

This business history which focuses principally on Honduras is continuing as described in LARR V:3 (590).

498. Gary G. Kuhn

University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

Gerardo Barrios of El Salvador.

Biography of a leading Central American liberal general and politician. Barrios fought in his teens with Morazan, in several subsequent wars, and finally emerged as strongman of El Salvador in 1858. The project emphasizes his presential years and stresses international relations. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1976.

499. R. Michael Malek

Inter American University of Puerto Rico

Rafael L. Trujillo M.: The Rise of a Caribbean Dictator.

Work continues as described in LARR V:3 (623) with an EDC of 1974.

500. ———

Historical Dictionary of the Dominican Republic.

Latin American Research Review

Research continues on dictionary with new EDC of 1973.

501. Thomas D. Schoonover
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Central American-United States Relations, 1840-1885.

Research will study power diplomacy, commercial, military, and cultural relations, and attempt to examine the effect of the struggle between liberals and conservatives on the relationship of Central America to the United States. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1975-76. /National Endowment for the Humanities and the USL Foundation.

502. William L. Sherman
University of Nebraska
Slavery in the *Audiencia* of Guatemala, 1524-1600.

Work continues on research on slavery in Guatemala as described in LARR VI:2 (363) with new EDC of 1972.

503. _____
The Conquest and Settlement of Nicaragua.

A study of the conquest and settlement of Nicaragua based on original documents from Spain and Central America. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1975.

504. Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr.
Tulane University
Rafael Carrera and the Economic Development of Guatemala.
As listed in LARR VI:1 (127).

505. _____
Central America: A Nation Divided
EDC, 1974. A related work, *Social Revolution in Guatemala: The Carrera Revolt*, was published by the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, 1971. See LARR VI:1 (128).

HISTORY SOUTH AMERICA

506. Bernard D. Ansel
State University College of New York,
Buffalo

The Jewish Community of Argentina in the Nineteenth Century.

Research on the Jewish community described in LARR VI:1 (93) and V:1 (254) now concludes in the late 1890's. Publication expected in Winter 1973.

507. _____
Nineteenth Century Origins of the Jewish Community in Brazil.
Study of early growth of Jewish communities in Brazil described in LARR V:1 (253) continues in preparation.

508. Joseph L. Arbena
Clemson University
José Victorino Lastarria and the Principles of Primary Education.

An analysis of Lastarria's views on primary education with an emphasis on the connection between those views and the Chilean Positivist movement. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

509. _____
The Administration of Rafael Reyes, 1904-1909.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:1 (95). Further research will be carried out in Bogotá in summer 1972.

510. Samuel L. Bailly
Rutgers University
Impact of the U.S. on South America, 1945-1970.

This study consists of a series of essays on different aspects of U.S. influence on the growth and development of South America. It continues as described in

LARR V:1 (246). To be published by Bobbs-Merrill in 1973.

511. ———

Working class Italians in Buenos Aires, São Paulo and New York, 1880–1914.

This study described in LARR V:1 (245) focuses on the comparative assimilation patterns of working class Italians in the cited cities. Purpose is to pinpoint the variables which determine the type and degree of assimilation of immigrants in an urban setting. EDC, 1976. A related article, "The Italians and the Development of Organized Labor in Argentina, Brazil, and the United States, 1880–1914," appeared in the *Journal of Social History*, 3:2, Winter 1969.

512. Oldemar Blasi

Museu Paraense (Brasil)

Com: Luiz Henrique Fonseca Nigro, Ayrton Manso da Silva e Ney Barreto

Investigações arqueológicas nas áreas dos remanescentes das vilas e reduções espanholas e jesuítas (Sec. XVI–XVII).

Remanescentes da ocupação do território paranaense, nos séculos XVI e XVII, por espanhóis e Padres da Companhia de Jesus, tem sido localizados e estudados, como Vila Rica do Espírito Santo, Nossa Senhora de Loreto e Santo Inácio-Mini. Novas pesquisas em andamento permitirão a localização dos restos das Reduções de São Tomé, Arcangêlos e Santo Antonio. Além do registro dos remanescentes, escavações sistemáticas serão efetuadas, visando obtenção de indícios sobre cultura material e outros aspectos. Dados sobre a arquitetura e urbanismo, bem como grau de interação cultural entre ocidentais e índios serão possivelmente conseguidos. Iniciada, 1954. DAC,

1975. /Museu Paranaense e Smithsonian Institution.

513. Winfield J. Burggraaff

University of Missouri, Columbia

Sowing the Petroleum: The Politics of Modernization in Venezuela, 1936–1948.

Examines the political response to the fundamental social and economic changes brought about by the rapid development of the petroleum industry in Venezuela. Research covers the period between two long dictatorships, when the modern Venezuelan political system really emerged. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1973. /SSRC, University of Missouri. A related study, *The Venezuelan Armed Forces in Politics: 1935–1959*, was published by the University of Missouri Press, 1972.

514. E. Bradford Burns

University of California, Los Angeles

Manuel Querino, Brazil's First Black Historian.

Research has been completed on this topic in Salvador and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Material is now being organized into a short book composed of three sections: 1) a biographical and bibliographical study of Querino; 2) a discussion of his significance in Brazilian historiography; and 3) a translation of his major historical essay, "The African as a Colonizer." Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973. /University of California Senate Research Grant and UCLA Latin American Center Research Grant.

515. David Bushnell

University of Florida

Compilation and Preliminary Analysis of Colombia Election Returns: 1863–1930.

Latin American Research Review

Work on project continues as described in LARR V:1 (104) and II:1 (111), but with coverage of the early period now terminated. See "Elecciones presidenciales colombianas 1825-1856," in Miguel Urrutia and Mario Arrubla, (eds.), *Compendio de estadísticas históricas de Colombia*, Bogota, 1970.

516. Leon G. Campbell
University of California, Riverside
Social Change within the Army of Peru, 1750-1830.

Analysis described in LARR VI:3 (535) continues with new EDC of 1973. /University of California Intercampus Research Grant. Two related studies have recently been published: "The Foreigner in Peruvian Society During the Eighteenth Century," in *Revista de História de America*, December 1971; and "Black Power in Colonial Peru," by the Council on International Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1972.

517. Rodolfo M. Casamiquela
Centro de Investigaciones Científicas (Río Negro, Argentina)

Interpretaciones complementarias sobre el panorama etnológico del ámbito pampeano-patagónico, incluida la cordillera.

Es la continuación de unos anteriores libros y trabajos sobre la dinámica del poblamiento indígena en el ámbito aludido luego de la conquista española. Se incluyen nuevas pruebas decisivas sobre el emparentamiento de los indígenas sehuelches septentrionales con los grupos pampeanos históricos. Se analiza la real significación de los pehuenches primitivos y los restantes pueblos de la cordillera en la latitud involucrada. Se da una redefinición de los araucanos (en la Argen-

тина). Iniciada, 1970. FAT, 1972. /Centro de Investigaciones Científicas.

518. Diego Castrillón Arboleda
Universidad del Cauca (Colombia)
Con: José Maria Arboleda, Elado Solarte, Carlos Ruiz, Ramiro Quiguanás y Alfredo Martínez

Catálogo general detallado del archivo central del Cauca.

Catalogación y síntesis ordenado por materias del material perteneciente a los Archivos de la Gobernación de Popayán, distribuida en cuatro períodos: Colonia, Independencia, Republica y Contemporáneo. Iniciado, 1928. Ya han salido tres tomos. /Archivo Central del Cauca.

519. B. J. Chandler
Texas A & I University
A Formação Étnica do Povo de Ceará.

Inquiry into the role of Negroes in the formation of the population of Ceará in Brazil continues with new EDC of 1973. Project was first listed in LARR IV:2 (658).

520. Donald B. Cooper
Ohio State University
Oswaldo Cruz and the Fight Against Epidemic Disease in Brazil, 1849-1920.

Project remains active as work continues on the manuscript. EDC, 1973. See also LARR VI:2 (336).

521. Carlos E. Cortés
University of California, Riverside
The Role of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil Politics, 1930-1964.

Analysis will be published by the University of New Mexico Press. EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:3 (540) and IV:3 (930).

522. Warren Dean

New York University

The County of Rio Claro, 1820–1920.

A study of a county in São Paulo which experienced the development of coffee production while the slave labor system was in decay and immigrant labor was experimentally attempted. Includes questions of land tenure, finance, techniques, labor relations, political control, and urban growth. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1972. /Social Science Research Council. Related research, "Latifunda and Land Policy in Nineteenth-Century Brazil," appeared in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, November, 1971.

523. Mark Falcoff

University of Illinois

Industry and Politics in Argentina, 1928–46.

Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

524. Roy Arthur Glasgow

Boston University

The Quilombo of Palmares: A Revolutionary African State in Brazil.

Describes the origins, nature, tactics, and organization of the first large scale African protest movement in the Americas. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973–74. /Ford Foundation.

525. Miguel Angel Gonzalez Erico

Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos

El Comercio Internacional del Paraguay (1870–1900).

La historiografía nacional, por diversos motivos, está orientada hacia temas de contenido político, militar y diplomático. Este hecho, así como la vigencia de nuevos delineamientos de investigación científica, pone de manifiesto la necesidad

de investigar los grandes agregados económicos, las estructuras sociales, para una interpretación científica del pasado histórico y sus repercusiones actuales. Comprendería las siguientes etapas: Epoca Colonial (1580–1810); Primera Epoca Independiente (1810–1870); Segunda Epoca Independiente (1870–1972). Inicado, 1972. FAT, 1972. /CPES.

526. Fernando Guillén Martínez

Universidad Nacional (Colombia)

Con: Humberto Molina, Henry Olarte, Néstor Castillo y Amparo de Montaña

Las asociaciones como Centros Generadores de poder político en Colombia.

El proyecto parte de la hipótesis teórica de que la estructura social y las subestructuras (entre ellas la política) proyectan el modelo de la asociación o asociaciones dominantes en cada período histórico de una sociedad. De esta manera esa estructura asociativa particular explicaría la morfología política de esa sociedad en gran parte. Inicado, 1969. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

527. June E. Hahner

State University of New York, Albany
Urban Radicalism in Brazil, 1880–1920.

Work continues as described in LARR V:1 (258), IV:1 (301), and II:2 (620) with additional support from the OAS and the National Endowment for the Humanities. EDC, 1974.

528. ———

The Nineteenth Century Feminist Press in Brazil.

A study of newspapers edited by women in Rio de Janeiro. Begun, 1971.

529. Michael T. Hamerly
University of Northern Colorado
The Population of the Central-South Coast of Ecuador, 1765–1962.

An attempt will be made to reconstruct the historical demography of the Province of Guayaquil from the first population count made after its erection as a governorship through the most recent census. Particular attention will be paid to establishing vital rates on the right order of magnitude, the occupational breakdown of component populations of the central-south coast of Ecuador during the nineteenth century, and the interplay between population growth and economic development. Research will utilize manuscript materials from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, ranging from bills of mortality and censuses through parish registers and nominative and tribute lists. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1978. /University of Northern Colorado. A related project, *Historia social y económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil, 1763–1842*, is currently being published by the Junta Civica, Guayaquil.

530. ———
The Historical Demography of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia: The Literature and the Sources.

This article will review the literature on the populational past of the Central Andean republics, summarize and comment upon the findings, outline what remains to be done, and indicate which kinds of manuscript and published sources are available. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the SSRC and ACLS. A related study, "La demografía histórica del distrito de Cuenca: 1778–1838; los movi-

mientos de la población," appeared in the *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia*, LIII:116, julio/diciembre 1970.

531. ———
Essays on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Ecuador.

A collection of six essays, based on almost two years of archival research in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, on inter-related aspects of the history of Ecuador during the neocolonial period. Major themes are: territorial losses and administrative reorganization, population movements and characteristics, depression in the highlands and florescence on the coast, the Sociedades Económicas of Quito and Guayaquil, social structure and social change, and Eugenio Espejo, *pensador* and *reformador*. Begun, 1964. EDC, 1974. /University of Northern Colorado. Related research, "Documentos ineditos sobre impresos raros de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais, de Guayaquil," appeared in *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología*, XX, 37, 1970 and XXII, 38, 1971.

