6 de febrero: boletín de las Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Popular. [Puerto Rico?], F A R P: volumes.

   The collection includes memos, clippings, press releases, correspondence, photographs, speeches, ribbons, flyers, published reprints and pamphlets. This material concerns Puerto Rican nationalism, the imprisonment of Pedro Albizu Campos and the commemorations of the Ponce Massacre. Also included are a 1952 petition and brief to the United Nations by the Council for the Defense of Don Pedro Albizu Campos, which asks for a commission to investigate the imprisonment of Campos; a statement by Herminia Rios describing the condition of Campos as she found him during a 1954 visit to his home in San Juan, Puerto Rico; and a 1954 legal statement accusing members of the Partida Nacionalista de Puerto Rico of conspiring to overthrow the United States government in order to gain the independence of Puerto Rico.

Abbie Ingalls (Schooner) Logbook, 1869-1870: 46 pages; 35 cm + (41 loose-leaf pages; 26 cm).
   The logbook of the schooner Abbie Ingalls details a voyage from Maine to Puerto Rico and back to New York and Connecticut (Mar. 1869 to Apr. 1870). Home port was Machias, Me.; owners were William C. Holway, Clark Perry, Ignatius Sargent, John Keller Ames, and Nelson Ingalls; master was N.B. Ingalls. It is a daily log describing wind, weather, and location. It also contains a piece of personal correspondence from 1879.


Acción. Rio Piedras [P.R., s n; Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Rio Piedras.

Actas. [San Juan, P.R.]: [v. 1]- 1730-1750--; volumes facsimiles 1724 cm.


Agricultura al día. [Santaruce, Puerto Rico, etc., Departamento de agricultura, etc.]: v. 1- July 1954--; v. ill. 1929 cm.

AIA directory of helicopter operators. [New York, N.Y.], Aerospace Industries Association of America: volumes.


Alabare. Aguas Buenas, PR, [s n]: v.

Allotment of additional quota for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 folded sheet (3 pages); 24 cm.

Allotment of quota for direct consumption sugar for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 folded sheet (3 pages); 24 cm.
Allotment of the direct-consumption portion of the 1938 sugar quota for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet (2 pages); 24 cm.

Allotment of the quota for Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet ([2] pages); 24 cm.


Alma latina. [San Juan, P R ], [Imprenta Venezuela]: no. 1- agosto 1930-; volumes illustrations (some color) portraits (some color) 1927-1930 cm.

Alma latina semanario de cultura hispánica al servicio de la Raza. San Juan (Puerto Rico), [s n ] Imp Venezuela: v. ; 30 cm.

Almanaque de la isla de Puerto-Rico. Puerto-Rico, Imprenta de Acosta: Began with: 1880?; volumes.

Almanaque puertorriqueño. Río Piedras, Editorial Edil: volumes illustrations 17 cm.

Álvarez Goicoechea, Antonio. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 5 documentos.
  Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 6 de octubre con informe, petición y certificado de título. Solicitud de ejerciente. Hoja de servicios (1909). 1905-10-16

American pediatric directory. Knoxville, Tenn , K S Dew: 1st- ed; 1935-; volumes 1928 cm.


Annual meteorological summary ... with comparative data. San Juan, Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., U S Dept of Agriculture, Weather Bureau: volumes ; 24 cm.

Annual report. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], The Company: v.

Annual report - Institute of Tropical Forestry. Rio Piedras, P R Institute of Tropical Forestry: 1940-; volumes illustrations 1927 cm.

Annual report of ... commanding Department of Porto Rico, to the Adjutant General of the Army. San Juan, P.R., Adjutant General's Office, Dept of Porto Rico: 1899-1900.; 1892 volumes.

Annual report of ..., Caribbean Area Office. San Juan, P.R., Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Ceased publication.; volumes.

Annual report of Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station for (year). [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified]: 1905-1909.; [volumes].

Annual report of the auditor of Porto Rico. Washington, D C : [publisher not identified]: volumes ; ?22 cm.

Annual report of the Insular Experiment Station of Porto Rico for the period from. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation: July 1, 1916 to June 1930, 1917-; volumes.

Annual report of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station for. [Washington, D.C.], [U S G P O ]: Began with: 1901.; Ceased with: 1913.; 1913 volumes.

Annual report of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station for ... Uniform Title: Annual report of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station (1901). Washington, U S G P O.


Annual report of the Tropical Forest Experiment Station. [Rio Piedras, P.R.], U S Forest Service: 1st (1940)-; volumes.

Annual report of vegetable breeding in the Southeastern United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Charleston, S C: 1st-1940-; volumes ; 1927 cm.


Año jubilar Fiestas Patronales ... Nuestra Señora de la Monserrate. [Hormigueros, P.R.], [publisher not identified]: volumes ; 28 cm.


Anuario directorio de la Igleasia Católica en Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., El Apostolado de la Oración: volumes.

APSRS P Rico & V Isl. [Reston, VA], [U S Dept of Interior, Geological Survey, National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC)]: microfiches.


Architectural Photographs Collection, 1960s-1970s: 8 linear ft. (8 boxes). Architectural photographs collected as part of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) in the 1960s and 1970s including photographs of sites in Georgia, South Carolina, and Puerto Rico. Non-HABS photographs of European sites in Italy, France, and Greece are also present. This collection of architectural photographs was assembled in the Architecture and Fine Arts Library at the
University of Florida to support education and research needs at UF. Most of the photographs were created or collected as part of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) in the 1960s and 1970s. Photographs are divided into four series covering different geographic regions including Georgia, South Carolina, Puerto Rico, and Europe (Italy, France, and Greece). Most of the photographs are numbered according to their Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) number. Some numbers are missing from the collection. The European photographs did not originate from the HABS survey. Detailed master catalog lists of the HABS photographs, compiled by the Architecture and Fine Arts Library at the University of Florida, are included at the beginning of each series.


Records in this series date primarily from the establishment of the apostolic delegation in the United States in 1893. The largest subseries is IX, “Diocesi,” which includes formal business transacted between the ordinary of each diocese and the apostolic delegate, as well as information regarding each