532. James David Henderson
Texas Christian University
Laureano, The Life of Laureano Gómez.

This biography is a reassessment of Gómez and the role he played in 20th century Colombian history. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974.

533. Francisco Iglesias
Universidade de Minas Gerais (Brasil)
Desenvolvimento econômico de Estado de Minas Gerais (1890–1930).
Desenvolvimento econômico de Estado, ao longo do período que se convencionou chamar de República Velha. A vida

econômica em todos os aspectos, notadamente o da ação do poder público. Tentativa de focalizar a situação de Minas no quadro geral de Brasil, com o uso da técnica da moderna história quantitativa. Iniciado, 1969. DAC, 1974. /Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional.

534. John W. Kitchens

Tuskegee Institute

The Tomás Mosquera Mission to Chile and Peru.

A study of the 1842–1844 diplomatic mission, generally considered to have had as its principal purpose the extradition of General José María Obando, but shown here to have had more complex objectives relating to New Granada's changing role in the regional diplomacy of South America. In a related study, researcher is working on a description and an analysis of the feud between Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera and José María Obando with emphasis on the period from 1839 to 1846. Begun, 1955. /Vanderbilt University and Lafayette College.

535. ———

South American Diplomacy and the Flores Expedition of 1851.

A description and analysis of the responses of the nations of northern and western South America to the second attempt of General Juan José Flores to regain power in Ecuador. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1972.

536. Peter F. Klarén

Dartmouth College

Agrarian History of Northern Peru, 1880–1940.

This socio-agrarian history will focus upon structural changes related to agri-

cultural modernization in Northern Peru after the War of the Pacific. It will be particularly concerned with describing and analyzing the breakup of the traditional agrarian pattern along the coast and the resultant social and economic dislocations and tensions brought on in the wake of the emergence of the modern sugar industry in the area. Research will also examine such topics as agrarian entrepreneurship, demographic change and social mobility, the rise of the corporate estate, and the changing dynamics of political power. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974. /Foreign Area Post Doctoral Fellowship. A related study, *Las haciendas azucareras y los orígenes del APRA*, was published by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1970.

537. Angelina Lemmo Brando

Universidad Central (Venezuela)

Con: J. R. Carrero Morales

Guía básica de fuentes históricas de Venezuela. Período Colonial. S. XVI–XIX.

Una guía cuyo plan podría resumirse así: Autor, obra, ediciones y bibliografía crítica sobre autor y obra. Lleva una introducción donde se plantean problemas de la historiografía colonial de Venezuela. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /El Estado.

538. ———

Estudios de historiografía colonial de Venezuela.

Enfoque y análisis de la historiografía colonial venezolana, a la luz de nuevos criterios y categorías históricas. Iniciado, 1967. FAT, 1973.

539. ———

Observaciones críticas generales a la

Latin American Research Review

- Historia de Venezuela* de Guillermo Morou.
Crítica histórica. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972.
540. ———
Con: J. R. Lovera
Historiografía inglesa sobre la Guayana Venezolana.
Análisis crítico sobre la historiografía inglesa. S. XVI–XVII. Iniciado, 1967. FAT, 1970.
541. ———
Con: Carmela Tucci de Van der Ree
Ensayo de Historia Americana. Traducción.
Traducción y análisis crítico de la obra del famoso jesuita F. Gilij, quien escribiera sobre el Orinoco en el siglo XVIII. Iniciado, 1967. FAT, 1974.
542. Robert M. Levine
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Recife's Afro-Brazilian Congress of 1934.
An examination of the congress, first of its kind in the northeast and probably in Brazil. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.
543. ———
With: Joseph Love and John W. Wirth
Pernambuco, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais in the Brazilian Federation, 1889–1945.
A four-volume study of the role of three Brazilian states in the federation, 1889–1945, which considers such themes as elite recruitment and mobility, allocation of revenues, urbanization and demographic change, and regional politics. Each author will produce an individual volume; the fourth will be collaborative. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1974. /Office of
- Education, American Philosophic Society, and the New York Research Foundation.
544. James R. Levy
Pomona College
A History of Childhood in Argentina and Chile.
An attempt to study the patterns of socialization, family structure, formal education, and other questions relating to childrearing in the family of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Begun, 1971.
545. Sheldon B. Liss
Akron University
Venezuela in Hemispheric Affairs: A Diplomatic History.
Title of project described in LARR IV:2 (407) and listed in VI:2 (348) has been changed with new EDC of 1973.
546. ———
With: Peggy K. Liss
Man, State, and Society in Latin American History.
See description in LARR III:2 (434) and later listing in VI:2 (349). Publication date changed to 1972.
547. Joseph L. Love
University of Illinois
With: John D. Wirth and Robert M. Levine
São Paulo and the Brazilian Federation, 1889–1937.
Final field research will be carried out in summer 1972 of the comparative, quantitative, and qualitative study of Brazilian regions in the Old Republic and the thirties up to the Estado Novo, described in LARR VI:2 (350). /Fulbright Faculty Center Grant and University of Illinois grant from Ford Foundation. A related work, *Rio Grande do Sul and Bra-*

zilian Regionalism, 1882–1930, was published by Stanford University Press, 1971.

548. Alan K. Manchester
Duke University

The Transfer of the Portuguese Court to Rio de Janeiro, 1807–1822.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:1 (116) and V:1 (71). An article resulting from this research, "The Growth of the Bureaucracy in Brazil, 1808–1821," will be published this year in *The Journal of Latin American Studies*, Institute of Latin American Studies, London.

549. Pedro S. Martínez
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo (Argentina)

Con: Ramona del Valle Herrera, Ana Castro, Martha Páramo de Isleño, y María del P. Domínguez

Historia de Mendoza durante la escisión nacional (1852–1862).

Se trata de presentar sistemáticamente la gran significación de la región cuyana, en el desenvolvimiento político de Argentina en los agitados años que siguieron a la caída de Rosas (1852). Asimismo, la influencia en el desarrollo económico que por ese tiempo se trata de imprimir al país, y el papel de Mendoza como centro pujante y rico del oeste del país, con fuertes vinculaciones comerciales con Chile. La significación de esta zona en los siempre pendientes conflictos con Chile. Ver también LARR V:3 (703). Iniciado, 1962. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Nacional de Cuyo y Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas.

550. Theodore E. Nichols
California State University, Long Beach
Tres ciudades y un río.

A history of Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Santa Marta from approximately 1820–1955. Study deals with their rivalry as ports and their transportation problems with the interior of Colombia. Begun, 1948. EDC, 1972. To be published by the Banco Popular of Bogotá.

551. ———

Darien in the Eighteenth Century. Study will focus on two military expeditions headed by Antonio de Arevalo: the first in the 1760's, a reconnoitering venture; and the second in the 1780's for the purpose of fortifying the Darien section of the Isthmus against the English and other possible intruders. Begun, 1963. /Del Amo Foundation, 1963, and Long Beach State College Foundation, 1968.

552. Frederick M. Nunn
Portland State University

Military Professionalism and Professional Militarism in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

A comparative study of the development of the military profession in the above named South American countries during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A direct result of professionalism was political action, which in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru has become what may be called professional militarism. Emphasis is placed on foreign influences in the professionalization process, the military's role in modernization and national development programs, and the assumption of a political position by the institution as opposed to the *caudillo*. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973. /American Philosophical Society.

553. ———

The Armed Forces in Chilean His-

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tory: Essays on Civil-Military Relations, 1810–1970.

Analytical and interpretive essays dealing with the relationships between the armed forces and state, nation and society. Emphasis is placed on the interlocking relationships of the 19th century aristocracy and oligarchy with the military officer class, the diminution of these relationships to the point where the civilian ruling classes and the military had little in common, and the re-establishment of a civil-military balance in the mid-20th century. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1972. /American Philosophical Society.

554. Robert A. Potash

University of Massachusetts

The Army and Politics in Argentina, Vol. II, 1945–1966.

EDC, 1974. See LARR VI:1 (118).

555. William D. Raat

State University College, Fredonia

An Intellectual History of the Porfiriato, 1876–1911.

A Study of the intellectual milieu of the Porfiriato. Project will explore the following thought systems: social Darwinism, French positivism, Anti-positivism, racism, indigenism, and humanism. To be published by the University of Nebraska Press.

556. Carlos M. Rama

Universidad de Montevideo (Uruguay)

Con: estudiantes

Historia social del pueblo uruguayo. Un volumen de 200 páginas mostrando desde sus orígenes en el siglo XVIII a nuestros días la actividad histórica del pueblo uruguayo, su estructura de clases, las luchas sociales, y sus vinculaciones con el desarrollo económico y la ideo-

logía no-oficial. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972.

557. Laura Randall

Hunter College

An Economic History of Argentina in the Twentieth Century.

Project continues as described in LARR V:1 (35). Research is presently in note stage and statistical analysis. /SSRC and Hunter College. Related research, *A Comparative Economic History of Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, 1500–1914*, was published by Emerson Hall, 1972.

558. Augusto Salinas

Universidad Católica (Chile)

Científicos y reforma universitaria: el caso de la Universidad Católica de Chile, 1964–1971.

Estudio de la conducta, actividades, aspiraciones, inquietudes y labor profesional de los científicos durante el proceso de reforma en la Universidad Católica. La investigación es particularmente importante, tanto por su metodología y contenido de índole interdisciplinaria, sino también por sus implicaciones prácticas, como estudio de base para la formulación de políticas científicas en consonancia con la realidad de la comunidad científica de Chile. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1973. /Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica.

559. Luis Alberto Sanchez

Universidad de San Marcos (Peru)

Con: Manuel Aquezolo

Historia comparada de las literaturas americanas.

Descripción y paralelo de las literaturas de la América Española, Portuguesa, Anglosajona y Francesa desde los tiempos pre-europeos hasta el presente. El

primer volumen, hasta comienzos del siglo XVIII, está en prensa. Iniciado, 1942. FAT, 1975.

560. ———

Gonzalez-Prada y la evolución del Perú contemporáneo.

Influencia de Manuel Gonzalez Prada en el pensamiento político y social del Perú y en la renovación literaria del Continente. Sus lecturas. El positivismo. El anarquismo. El modernismo. Iniciado, 1922. FAT, 1974.

561. N. Sanchez-Albornoz

New York University

Structure, Growth and Mobility of the Indian.

A study of the population in Central and southern upper Peru during the late colonial period. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /SSRC.

562. William F. Sater

California State College, Long Beach

Chile under the Administration of Anibal Pinto, 1876–1881.

Same as LARR VI:3 (576). EDC, 1973.

563. James R. Scobie

Indiana University

From Plaza to Suburb: A History of the City of Buenos Aires, 1870–1910.

Previous summaries of project reported in LARR V:2 (394), IV:2 (473), and I:2 (551). Summary study will be published as *Buenos Aires hacia 1900* by Editorial Galerna in 1972; introductory article, "Buenos Aires as a Commercial-Bureaucratic City, 1880–1910: Characteristics of a City's Orientation," to be published in *The American Historical Review*, October 1972; monograph with above title to be published by Oxford University Press in 1973.

564. Ron L. Seckinger

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Chiquitos Affair: Bolívar, Great Britain, and the Fate of the Brazilian Monarchy.

Study of the annexation of the Bolivian province of Chiquitos by the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso in 1925. In the ensuing diplomatic maneuvering, the government of Buenos Aires used the incident to entice Bolivar into an anti-Brazilian alliance, while the governments of Great Britain and Gran Colombia urged a peaceful solution. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1973. /Foreign Area Fellowship Program, American Philosophical Society.

565. William R. Svec

California State College, Long Beach

La Estancia: A History of Ranching in the Argentine Pampas.

This institutional study of Argentine ranching described in LARR IV:3 (940) describes the evolution of ranching from the era of the discoveries to the present century. It concentrates on the social and economic dimensions of ranching with consideration given to geographic, political, and demographic factors in the framework of the empire and republic. Book focuses on four principal phases in the development of ranching and depends on archival data with support from a vast store of secondary materials. EDC, 1973.

566. Lewis A. Tambs

Arizona State University

Five Times Against the System: FEB, Monte Castello and the Brazilian Establishment.

Project traces the efforts of the military

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reformers to modernize and purify Brazil. Compares the Revolutions of 1889 and 1964. Details the role of the officers who served in the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy, 1944–45, (*febianos*) how they sought to revitalize Brazil, and how they led the Revolution of 1964 along with their precursors, the *tenentes*. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972.

567. John J. TePaske
Duke University

The Coming of Enlightened Despotism to the Viceroyalty of Peru, 1700–1760.

Analyses of the reforms and changes in the viceroyalty of Peru during the first half of the eighteenth century places emphasis upon how these affected the various elements of Peruvian society. Particular attention is given to quantitative measures of change for the period. See also description in LARR I:2 (656). EDC, 1973. /Duke University Committee on International Studies grant, Foreign Area Fellowship. Related research, "La crisis del siglo XVIII en el virreinato del Perú," appeared in *Historia y sociedad en el mundo de habla española: Homenaje a José Miranda*. El Colegio de México, 1971.

568. ———

Analysis of the Income and Outgo of the Caja de Lima and Caja de Mexico, 1519–1810.

Analysis of the *cartas cuentas* of the two *cajas* to delineate the social and economic reality in the two viceroyalties. See LARR IV:1 (72) for description of the Caja de Lima project. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1974.

569. Joseph S. Tulchin

144

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Argentina in Transition: The Saenz Peña Electoral Reform and the Rise of the Radical Party to Power, 1910–1922.

Study described in LARR VI:1 (122) and III:4 (1226) will be completed during 1972. A related study, "La Reforma Universitaria: Córdoba 1918," appeared in *Criterio*, July 1970.

570. John Hoyt Williams
Indiana State University

The First Dictatorship—Dr. Francia in Paraguay, 1814–1840.

Description of in-depth analysis of Latin America's first dictatorship appears in LARR V:2 (388). Research has been completed in Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, England, and Spain. Field work will be conducted in 1972 in the archive of the Indies in Seville. EDC, 1973. /Foreign Area Fellowship Program, American Philosophical Society, and Indiana State University Faculty Research Council. A related article, "Paraguayan Isolation under Dr. Francia—A Re-evaluation," appeared in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, February 1972.

571. Peter Winn

Princeton University

Britain and the Development of Uruguay, 1830–1930.

An account, analysis, and assessment of the impact of British expansion upon Uruguay between independence and the depression. Research will examine the aims, methods, and success of this British expansion over the course of a century of economic and political change. Project will study the role of this power-

ful external factor in the patterns of Uruguayan economic, political and social change and assess its impact. Begun, 1965. EDC, 1974. /Foreign Area Fellowship Program and Princeton University.

572. Donald E. Worcester
Texas Christian University

A Short History of Brazil.

Begun, 1970, EDC, 1972. To be published by Scribner's in 1973.

HISTORY

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

573. Karl J. R. Arndt

Clark University

With: May Olson

German-American Newspapers and Periodicals, 1732-1955, Volume II: Latin America. History and Bibliography.

Volume sketches and discusses the history and geographical distribution of all journals and newspapers published in German in Latin America (also Canada and addenda to USA). Study notes holdings of journals and newspapers in libraries and archives of Latin America, the U.S.A., and Europe. Begun, 1935. EDC, 1972. To be published by Verlag Dokumentation. /American Philosophical Society, Guggenheim Foundation, and Alex Springer Foundation.

574. Russell H. Bartley

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Russia and Latin American Independence, 1808-1826.

A book-length study of Russian interests in Latin America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with primary attention to tsarist policy toward the insurgent

Iberian colonies. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1973. /Foreign Area Fellowship Program, University of Wisconsin.

575. ———

Soviet Contributions to the Historiography of Latin America.

Collection of scholarly articles by Soviet historians on Latin American history, in English translation, with notes, critical introduction and an annotated bibliography. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

576. Frederick P. Bowser

Stanford University

Slavery and the Latin American City: Lima and Mexico.

Continues. See LARR VI:2 (530).

577. ———

Africa and Latin America.

Continues. See LARR VI:3 (531) and IV:3 (994).

578. James C. Carey

Kansas State University.

The Military and Problems of Political Rigidity in Latin America.

Project described in LARR VI:2 (332) emphasizes Peru and Mexico since 1910. EDC, 1973-74. /Kansas State University.

579. Harold E. Davis

The American University

Traditionalism in the Political Thought of Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia.

Traditionalism in these three countries will be studied in several aspects and stages. These include the survival of pre-Conquest religious and social concepts, Spanish traditionalism of the Colonial period and its influence on the nineteenth century, other elements in nineteenth century traditional thought, religious tra-

ditionalism, and traditionalism in such twentieth century cultural trends as Argentinidad, and in rightist political movements. EDC, 1973. Related research, *Latin American Thought: An Historical Introduction*, is scheduled to be published by the Louisiana State University Press, 1972.

580. ———

Traditionalists, Revolutionaries and Dictators in Latin America.

Project described in LARR VI:1 (101) and V:1 (12) nears completion and will be published by Cooper Square Publishers.

581. Jorge Mario García Laguardia
Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)
Con: Ernesto de la Torre Villar, UNAM
Genesis y desarrollo del constitucionalismo en Latinoamérica.

Será parte de una obra colectiva de derecho constitucional latinoamericano, su introducción histórica. Las partes previstas del esquema inicial son las siguientes: 1) influencia del despotismo ilustrado; 2) la Junta de Bayona, la constitución y participación americana; 3) las Cortes de Caíz y la participación americana; 4) preludios criollos de 1808: juntas, posición de ayuntamientos, proyectos constitucionales; 5) precursores: México, Antillas, Centroamérica, América del Sur; 6) independencia y vía constitucional, la república; 7) fuentes legales y doctrinales; 8) constitucionalismo liberal, segunda mitad del siglo XIX y 9) el siglo XX, constitucionalismo social. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas.

582. Publio González-Rodas
University of Montreal (Canada)

Rubén Darío and the Main Political Figures of his time in Latin America.

This research program attempts to study the relationship of Rubén Darío with the main political figures of Latin America including: Rafael Núñez, Jorge Holguín,, Marco Fidel Suarez, José María Vargas Vila, José Santos Zelaya, Eloy Alfaro, Porfirio Díaz, and Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1973. A related article, "Rubén Darío and Theodore Roosevelt," appeared in *Cuadernos Americanos*, Vol. CLXVIII:1, enero-febrero, 1970.

583. Charles A. Hale

University of Iowa

Ideas and Politics in Spanish America.

Review of problems in the historiography of the nineteenth century, followed by an argument for approaching political history through ideas. Study will focus particularly on Mexico, Argentina, and Chile. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

584. Michael T. Hamerly

University of Northern Colorado

The Historical Demography of Latin America: An Annotated Guide to the Literature.

This bibliography will cite, verify, and comment upon all historical demographic studies published through 1972 on Latin America and its component countries, as well as on appropriate published sources. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973 /University of Northern Colorado.

585. Lewis Hanke

University of Massachusetts

Spanish Viceroy in Mexico and Peru in 1700.

Project includes the publication of all available instructions to these viceroys, together with their *relaciones* and selected material from their *residencias*. Begun, 1960. EDC, 1974. /National Endowment for the Humanities and the Tinker Foundation.

586. Edwin Lieuwen
University of New Mexico
The Social Revolutionary Process in Latin America.
Comparative history. See also LARR IV:3 (962) and III:3 (922). EDC, 1973.

587. Franklin D. Parker
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The World since 1945.
A study, presented one quinquennium at a time, of the chief political, economic, scientific, artistic, and religious developments in the world from 1945 to 1970. Special sections are devoted to Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, and Guatemala from 1951-55, and to Cuba and Venezuela from 1956-60. Decisions for 1961-70 have not yet been made. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1973. /University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

588. L. A. Tambs
Arizona State University
With: Alexander S. Birkos
Latin American Historiography: An Experimental Syllabus and an Exploratory Annotated Bibliography.

A syllabus covering the general theories of history, teaching materials, and bibliographical aids followed by a chronological presentation and analysis of the outstanding historians of Latin America from the 16th Century to the present with bio-bibliographical data for each

individual. Emphasis in the chronological section is on the 20th Century. Each chapter is followed by an annotated bibliography of secondary works relating to the period. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. A recently-published related study, *Academic Writer's Guide to Periodicals; Vol. I Latin American Studies*, by A. S. Birkos and L. A. Tambs, was published by Kent State University Press, 1971.

589. Jack Ray Thomas
Bowling Green State University
Latin American Views of the United States in the Nineteenth Century.

Study attempts to bring together the diverse attitudes and experiences of Latin American visitors to the United States and to explore them in the light of Latin America's heritage and developments in the United States. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1974.

590. ———
Cuadros de Costumbres in 19th Century Latin American Social Protest Movements.

Objective of this study is to learn the extent of the influence of the 19th century Latin American writers who adopted the *Cuadros de Costumbres* genre popularized by Mariano Jose de Larra in Spain on social and political reform movements that emerged in that epoch. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974. /Bowling Green Research Grant.

591. Joseph S. Tulchin
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The U.S. and Latin America: An Essay in International History.
The survey of inter-American relations reported in LARR VI:1 (121) will be

published by Harper and Row in 1973. Related research, "Latin America and the War," was included in the *History of the First World War*, Vol. 7, No. 14 (December 1971).

592. Stuart L. Wagner
University of Minnesota
With: Russell H. Bartley, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Latin America in Basic Historical Collections: A Working Guide.
Continues. See LARR VI:2 (364).

593. James W. Wilkie
University of California, Los Angeles
Alternative Views in History: (1) Historical Statistics; and (2) Oral History.

Methodological study: theory and practice for research in Latin America as well as Mexico. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. To be published in *Field Research Guide to Mexico*, Richard E. Greenleaf and Michael C. Meyer (eds.) University of Nebraska Press, late in 1972.

594. ———
Recentralization: The Budgetary Dilemma in the Economic Development of Mexico, Bolivia, and Costa Rica.

Central government attempts to control the decentralized sector's autonomous agencies which often constitute states within the state. Generally speaking, the central government has realized that if the decentralized sector has almost complete control over economic development, the president effectively may be powerless to reallocate national priorities. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1972. To be published in *Fiscal Policy for Industrialization in Latin America*, David D. Geithman, (ed.), University of Florida

Press, late in 1972. A related work, "Public Expenditure Since 1952," appeared in *Beyond the Revolution: Bolivia Since 1952*, James M. Malloy and Richard S. Thorn, (eds.) University of Pittsburgh Press, 1971.

HISTORY

IBERIAN PENINSULA

595. Charles Julian Bishko
University of Virginia
Latin America's Iberian Background: Progress since 1955.
No change. See LARR VI:1 (96).

596. Michael E. Burke
Villanova University
Reforms in 18th Century Spanish Surgical Education.

A Study of the Royal College of Surgery of San Carlos as indicative of the modernization of higher education under Crown control during the Spanish Enlightenment. Begun, 1967. EDC, 1973.

597. Paul E. Hoffman
University of Wyoming
In Defense of the Western Sea. The Spanish Crown and the Defense of the Indies, 1535-1585.

Work continues on the research described in LARR VI:3 (558). EDC, 1973. /National Endowment for the Humanities.

598. ———
Machine Coding of the Spanish Colonial Treasury Accounts.

Explores conventions needed to make the colonial treasury accounts machine-readable and programs permitting computer encoding of such records. Preliminary work uses accounts of the Armada Real, 1574-80, and selected excerpts

from other treasury accounts in the 16th century. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. A related study, "The Computer and the Colonial Treasury Accounts, A Proposal for a Methodology," appeared in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, L:4, November, 1970.

599. Benjamin Keen

Northern Illinois University

The Black Legend and the White:
A Study in the Historiography of
the Spanish Conquest.

Study described in LARR V:2 (383) continues. The method combines history of ideas and sociology of knowledge in an attempt to trace and explain the rise and development of the main currents of historical thought on the Spanish Conquest since the Renaissance. To be published by Rutgers University Press.

600. ———

Girolamo Benzoni, *Historia del Mundo Nuevo*.

An annotated translation of Benzoni's famous *Historia* and of the voluminous notes added by the Huguenot writer Urbain Chauréton in his 1579 French translation, together with a lengthy introduction that will reassess Benzoni's work and bring out of obscurity the neglected Chauveton. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973.

601. Frederick B. Pike

Notre Dame University

Spanish Attitudes on the Hispanic
World in the Seventeenth Century.

Study concentrates on social and political ideology and on attitudes of Spaniards toward the social order, toward their place in history, their colonies, and the nations of Europe. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1978.

602. David R. Ringrose

Rutgers University

Madrid and Spain: 1560–1850.

A study of the economic interactions between Madrid as a political capital and local center of consumption and the economy of Spain, both interior and peripheral. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973. /Fulbright and Rutgers Research Council.

603. Engel Sluiter

University of California, Berkeley

Spain and the Netherlands: From
Dynastic Union to Global Confrontation, 1516–1648.

Project continues. See LARR VI:3 (577).

604. Iris M. Zavala

State University of New York, Stony Brook

Banditry in Spain.

An analysis of the causes for 19th century banditry and its romantization in literature. Research will reveal the reasons why these bandits emerged as champions of social justice and liberation fighters. Project will try to show who they were, where they came from, and their place in the politics of the backwoods. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1974.

605. ———

Origins of Spanish Enlightenment.

Research described in LARR III:4 (1192) and up-dated in V:1 (275) is based almost exclusively on clandestine literature and works held by the Inquisition. EDC, 1972. /Guggenheim Fellowship and the State University of New York at Stony Brook Research Grant. A related work, *Masones, comuneros y carbonarios*, was published by Siglo XXI, 1971.

LAW

606. S. A. Bayitch
University of Miami
Family Law in Latin America: Recent Developments.
Family law, particularly divorce, adoption, support, as affecting international situations, will be discussed in the light of domestic law, including that in the United States, and in view of existing and drafted international conventions. EDC, 1972. To be published in *Lawyer of the Americas*.
607. ———
Empresa in Latin America Law: Recent Developments.
Empresa (commercial enterprise) in its role in the new Latin American commercial codes as well as reforms underway in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. To be published in *Lawyer of the Americas*.
608. Roger W. Findley
University of Illinois
Ten Years of Land Reform in Colombia.
Project describes limited efforts during the first 10 years of Colombia's land reform program and the political and legal reasons for the lack of greater success. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. To be published by the *Wisconsin Law Review*. /Center for Latin American Studies and Center for International and Comparative Studies, University of Illinois.
609. ———
Problems Faced by Colombia's Agrarian Reform Institute in the Acquisition and Distribution of Land.
Description and evaluation of the activities and procedures of INCORA in the acquisition and redistribution of private lands and in tilting the public domain. See also project on the legal aspects of agrarian reform in Colombia, LARR III:2 (477). Begun, 1968. To be published by the University of Illinois Press. /Center for Latin American Studies and Center for International and Comparative Studies, University of Illinois.
610. Dale B. Furnish
Arizona State University
LAFTA and the Andean Group.
Project described in LARR VI:3 (590) will study the legal and economic effects of the creation of the sub-group. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.
611. ———
Price Controls in Chile: A Legal-Economic Study.
Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:3 (590a).
612. Ricardo Gálvez Blanco
Universidad Católica (Chile)
Con: Gabriel Ogalde, Fernando Román, Julio García, Manuel Ramírez y José Poblete.
Necesidad de perfeccionamiento de la judicatura.
Se trata de establecer, mediante una encuesta a todos los funcionarios del Poder Judicial Chileno, cuáles son las variadas clases de necesidades, en materia de su perfeccionamiento profesional, que tienen los jueces al iniciar la carrera y durante ésta; como también averiguar cuáles de las soluciones que se sugieren, estiman más adecuadas para los distintos aspectos que se les plantea. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /International Legal Center, Fundación Ford.

613. Jorge Mario García Laguardia
Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)

Legislación universitaria latinoamericana. Análisis comparado.

Es un análisis comparativo de las leyes universitarias que rigen actualmente en las universidades latinoamericanas. Se estudia especialmente, la reforma que se ha producido después de los movimientos estudiantiles de 1968. La legislación ha variado notablemente de esa fecha para acá. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas y Unión de Universidades Latinoamericanas, Secretaría.

614. L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski
University of Ottawa (Canada)

With: 21 authors from 19 American states.

International Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Proceedings in the Americas.

Project is composed of 19 chapters on the rules in force on service of foreign documents evidence for foreign tribunals, enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards, and international multilateral conventions. Begun, 1966. EDC, 1972. To be published by Algonquin Publishing Inc. /Canada Council.

615. ———

With: 20 authors.

International Judicial Cooperation in Penal Proceedings in the Americas.

Research will include service of foreign documents, evidence for foreign tribunals, extradition, execution of judgments of foreign penal courts, and letters rogatory or letters of request. Begun,

1971. EDC, 1973. /University of Ottawa.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

616. William V. Jackson
Vanderbilt University

National Plan for Library Science in Colombia.

A study of the current library situation in Colombia, including the education and training of librarians. Assessment of possibilities for development of a national plan for improving library and documentation service. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. Two portions of this study have already been published: *Steps Toward the Development of a National Plan for Library Service in Colombia*, with Paxton P. Price and Maria Sanz, Vanderbilt University Bookstore, 1971; "Libraries in Colombia," in *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, Vol. 5, /OAS.

617. Rosa Q. Mesa
University of Florida

Latin American Serial Documents.

Project is concerned with the publication of serial documents of Latin American countries and described in LARR IV:1 (101) and updated in V:1 (109). Within the last two years volumes for Mexico, Argentina, and Bolivia have been published. The volume for Chile is in final draft stage. Beginning with Argentina, the volumes are being published by Bowker Company, New York.

PHILOSOPHY

618. Solomon Lipp
McGill University (Canada)

Three Chilean Thinkers.

A study of the principal ideological cur-

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rents of the past century in Spanish America (Romanticism, Positivism, and the Reaction against Positivism) as these are reflected in the works of Francisco Bilbao, Valentin Letelier, and Enrique Molina. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Social Science Research Council and the American Philosophical Society.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANTILLES

619. Graham Allison
Harvard University

Cuban Missile Crisis.

A thorough historical study of the Cuban missile crisis. This research project expands upon researcher's published work, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1975.

620. Wendell Bell
Yale University

With: students

Nationhood, Social Stratification and the Ideology of Equality: A Conceptual and Theoretical Synthesis of Twenty-Five Years of Research.

Social research done in the new states since 1945, including the English-speaking Caribbean, is being organized, synthesized, and evaluated with respect to the following topics: 1) descriptions and analyses of colonial systems of class and ethnic stratification 2) the causes of the rise of the nationalist movements; and 3) the images of future stratification systems carried by the nationalist leaders and intellectuals. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1975. /National Science Foundation. A related work, *The Democratic Revolution in the West Indies*, Wendell

Bell (ed.), was published by Schenkman, 1967.

621. Albert L. Gastmann
Trinity College

Comparative Politics in the Caribbean.

A comparative study of the French and Dutch Caribbean with special interest in leadership and party systems.

622. Susan Kaufman Purcell

University of California, Los Angeles

With: John F.H. Purcell, California State College, Fullerton.

National-Local Linkages and Policy Implementation.

A comparative study of the relationship between the structure of local politics and the successful implementation of national domestic policy in two Latin American (Mexico definitely) and two African countries. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

NORTH AMERICA

623. Cole Blasier

University of Pittsburgh

United States Response to Revolutionary Change in Latin America.

A comparative study of patterns of official U.S. behavior in response to various stages of the revolutionary process in Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972.

624. ———

The United States and Madero's Overthrow.

A reappraisal of the conduct of Henry Lane Wilson and the responsibility of the Department of State in the Decene

Trágica, February 1913. Research is based on primary sources which have become available in the last dozen years, and not analyzed in comprehensive fashion previously. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

625. Roderic Ai Camp
Central College

Mexican Political Elites.

Study is an analysis of over 600 elites who have held high political positions in Mexico from 1935–1972. The purpose of the analysis is to show the utility of certain variables for elite research in Latin America, and to present proof in support of numerous hypotheses concerning the openness of the system and the domination of the political system by certain types of individuals. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. /Central College.

626. ———

The Governor and National Politics in Mexico.

Research will describe the different types of individuals who have emerged as governors in the past thirty years and demonstrate the influence of certain states on national economic policy making. Study will attempt to demonstrate why there is bias in the distribution of federal funds to given states. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Central College. A related study, "The Cabinet and the Técnico in Mexico and the United States," appeared in the *Journal of Comparative Administration*, August 1971.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CENTRAL AMERICA

627. Weston H. Agor
University of Florida

A Comparative Analysis of the Im-

pact of National and Regional Planning Agencies in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic on San José's and Santo Domingo's Urban Growth.

Project will determine if public policy priorities are in fact established by planning agencies and how these priorities were arrived at, the degree to which implemented, and the impact of the above process on urban growth in San Jose and Santo Domingo. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

628. James L. Payne.
Johns Hopkins University.

The Dominican Politician, Volume II.

An analysis of Dominican politics based upon an understanding of the emotional needs of the participants. Begun, 1968.

629. Henry Wells
University of Pennsylvania
Party Finance in Costa Rica.
Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:1 (153).

POLITICAL SCIENCE
SOUTH AMERICA

630. Barry Ames
University of New Mexico
Policy Making in Post-1964 Brazil.
A study of the policy process in 1964–68 Brazil, emphasizing the interactions between elite goals affecting "who gets what" and elite goals affecting the nature of the policy process itself. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972.

631. Gláucio Ary Dillon Soares
Universidade de Brasília (Brasil)
Desenvolvimento, Classe e Política durante a Segunda República.

Latin American Research Review

Estudo dos determinantes da política brasileira entre 1945 e 1964. Iniciado, 1970. DAC, 1972. /Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas e Universidade de Brasília.

632. ———

Com: Sergio Henrique Hudson Abranches, Nadya Neves Araujo e Gabriela Toscano.

Comportamento do Legislativo Brasileiro.

Estudos dos determinantes do comportamento dos legisladores e de suas mudanças a partir de mudanças nas relações de poder entre o legislativo e o executivo. Iniciado, 1971. DAC, 1972. /Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas e Universidade de Brasília.

633. Carlos A. Astiz

State University of New York at Albany

The Political Role of the Catholic Church in Peru.

Project analyzes the current role played by the Catholic Church in Peru's national politics, essentially as a provider of political theories applied by other actors. Research will consider recruitment patterns, religious clientele, and internal cleavages. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. A related project, "La Iglesia Católica como Factor de Poder Político: El Caso Peruano," appeared in the *Revista Mexicana de Ciencia Política*, No. 58, Oct.-Dec., 1969.

634. ———

Role and Operation of the Brazilian Congress.

A study of the role of congress, senators, representatives, and staff members, in Brazilian politics. Research will explore the legislative process in both chambers, the recruitment of legislators and staff,

and the role each play in the enactment of bills. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972. /AID.

635. Pope Atkins

U.S. Naval Academy

With: Larry V. Thompson

Foreign Military Influences in Argentina.

Analysis of the military techniques employed by various states to achieve their foreign policy goals in Argentina and their impact on the Argentine military establishment and political system. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Naval Academy Research Council.

636. ———

With L. C. Wilson, American University

The United States, the Dominican Republic, and the Trujillo Regime.

A case study of United States policy toward Latin American dictatorship in terms of a conceptual framework for foreign policy analysis. Begun, 1967. To be published by Rutgers University Press.

637. Atilio A. Boron

Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política (Chile)

Con: Luisa Olivares y Elisa Valdés.

Movilización Política y Conducta Electoral en Chile.

La obra incluye dos temas centrales: 1) un análisis histórico de las pautas seguidas por el proceso de movilización política en Chile desde principios de siglo, las fases que se distinguen en su desarrollo, las estrategias empleadas para absorber y regular las presiones "movilizadoras" y el impacto que el proceso produjo en el sistema político. Especial énfasis se radica en el análisis de las crisis políticas de-

rivadas del ingreso de las clases populares a la arena política. 2) una análisis sobre el comportamiento electoral en los últimos veinte años, procurando determinar las tendencias de la votación de la clase obrera (tanto las fracciones urbanas como las rurales), el efecto de la movilización social sobre el comportamiento electoral y las consecuencias del desarrollo económico sobre las preferencias partidarias. Iniciada, 1969. FAT, 1972. /Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política—FLACSO.

638. ———

Con: Luisa Olivaras y Elisa Valdés
Movilización política y sistemas partidarios: un análisis comparativo de las experiencias de Argentina, Brasil y Chile.

Se trata de analizar tres distintos modelos de movilización política desde una perspectiva histórica, procurando reconstruir sus distintas etapas, la relación que en cada caso se observó entre los vaivenes, ascensos y contracciones de la participación política y la presencia de un sistema partidario efectivo y legítimo que procesara las demandas populares. También se procurará desentrañar la vinculación existente entre ciertas características asumidas por la movilización política en algunas fases críticas y la aparición de tendencias "desmovilizadoras"; se tendrán en cuenta no sólo las experiencias exitosas de desmovilización sino también los intentos fallidos de implementar tal tipo de política. Iniciada, 1972. FAT, 1974. /Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política—FLACSO.

639. Graziella Corvalán
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos

Cambios en la Ideología de los Partidos Políticos en el Paraguay.

La finalidad principal de este estudio es analizar los procesos socio-políticos que dieron lugar a cambios en las ideologías de los partidos vigentes en el sistema político paraguayo, en un período de tiempo que abarca desde 1931 a 1972. El estudio se efectuará en base a un análisis de contenido de: documentos partidarios, materiales biográficos memorias, programas doctrinarios, manifiestos, y entrevistas con informantes que actuaron en política. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1972. /CPES.

640. Robert T. Daland
University of North Carolina
With: Paulo Roberto Motta

Bureaucracy and Change in Brazil.

A major study of a variety of aspects of national bureaucracy in Brazil, with the view of explaining the role of the bureaucracy in the governmental system and the manner in which it has responded to the modernization of Brazil. The bureaucracy will be viewed both as a dependent and an independent variable in different parts of the study. Begun, 1968. EDC, 1972. /National Science Foundation, University of North Carolina, and Fulbright-Hays. A related study, *Brazilian Planning*, was published by the University of North Carolina Press.

641. Donald L. Herman
Grand Valley State College

Christian Democracy in Venezuela. An analysis of the Christian Democratic party, COPEI, in Venezuela. Study begins with the ideological foundations and then analyzes the party's development through the years—elections, activities during the dictatorship, the changing re-

lationship with Acción Democrática, and participation in the coalition government. Research considers the party's major functional organizations as well as intra-party ideological differences and groups. A separate chapter will deal with the Caldera government at the half-way mark. The book will conclude with an analysis of COPEI in the evolving political system of Venezuela. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

642. Kenneth P. Langton
University of Michigan

Social Structure, Culture and the Mobilization of the Left in Chile. This project focuses on the continuing relation between social structure, sex culture, religious culture, ideology, and group contact on the mobilization of the political Left in Chile. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973. /SSRC and the ORA.

643. Robert LaPorte, Jr.
Pennsylvania State University
With: James F. Petras, Morris Morley, and Robert Springer

U.S. Response to Latin American Economic Nationalism: The Case of Chile.

This study examines the current rise in Latin American economic nationalism and the set of responses to this economic and political phenomenon by the United States. The focus is upon Chile under President Allende, although generalizations are made about Latin American-U.S. relations from the data gathered. Major informational sources being tapped include unstructured and structured interviews with U.S. public officials and U.S. private corporate executives. Other sources include special government reports, reports from the World Bank, BID, Council on Foreign

Relations, and other documents and news reports. Begun, 1971. EDC. /Pennsylvania State University. A related study. *Cultivating Revolution*, by LaPorte and Petras, was published by Random House, 1971.

644. Arpad von Lazar
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Comparative Politics: Societies in Change.

A study of political systems within the context of structural and functional changes that occur over time. Analysis of system performance in terms of policies and the ability to cope with the adjustments and strains of societal change. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /International Development Studies, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. A related work, *Latin American Politics: A Primer*, was published by Allyn & Bacon, 1971.

645. ———
The Nature of Socialist Construction in Chile.

A study of the functioning of the Chilean political system during the first year of the Allende regime. Main issues of concern relate to: external dependency and its meaning; structural change; and altering modes of political participation. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /International Development Studies, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

646. Abraham F. Lowenthal
Princeton University
Military-Directed Change in Peru: A Study of Peru's "Revolutionary Government and the Armed Forces."

This study attempts to analyze the current process of military-directed change in Peru, to explore its origins and moti-

vations, and to assess the tension between the Peruvian military regime's model of national development and the various constraints it is encountering in attempting to implement its program. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. /International Affairs Fellowship, Council on Foreign Relations.

647. Max G. Manwaring
Memphis State University
With: Walter James Stoll
Social and Professional Backgrounds of Brazilian Ministers, 1964–1971.

Two basic hypotheses are generated. The first is that individuals are co-opted into cabinet positions primarily as a result of the group associations that they have made during the course of their careers, but, at the same time, a large percentage of ministers are drawn into cabinets as a result of their knowledge, demonstrated abilities, and expertise. The second hypothesis is that cabinet members are selected precisely because of their similar—but divergent—backgrounds and career associations. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

648. Robert A. Packenham
Stanford University
Contemporary Brazilian-American Relations.

An empirical study of political and economic relations, both public and private, between Brazil and the United States in the contemporary period. It is part of a larger project with empirical and theoretical dimensions on U.S.-Latin American relations. "Contemporary" means roughly post-1930, with emphasis on events since 1960, although the deeper historical dimension of the problem will also receive considerable attention. The main purpose of the larger project is to

explore the following types of questions: Who are the main subnational and transnational actors? What are their main goals and activities? What are the causes, motives, and consequences of these goals and activities? How does one evaluate these phenomena in normative and policy terms? Begun, 1971. EDC, 1976.

649. James L. Payne
Johns Hopkins University
Voter Turnout in Colombia.
An analysis of the determinants of voter turnout, especially the impact of municipal employees active under a patronage system. The purpose is to develop a measure of the extension of patronage systems and thereby test an incentive hypothesis about this variable. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

650. James F. Petras
Pennsylvania State University
With: Thomas Cook
Argentine Industrial Elites and Dependency.

A study of the attitudes of executives from 110 top firms in Argentina. A comparison of the attitudes of executives of foreign and national firms toward dependency measured by several indicators (technology, financing, imports/exports). Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /Ford Faculty Fellowship.

651. Larry L. Pippin
University of the Pacific
Political Development of Peru in the 20th Century.

A comparative study of the main efforts or programs for the development of Peru: the Aprista projects, the realizations of Fernando Belaúnde Terry; the aspirations of the ruling military junta;

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and the possibility of a "Peruvian Solution." Begun, 1970.

652. Sandra Powell

San Francisco State College

Electoral Politics and Social Change in Chile, 1958–1970.

A study of three presidential elections in Chile (1958, 1964, and 1970) with a description of the changing social bases of support. Project attempts to ascertain the impact of Christian democratic reforms 1964–1970 on electoral behavior in 1970. Begun, 1970. /Social Science Research Council.

653. Peter Ranis

York College, CUNY

Militarism, Federalism and the Search for Community Power: A Study of Mendoza, Argentina.

Identification of Mendoza political, economic, and social structure and its relationship to community power and decision-making among the leadership. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /Fulbright-Hays.

654. Riordan Roett

Vanderbilt University

With: Domingo Rivarola, Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos.

The Paraguayan Political Elite: Origin, Composition and Role since 1930.

The analysis of the Paraguayan political elite between 1930 and 1954 continues as described in LARR VI:2 (385). /Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, Social Science Research Council.

655. _____

Brazil: Politics in a Patrimonial Society.

A summary of selected aspects of the

Brazilian political system with emphasis on the role of a paternalistic or patrimonial public order and the resulting dependence of interest groups and other actors in the political process. This research is being prepared for a volume in the Allyn & Bacon series on Latin American Politics. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1973. /Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, Vanderbilt University.

656. Paul E. Sigmund

Princeton University

Chile's Revolution in Liberty (1964–70): Symbol and Reality.

A study of the administration of Eduardo Frei with special attention to the problems posed by the need to pursue incompatible objectives in the effort to carry out fundamental changes within the framework of constitutional democracy and in the context of social mobilization and economic stagnation. Particular attention is paid to ideological strains within the Christian Democratic Party and to shifts in electoral support in the four national elections between 1964 and 1970. Project incorporates election research described in LARR VI:1 (149) and (150). EDC, 1973. /Council on International and Regional Studies, Princeton University.

657. Franklin Tugwell

Pomona College

Venezuela: The Private Sector in Politics.

Part of a comparative study of patterns of interest-group politics, focusing on the private sector. Field research will begin in December 1972 or January 1973. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973. /SSRC.

658. _____

Venezuelan Petroleum Diplomacy

Research has just begun. EDC, 1972.

659. Gary W. Wynia
University of Minnesota

Political Determinants of Argentine Economic Policy, 1945–1971.

Study focuses on Argentine economic policy-making and seeks to explain persistent failure to deal with growth and inflation problems as a result of the weaknesses in the structure and operation of the national policy-making process. See also LARR VI:2 (390). EDC, 1973. /MUCIA.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

660. Weston H. Agor
University of Florida
With: Andrés Suárez

Latin American Inter-State Politics: From Subordination to Autonomy.

Project will define and specify in as much detail as possible the following trends: 1) Brazil and Mexico have emerged as sub-paramount nations primarily as a result of strong economic performance in the development decade of the 1960's as well as inherent economies of scale (size). Each is now giving aid and technical assistance to other Latin American nations. 2) An increasing number of attempts to reach some kind of integration, such as LAFTA, the Central American Common Market, the Andean Group, and the idea of a federation in the Caribbean are now evident. 3) There is growing conviction among the Latin American nations that they have a common interest in their relationship with the principal "intrusive" power in the area: the United States.

This research will also explore the usefulness of the conceptual framework now employed in international politics for the study of these regional trends, and if possible, posit alternative guides for subsequent empirical field research. Begun, 1972.

661. Edward H. Allen
Utah State University
With: Gerald West, University of Pennsylvania

Studies in Empirical Conflict Data on Latin America.

Data on internal conflict and violence in Latin America has been collected, checked, and coded for computer analysis. This extensive event data set is intended to be much more comprehensive and adequate than those of similar former studies. These data are now in the process of being examined for several studies, including an analysis of the validity of the various competing data sets. For further information on project, see LARR VI:1 (136). EDC, 1972.

662. Barry Ames
University of New Mexico
With: Ed Goff

Latin American Expenditure Outcomes, 1946–68.

A cross-national longitudinal study of Latin American budgetary expenditures. Basic goal is the delineation of the effects of regime type on expenditures. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1974.

663. Thomas C. Bruneau
McGill University (Canada)
Latin America and the International Church System.

Study described in LARR, VI:3 (595) has expanded to deal with all of Latin America and not just Brazil.

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664. James D. Cochrane
Tulane University

The U.S. and Latin America: Military Assistance and Military Regimes.

Project continues as described in LARR VI:1 (137). Two publications have emerged from the project: "Reconocimiento de gobiernos inconstitucionales: La Política de la Administración Johnson hacia América Latina," *Foro Internacional*, enero-marzo, 1971, and "Recognition of Governments and Promotion of Democracy in Latin America," *Journal of Latin American Studies*.

665. ———

Comparative Analysis of Latin American Regional Integration.

A study of the main movements toward regional economic integration in Latin America, the Central American Common Market, the Latin American Free Trade Association, and the Andean Group. This study focuses on the factors which motivate the initiation of these movements and those factors which have facilitated and retarded the movements, with attention on the integrative process of each of the three. Begun, 1971. A project which has already emerged from this research, "El Mercado Común Andino: Un enfoque sub-regional de la integración," will appear in *Foro Internacional*.

666. Ruben de Hoyos

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

The Political Effects of the Cold War in Latin American Government.

Research into how the Cold War affects Latin American national politics and governments in their domestic and for-

eign policies from 1945–1972. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972.

667. Herbert S. Dinerstein

The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

Soviet Policy in Latin America.

Project begun, 1964. EDC, 1972.

668. Michael Francis

University of Notre Dame

U.S. Influence in Latin America.

Continues. See LARR VI:2 (373).

669. ———

The Strains of Pan Americanism.

EDC, 1972. See LARR VI:2 (375).

670. Robert R. Kaufman

Rutgers University

Clientelism and Political Parties in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil.

An exploration of the political implications of the patron-client relation in Latin America. Principal emphasis is placed on the manner in which the patron-client bond is used to mobilize, organize, and consolidate political support in these four Latin American countries. The principal research questions are: 1) Under what conditions does the patron-client tie become politicized? 2) What other forms of social relations compete with or supplement clientelism as bases for political action? 3) Under what conditions does clientelism serve as the basis for consolidation of political parties? 4) How do differences in the way parties are consolidated affect the developmental process? Begun, 1970.

671. Terry L. McCoy

Ohio State University

Latin American Population Policies.

Description and analysis of governmental population policies in Latin America with particular attention devoted to fertility policies. Data collected on policies on twenty countries, including Cuba, with field work in Mexico. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1972. To be published by the Free Press in 1973. /Ohio State University.

672. Joan Marie Nelson
Harvard University

Political Integration of the Urban Poor in Developing Countries.

Research focuses on the conditions under which and the channels through which low-income urban groups become integrated to some degree into municipal and national political systems. Project treats the agents and forces which heighten political awareness among the poor and lead them to perceive politics or collective pressure, the conditions under which they can organize for sustained political action, in what circumstances effective neighborhood associations develop and how the link into municipal and national agencies and politics, and the roles political parties play in organizing and exploiting or assisting the urban poor, in 1) competitive party systems and 2) dominant or one-party systems oriented toward national development. Study will touch on how patterns of integration, or failure to integrate, differ in ethnically homogeneous and heterogeneous societies. /Harvard University. Related research, "Migrants, Urban Poverty, and Instability in Developing Nations," was published as Occasional Paper #22, September, 1969, by the Harvard Center for International Affairs.

673. John Duncan Powell
Tufts University

Peasant Politics in Modernizing Societies.

Project defines and elaborates the role of the peasantry in agrarian societies, emphasizing social structure and the key role of agrarian elites in traditional societies. Identifies sources of modernizing change. Analyzes three major types of peasant political behavior in modernization: electoral, interest group/organizational, and revolutionary. Examines the significance of common patterns of peasant behavior and explores patterns of more complete peasant participation in the process of agrarian modernization. Part of a larger project, "Participation Patterns in Modernizing Societies," coordinated by S. P. Huntington, Harvard University. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /A.I.D. and Title IX Research Funds. A related study, *Political Mobilization of the Venezuelan Peasant* was published by Harvard University Press in 1971.

674. John R. Redick
Stanley Foundation

Nuclear Energy in Latin America.

Work continues on project described in LARR VI:2 (383). Particular attention is given to technical considerations which may comment on the ability of the nation to develop nuclear weapons. /The Stanley Foundation.

675. ———

The Politics of Denuclearization in Latin America.

Study continues as described in LARR VI:2 (383) with particular attention given to the evaluation of the Tlatelolco treaty as a model for general and com-

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plete disarmament. EDC, 1973. /The Stanley Foundation.

676. H. Jon Rosenbaum
Wellesley College
With: Peter Sederberg, University of South Carolina

Vigilantism and Development.

Essay is directed at making a contribution to the study of establishment violence through a preliminary investigation of the conditions likely to produce vigilante action, the development of a typology of bigilantism and a discussion of the contributions of vigilantism to the creation of a stable socio-political order. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1972. /Wellesley College Research Grant.

677. Phillippe C. Schmitter
University of Chicago

Development and Interest Politics.

Analysis described in LARR V:2 (350) and updated in VI:2 (387) is continuing. Interview material on Argentina and documentation on Portugal is currently being analyzed. Tentative titles are: "Interest conflict and Political Stalemate in Argentina," and "Corporation and Public Policy: The Effect of Interest Representation in Portugal." A related project, *Interest Conflict and Political Change in Brazil*, was published by Stanford University Press in 1971. /ACLS-SSRC Joint Committee.

678. ———

Authoritarian Responses to Modernization.

Work continues as described in LARR VI:2 (389). Initial theoretical work on Bonapartism as a Prototype are largely completed. Book length study should be ready by 1973.

679. ———

Ecology, Political Structure and Public Policy of Latin America.

Research continues as described in LARR VI:2 (388) and V:2 (351). Two manuscripts resulting from this study have recently been published: "Desarrollo Retrasado, dependencia externa y candio politico en América Latina," *Foro Internacional*, No. 46, 1971, and "Military Intervention, Political Competitiveness and Public Policy in Latin America: 1950-1967," *On Military Intervention*, Rotterdam University Press, 1971. A paper, "The Comparative Analysis of Public Policy: Ouaput, Outcomes and Impacts," was presented to the SSRC Conference on Public Policy, January 1972.

680. Hung-Chao Tai
University of Detroit

Comparative Political Analysis of Land Reform.

Research deals with political processes and effects of land reform in eight countries: Colombia, Mexico, Taiwan, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Iran, and the United Arab Republic. Begun, 1966. To be published by the University of California Press. /Harvard University.

681. Howard Wiarda
University of Massachusetts
With: Ieda Siqueira Wiarda

Political Development in the Iberic-Latin Tradition.

A broad-ranging interpretive study of the Iberic-Latin developmental tradition viewed in historical and comparative perspective. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1975.

682. ———

With: Ieda Siqueira Wiarda
The Politics of Population Policy

on Latin America: A Comparative Study of the Population Policy Process in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. Begun, 1969. EDC, 1973.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
IBERIAN PENINSULA

683. Victor Alba
Kent State University
The Formation of a Revolutionary: Andres Nin.
A political biography of the Political Secretary of Spain's POUM (Workers Party of Marxist Unification), murdered by NKVD agents during the Civil War. Study analyzes his political works and explains his political career. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972.

684. Lawrence S. Graham
University of Texas
Development Administration in Mainland Portugal and the Overseas Provinces.
This project is focused at three levels: an analysis of the developments which have led to the creation of an administrative state in Portugal, as a response to political, social, and economic change; a presentation of changes underway in Portuguese government from the perspective of the administrative system; and the implementation of the Third Development Plan, which has been designed to bring about economic growth of the sort that has been characteristic of Spain since the mid-1950's. From a broader perspective, the purpose of this project is to accumulate data on development administration in Portugal and Portuguese Africa which may be compared with similar work being conducted in

Brazil. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Gulbenkian Foundation, Earhart Foundation, and the Latin American Institute and University Research Institute of the University of Texas. A related study, *Civil Service Reform in Brazil: Principles versus Practice*, was published by the University of Texas Press, 1968.

PSYCHOLOGY

685. Ruben Ardila
Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Prestigio de las diversas profesiones en Colombia.
Se está llevando a cabo una clasificación de 100 ocupaciones y profesiones, según su nivel de prestigio. La muestra se tomó en todo el país y en todos los estratos sociales. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

686. John E. Jordan
Michigan State University
With: Professionals in each Central American nation
Special Education and Rehabilitation in Central America.
A survey of disability and handicap in Central America: physical, mental, and social. The study aims at uncovering needs in Central America. The Partners of the Americas will then work with the OAS and the Central American nations in attempting to meet these needs. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /OAS and Partners of the Americas.

687. Robert F. Peck
University of Texas
With: Rogelio Díaz-Guerrero, University of Mexico, and Arrigo Angelini, University of São Paulo
Comparing Styles and Achievement: A

Latin American Research Review

Con: Fernando Córdova Pérez y Laura Palomares Esquivel

El Proletariado Industrial en Méx-ico.

Estudio de las organizaciones obreras y los niveles de vida del trabajador en las siguientes tres etapas: 1) La Reforma y el Profiriato, 2) La Revolución (1910–1930), 3) La época actual (1930–1970). En cada una de ellas se presentan los principales hechos referentes a la historia de las organizaciones obreras, sus formas de lucha—en especial la huelga—y las condiciones de vida del trabajador. Se hace también una descripción de la estructura de la clase obrera cuando las estadísticas existentes lo permiten. Además de estas tres partes e ha elaborado un cuarto estudio que versa sobre los salarios, entendido como la remuneración al factor directamente ligado a la producción, o sea los trabajadores de cuello azul. Iniciado, 1968. FAT, 1973. /UNAM.

699. ———

Recuento de Hipótesis sobre las causas del Movimiento Estudiantil en México.

Localizar todas las explicaciones que los editoriales de los diarios metropolitanos dieron al movimiento estudiantil de 1968 y hacer una crítica de cada una de ellas con base en las observaciones personales. Se verá quiénes eran, de acuerdo con los diaristas, los provocadores del movimiento, quién lo sostenía económicamente, su ideología ya las soluciones que proponían. Con base en ello, se podrá también analizar el contenido y la ideología de la prensa. Iniciado, 1969. FAT, 1972. UNAM.

700. Jorge A. Bustamante
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Con: Esther Beatriz Zúñiga y Ma. Guadalupe Moreno

Banco de datos sobre el Valle del Mezquital. Procesos de toma de decisión relacionados con la migración en el Valle del Mezquital.

Objetivos de la investigación: 1) recolección, clasificación y sistematización de la información cualitativa y cuantitativa sobre el Valle del Mezquital; 2) determinar las condiciones en que se desarrollan los procesos de interacción social que aparezcan relacionadas con la decisión de migración en el Valle del Mezquital con especial énfasis en las relaciones de explotación del campesino de esa región. Iniciada, 1972. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

701. Cornelia Flora

Kansas State University

Comparative Images of Women in Magazine Fiction: U.S. and Latin America, Middle and Working Class.

Project selected 202 examples of women's magazine fiction and coded them regarding their presentation of the male and female characteristics and roles. The data was analyzed in terms of the contributions of culture, class, and sex on the ideal female type. The first article from this data deals with the passivity of the ideal female type. The second article treats the relation of various characteristics to social change. Begun, 1970.

702. Clark S. Knowlton

University of Utah

Economic and Social Linkages that united Northern Mexico and the American Southwest.

The hypothesis of this paper is that northern Mexico and the American Southwest are being interwoven into a single economic system in which the Mexican-

American as a mediator between the Anglo Americans and Mexicans has secured new economic, professional, and cultural opportunities. The paper describes some of the linkages that are developing as well as discussing the history of the border region.

703. Henry Landsberger
University of North Carolina

With: Sandra Emmi and Bobby Gierisch
Social and Political Determinants of the Economic Profitability of Mexican *Ejid*os.

A partial correlation analysis of the profitability of over 100 *ejidos* credit societies elucidates the relative importance of: 1) size of membership; 2) political orientation; 3) cooperation vs. individualization in method of production and in distribution of income; 4) per capita investment; and 5) government vs. private sources of credit as determinants of whether or not the credit society would be profitable. Research revealed highly interesting "interaction effects." Begun, 1967. EDC, 1972. /Agricultural Development Council, Cornell University. A related study, *Peasant Organization in La Laguna, Mexico*, (with Cynthia de Alcántara) was published by the Inter-American Development Bank, 1971.

704. Peter K. Manning
Michigan State University
With: Horacio Fabrega, Jr.

Evaluation of Illness Episodes.

Project will collect, on a continuous basis, information on actual illness episodes in hamlets in the *municipio* of Zinacantan, Chiapas, Mexico. Information on biological, behavioral, and phenomenological features of illness, responses of natives and their families, interpretations given

illness, and on the consequences of illness will be gathered primarily by native informants. The aim is to clarify the relationships that exist between biological changes and the patterning of sociocultural illness phenomena. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1973. /NIMH, Latin American Studies Center, Michigan State University.

705. Jorge Martínez Ríos
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Con: Ma. Teresa Guerrero, Ricardo Pérez Avilés y Raúl Martínez Vázquez.
Los Campesinos Mexicanos: condiciones da vida y formas de lucha: 1940-70.

1) Análisis de las condiciones de vida campesinas en diferentes contextos agrícolas y agrarios. Todo ello en relación con diversos tipos de tenencia. También en relación con procesos sociales multidimensionales: urbanización, marginalización y formación de regiones internas; 2) Descripción y análisis de las luchas campesinas en el contexto de la estructura de clases. Principales formas de estudio: a. La queja y la denuncia; b. La petición legal; c. La demanda de organizaciones; d. La huelga en el sector agroindustrial; e. Las invasiones agrarias; f. El despojo. Los conflictos interestrato: comuneros vs comuneros y ejidatarios vs ejidatarios. 3) Perspectivas sociopolíticas de la condición campesina. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1973. /UNAM.

706. William W. Meggenney
University of California, Riverside
The Plight of the Black Puerto Rican in Puerto Rico and in the United States.

This research discusses the Puerto Rican

Negroes' attitudes toward racial and social friction within the areas of high Black concentration on the Island, outside of these areas, and in the United States. Conclusions reached are that the Negro in his own community feels no racial prejudice at all, that outside of his community he senses certain personal reserves toward him expressed subtly by the predominantly white Puerto Rican population, and that in the United States he is completely rejected by the Anglo-Saxon and must remain within the impermeable Puerto Rican "nation," isolated from U.S. society. The work discusses the problems and reasons behind these phenomena. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /National Endowment for the Humanities.

707. Sergio Ramos Galicia
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Con: Aurora Cristina Martínez y Angelina Gutiérrez Arreola

El Proceso de Diferenciación Campo—Ciudad en México: 1900—1970.

Se tiene como objetivo central llegar a la formulación de un marco teórico de suficiente generalidad como para aprovechar y reinterpretar numerosos resultados empíricos y abundante información histórico-social que se ha venido acumulando en América Latina sobre diferentes tópicos, algunos de ellos muy en Boga, todavía, como la marginalidad, la movilidad social, la urbanización, las migraciones y el cambio social. El concepto clave para este fin es la categoría marxista campo-ciudad que estrachemente vinculada a categorías, también básicas, como clases sociales y división social del trabajo, explican buena parte de las contra-

dicciones estructurales de la sociedad. Se terminó la recopilación teórica y empírica, y se elaborará un documento para la discusión de dicho esquema. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1973. /UNAM.

708. ———

Con: Mario Ramírez Rancaño

El proceso de Constitución del Estado Productor en México.

El objetivo específico del proyecto consiste en tratar de reconstruir el proceso de constitución del Estado Productor en México. Fase inicial de recopilación bibliográfica y de sondeo de las fuentes de información para verificar el tipo de información disponible. Iniciado, 1972. FAT, 1973. /UNAM.

709. Luisa Rodríguez Sala de Gomezgil
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Con: Rosalba Casas G.

El Suicidio en México: Aspectos Sociológicos.

Actualizar y ampliar los datos estadísticos referentes al suicidio, basándose en la primera investigación sobre el tema llevado a cabo durante 1960, con materiales del decenio 1950–1959. Se ha ampliado la investigación al total del país y se han considerado las cifras estadísticas más recientes (1970). La investigación proporcionará un conocimiento nacional del suicidio, facilitando la comparación de su incidencia en diferentes zonas del país, ya que cada uno de los conceptos analizados, lo ha sido tanto para el D.F. como para la totalidad del país, dividido éste en zonas socio-económicas. Será el primer estudio que en México se realice a nivel nacional y con base en la información estadística oficial anual. El proyecto se encuentra actual-

mente en la redación de las características del acto suicida. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

710. ———

Con: Heriberta Castaños Rodríguez, Adrián Chavero y Rosalba Casas

La Investigación Científica en la U.N.A.M. (Area de Humanidades).

Actualizar los datos referentes a las instituciones de investigación científica en la U.N.A.M. profundizando algunos aspectos de la obra "Instituciones de Investigación Científica" y abarcando otros temas como son los de formación de personal académico, los proyectos de investigación y los proyectos de servicios. Simultáneamente se realiza la investigación en el área de ciencias, y posteriormente se subrirán las restantes instituciones del país—esto a cargo del CONACYT. Iniciada, 1972. FAT, 1973. /UNAM.

711. ———

Con: Georgina Ortiz H. y Adrián Chavero

La Imagen de la Ciencia y el Científico en los Adolescentes Mexicanos (la etapa, estudiantes del D.F.).

Estudio de carácter psicosocial de la idea que el adolescente mexicano estudiante posee del científico y la ciencia, las implicaciones que puede tener su pertenencia a determinado estrato socioeconómico en los juicios que establece el sujeto. Así mismo se cubrirán muestras de alumnos de Enseñanza Media Superior, de escuelas de provincia y del D.F., se persigue señalar la influencia de los diferentes medios educativos, así mismo del menor o mayor grado de desarrollo urbano e industrial. El estudio hará posible conocer en qué grado intervienen

los diferentes medios de comunicación en la formación de estas imágenes. Otro de los objetivos es él de precisar algunas posibles características en los adolescentes con vocación científica, lo cual permitirá, en lo futuro, el mejor encauzamiento de quienes tengan esas aptitudes. Se concluyó la aplicación de los dos cuestionarios en provincia y se procede a su análisis estadístico. Iniciado, 1968. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

712. ———

Con: José E. García, Lourdes Laraque Espinoza y otros

El Ejercicio de la Medicina en México.

Por una parte, encontrar elementos de juicio que representen un aporte concreto a la planificación de los programas de estudio en la docencia médica. Por otra parte, aproximarse al conocimiento del marco socioeconómico dentro del cual el médico trabaja, tanto dentro de la medicina institucional como en el ejercicio privado y mixto de su profesión. Está por iniciarse la aplicación del instrumento en el medio rural. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /UNAM.

713. Lyle W. Shannon

University of Iowa

A Restudy of the Absorption of Migrant Workers.

Work is continuing on project described in LARR VI:2 (406). Publications resulting from this study will begin to appear in 1972. /NIMH and the University of Iowa. Related research, *Minority Migrants in the Urban Community: Mexican-American and Negro Adjustment to Industrial Society* will be published by Sage Publications, 1972.

714. Oscar Uribe Villegas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Con: Georgina Paulín y otros.

Proyecto Sociolingüístico.

Trata de determinar cuál es la situación sociolingüística en México. Busca definir algunas de las causas y efectos sociales de las realidades lingüísticas del país en la sociedad mexicana, su estructura, su funcionamiento y sus patrones de conducta orientada significativamente, y la forma en que su dinámica sociolingüística puede encauzarse racional, ética y estéticamente para beneficio de los Mexicanos y de sus relaciones con quienes habitan en otros países. Iniciado, 1966. /UNAM.

SOCIOLOGY

CENTRAL AMERICA

715. Pedro F. Hernández

Louisiana State University

With: Margaret R. Hernández

Aspirations of Youth in Northern Honduras.

The strategic situation of S. Pedro Sula as one of the two important poles of regional development provides an opportunity to explore the aspirations and expectations of high school students in regard to their future place in the labor force. An attempt is made to assess this in regard to the dynamics of the process of industrialization. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Chamber of Commerce of Cortés, Honduras.

716. Jose A. Moreno

University of Pittsburgh

The Emergence of Violence in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic: A Comparative Study.

An attempt is made to study the emer-

gence of violence in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic during the presidential election of the summer of 1970. The main hypothesis of this study is that a seemingly constitutional process such as a presidential election may lead to the increase of violence in the system, if such process is seen as a foreclosed conclusion by the leaders of the opposition. It is also hypothesized that the constitutional processes will lead to the radicalization of political leaders of both left and right. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /Fulbright-Hays Fellowship.

SOCIOLOGY

SOUTH AMERICA

717. Manoel T. Berlink

Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Brasil)

With: Daniel J. Hogan, Cornell University.

Population Characteristics, Social Organization, and Adaptation in São Paulo.

Data undergoing analysis. EDC, 1973. See LARR V:3 (742) and VI:3 (630) for details. /FAPESP, FGV, and CEBRAP.

718. Guillermo Boza

Universidad Andrés Bello (Venezuela)

Cambio socio-político en Venezuela republicana.

Se discute el concepto de estructura social, del cual se parte en el análisis. Se elabora un modelo de cambio estructural, que es aplicado después a la interpretación de siete casos históricos concretos. Sobre este fundamento teórico y comparativo se analiza el caso de Venezuela. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /Ford Foundation.

719. Liliana Briceño
 Universidad Católica (Chile)
 Con: Alvaro González Reyes, Teresa Irrazaval y Víctor Carvajal

Elementos del Conflicto Conyugal. Estudio descriptivo sobre variables relevantes al análisis del conflicto conyugal. Es un análisis de tipo secundario, en cuanto los datos se han obtenido de los registros de Cenfa, es decir, personas que han consultado en cenfa en los dos últimos años. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Cenfa Universidad Católica.

720. Julio Cotler
 Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Perú)
 Con: José Bustamante

Clases, Nación y Estado en el Perú. La investigación persigue examinar de que manera el Gobierno Revolucionario de las Fuerzas Armadas encara los problemas de forjar und integración nacional simultánea a la integración social de las masas populares y hasta que punto propone soluciones viables para resolver la cuestión de integración de clases y de la nacionalidad. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1972. /Cornell University.

721. Carlos Alberto de Medina
 Centro Latino-americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (Brasil)
 Com: Carolina Teixeira da Gama, Isabel Montezuma de Oliveira, Maria Lêda Rodrigues de Almeida e Nei Roberto da Silva Oliveira

Condições sócio-culturais do relacionamento familiar na transformação de sociedade brasileira. Conhecimento analítico-prospectivo do relacionamento pais-filhos, mediante pesquisa de campo, com vistas a descrever a participação de família como grupo atuante no processo de inserção de seus filhos na sociedade brasileira em trans-

formação. Os informantes serão os jovens que tenham concluído a terceira série do ciclo colegial, nos anos de 1969 e 1970 e os que estejam cursando a referida série no ano de 1971. Também serão entrevistados os pais destes jovens tendo em vista a complementação do estudo. Iniciado, 1971. DAC, 1972. /Conselho Federal de Cultura.

722. Jan Flora
 Kansas State University
 With: Cornelia Flora

Decision-making in the Agricultural Sector of the Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Examines positions taken and roles played regarding land reform, agricultural credit and technical advice, and the rural unionization by public agencies, commodity organizations, peasant groups, and rural labor unions. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /Kansas State University Bureau of General Research.

723. Jan L. and Cornelia Flora
 Kansas State University
 Agricultural Policy Making in the Cauca Valley, Colombia: Power Structure and Interest Groups.

Project determines the major issues which affect agricultural development in the Cauca Valley to key informant interviews and research using the popular press and other written documents. Study delineates the major organizations, private, public, local, and national and international, which interact on these issues and identifies the leaders of the organizations. Project determines the position of each organization vis-a-vis the major issues through intensive key informant interviews with leaders of the major organizations and comments on the action which the organization took, related to its posi-

tion. Thus a structural and processual analysis of the agriculture policy making in the area is possible. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Kansas State University Bureau of General Research.

724. Alberto Cruson

Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales (Venezuela)

Con: Nora W. de Castañeda y Giulia Bertolo

Valores, Intereses, Grupos (caso del clero de Venezuela).

Partiendo de 500 respuestas a una encuesta de preguntas abiertas sobre variadas áreas de interés del clero católico de Venezuela (efectuado en el 1969), estudio detallado con miras a determinar configuraciones de intereses y valores, significativas socio-culturalmente; luego se examinan las características individuales (edad, nacionalidad, sitio donde han estudiado, profesionalización, ocupación actual) de los portadores de dichas configuraciones de intereses-valores. El objetivo es explicar los términos de algunos problemas actuales y detectar tensiones latentes en el clero de Venezuela. Iniciado, 1969. FAT, 1972. /United States Catholic Conference, Latinoamerica Bureau.

725. ———

Con: Nora W. de Castañeda, Giulia Bertolo y José Antonio Gil

Familia Venezolana.

Utilizando una información de carácter censal y otra de carácter representativo recabada en los últimos tres años por organismos oficiales abocados a la solución del problema de la vivienda, estudio socio-demográfico ante todo descriptivo de los grupos familiares y tipo de sus ingresos (desde el punto de vista de las fuentes de trabajo y de la estructura fa-

miliar), de acuerdo con una variable ecológica rural-urbana. Iniciada, 1971. FAT, 1973. /Fundación para el desarrollo de la comunidad y fomento municipal, Caracas.

726. ———

Con: Vanessa C. de Llambí y Milagros Pérez

Familia y empleo.

Estudio de las características diferenciales de los jefes de hogares, empleados y desempleados, con base en una encuesta dirigida a 419 hogares de bajos ingresos y una muestra de control de 100 hogares de clase media-baja, en el área urbana metropolitana de Caracas. Se pone especial interés en el curriculum laboral y situación del grupo familiar. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /Oficina central de coordinación y planificación del Gobierno de Venezuela y US-AID.

727. Gabriel Gyarmati K.

Universidad Católica de Chile

Con: Ayudantes

Bases para una política de desarrollo de las ciencias sociales en Chile.

El trabajo consiste en dos partes principales: 1) un análisis de la evolución experimentada por las diversas ciencias sociales en el país, tratando de precisar los factores internos y externos que orientaron dicho desarrollo. (El análisis cubre las siguientes disciplinas: sociología, economía, administración, ciencias políticas, antropología social, psicología social, estadísticas sociales y demografía). 2) En base del análisis que antecede, se elabora un conjunto orgánico de sugerencias, con dos objetivos en vista: (a) robustecer y perfeccionar la práctica de las ciencias sociales a nivel de docencia e investigación; y (b) incorporar los resultados de este avance científico en los procesos del

desarrollo socio-económico del país. Iniciado, 1970. FAT, 1972. /UNESCO.

728. Irving Louis Horowitz
Rutgers University

Totalitarian Justice: The Peronist Phenomenon.

This work is an effort to explain the rise of indigenous radicalism in a crucial area of Latin America, Argentina between 1943 and 1972. This study of Peronism will attempt to illustrate the relationships between men and movements, and the social functions of totalitarian justice in the evolution of an early Third World ideology. The work will provide special emphasis on underdeveloped economics and overdeveloped political structures, and will seek to explain Peronism as a nationalist movement in response to both inner social conditions and external colonial conditions. EDC, 1974. To be published by Oxford University Press in 1975. /Rutgers University Research Council.

729. Luis Iberico Mas
Universidad Técnica de Cajamarca (Perú)

La Comunidad Campesina de Porcón.

La comunidad campesina de Porcón hasta no hace mucho tiempo mantenía características peculiares en su vida de relación social, deviniendo de su origen mitimae (inmigrante incaico). En la actualidad experimenta fuertes cambios en sus estructuras sociales, como consecuencia del fenómeno de aculturación. Este circunstancia hace de esta comunidad un interesante laboratorio para medir y comprender muchos aspectos del fenómeno social, que es necesario conocer para la mejor orientación de la política nacional de integración. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972.

730. Alex Inkeles
Stanford University
With: Perla Gibaja, Juan Cesar Garcia, and Carlotta Rios

Individual Modernization in Six Developing Countries.

Project has been concerned with finding how factory and urban experience, as well as education, influences the attitudes and behavior of the individual in modernizing societies. Focus has been on the person rather than the society. Emphasis is sociopsychological rather than purely sociological. A manuscript of the first book resulting from this research, *Becoming Modern*, (co-authored by David Smith) is expected to be published by Little, Brown and Company in 1972. Chile and Argentina are among the countries studied.

731. Anibal Ismodes C.
Universidad de San Marcos (Peru)
Con: Adela Cascon y Max Henry Vasquez

Análisis de la prostitución en Lima. Precisar la relación entre el cambio social producido por la urbanización en la conducta anómica del consumidor y la prostituta. Iniciado, 1968. FAT, 1972.

732. Harry M. Makler
University of Toronto

The Role of Old and New Industrial Leaders in the Development of the Brazilian Northeast: The Recife Case.

A systematic interview survey of 96 heads of larger manufacturing and several service enterprises conducted in Recife during the summer of 1970. The main purpose of this study is to determine the impact that the SUDENE program is having on the industrial growth of the

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region, and to analyze the institutions important to the socio-economic development of the Northeast. Study attempted to determine attitudes of this industrial elite group toward LAFTA, foreign capital, and foreign dependency and includes extensive data on the organizational structure and decision-making processes of each enterprise and the career patterns of each industrial leader in the sample. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1972. /Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council. Related research, *A Elite Industrial Portuguesa*, was published by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in 1969.

733. Juan Carlos Marín
Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales (Argentina)
Con: Beba Balvé y María M. Accinelli
El empresario industrial en Argentina.

El trabajo citado en LARR VI:3 (638) se sigue en la etapa de análisis, tratando de poder publicar el informe final para el fin del corriente año.

734. Domingo M. Rivarola
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos
Con: Graziella Corvalán
La Migración al Area Metropolitana de Asunción.

Los objetivos básicos son: 1) Diferenciales demográficos y sociales de Asunción, según el status migratorio de las personas; 2) Causas de la decisión de migrar y su concreción, así como también los mecanismos de desplazamiento—información, conexiones familiares y acompañantes; 3) Movilidad ocupacional de la población masculina ocurrida en los

años vividos en Asunción, empleo y desempleo; 4) Patronos migratorios en relación al sexo y edad de llegada; y 5) Actitud de la población sobre posibilidades de emigrar de Asunción, en particular al exterior. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. /AID.

735. Domingo Sánchez C.
Universidad de Chile
Organización Centros de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica.
Estudio organizacional de centros de investigación científica y tecnológica, aplicando modelo de sistema social abierto y de diferenciación e integración. El objeto es explorar para contribuir al diseño organizacional de centros de investigación de R y D, considerando características internas a la organización y al medio socio-tecnológico con que interactiva. Iniciado, 1971. FAT, 1972. La investigación será publicada por INSORA. /Beca CONICYT.

736. Simon Schwartzman
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Brasil)
Com: Elisa Maria da Conceição Pereira
Projeto Retorno—Avaliação do Impacto do Treinamento, no exterior, de pessoal qualificado.

Estudo sobre pessoal de nível superior treinado no exterior que voltou ao Brasil entre 1960–1970. Survey de 567 casos. Em cooperação com a UNITAR. Administrado pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais, cooperação da Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública da EBAP. Iniciado, 1970. DAC, 1972. /SUBIN, Ministério do Planejamento, Brasil.

737. ———
Com: Maria Lucia Oliveira e Gilda do Vale

Projeto Empregadores.
É continuação do "Projeto Retorno," e tem como objetivo examinar as organizações que empregam pessoal de nível superior treinado fora do Brasil. N-110, em Rio e São Paulo. Realizado pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais sob a supervisão técnica do Departamento de Pesquisas da Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública da Fundação Getúlio Vargas. Iniciado, 1971. DAC, 1972. /Ministério do Planejamento, SUBIN.

738. David Stanfield
University of Wisconsin
With: Marion Brown

Changes in the Socio-Economic Structure of 100 Large Farms in Chile's Central Valley.

In 1966, a random sample of 100 of the larger farms in Chile's central valley was selected and subject to detailed study by the University of Chile and ICIRA. Data on the various sources of income to the farms and costs of production including labor costs were gathered. Since 1965, most of these 100 farms have either been expropriated under the Frei and Allende governments or divided by their former owners to come under the maximum farm size subject to expropriation. This project has a team of economists and interviewers that is returning to each of these original 100 units to document the changes in land tenure, production, cost structures, and use of technology. In addition a major study of the labor force on each farm is underway with interviews with 1000 farm laborers providing the core of the data. The study hopes to be able to document the results of the agrarian reform and provide some information to guide future policies in the

agrarian sector in Chile. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1973. /Ford Foundation.

739. W. F. Whyte
Cornell University
With: L. K. Williams, José Matos Mar, Julio Cotler, and Giorgio Alberti
Social Aspects of Agrarian Reform in Peru.

This present project grows out of research on processes of change in rural Peru, carried on by Cornell and the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos since early 1964. Earlier studies focused on changes generated in large part by the process of peasant mobilization. Since the military government began putting into effect a drastic agrarian reform program in mid-1969, research attention has shifted to the impact of this program in selected areas. Research has been done on the agro-industrial plantations of the North Coast, in the Mantaro Valley of the Central Highlands, and in Cuzco. Begun, 1970. EDC, 1974. /NSF, NIMH, and IEP.

740. ———
With: Giorgio Alberti, L. K. Williams, José Matos Mar, and Julio Cotler
Human Aspects of the New Industrial System in Peru.

The new industrial law of mid-1970 has introduced drastic changes to the management of private industry and to worker-management relations. Through profit sharing, the industrial community is gaining increasing shares in ownership and influence in management at the top levels. Project has interviewed management and union officials and officers of new industrial communities. More intensive studies are being undertaken begin-

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ning in mid-1972. EDC, 1974. /NIMH and Peruvian sources.

TOURISM

741. Terrence Cullinan
Lassen Volcanic National Park Company
With: Tracey Cullinan and Cory Cullinan

National Parks in the Western Hemisphere.

Project will examine and catalogue the various National Parks in the Western Hemisphere, with particular interest on Latin American Parks. Involved will be: type of park, type of administration, visitation patterns, and environmental or ecological components. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1974. To be published by the National Park Company Press. /Lassen Volcanic National Park Company. A related study, *Tourism Beyond the Rio Grande*, was published by Terrybuk, Incorporated, 1969.

URBAN PLANNING

742. Alberto Harth Deneke
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Marginal Urban Settlements in Central America.

A market analysis of low-income housing and settlements in the San Salvador and Guatemala metropolitan areas. The purpose of the project is to analyze the structure of the various low-income sub-markets for urban land and housing in these two metropolitan areas. An attempt

will be made to measure the substitution between the various sub-markets in the "popular" sector and the public sector. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1972. /Ford Foundation and the government of El Salvador.

743. Charles A. Frankenhoff
University of Puerto Rico
With: students

An Environmental Management System for a Developing Country Metropolitan Area.

This research is concerned with the identification of environmental costs resulting from urban-regional development processes, the conversion of these environmental data into useful planning data, and the installation of an environmental management system suitable to developing country objectives. Project concentrates on Korea, Mexico, and Colombia. Begun, 1972. EDC, 1973. /University of Puerto Rico. A related work, *Urban Development and Environmental Change in Latin America*, was published by the OAS, 1971.

744. Anatole A. Solow
University of Pittsburgh

Institution Building for the Improvement of Local Government Administration in Latin America.

The Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement, a case study of a national institution to promote the improvement of local governments in Venezuela through financial and technical assistance. Begun, 1971. EDC, 1973.

COLLECTIONS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

745. Rosalía Avalos de Matos

Museo Nacional de la Cultura Peruana
Con: Rogger Ravines

Bibliografía selectiva de un siglo de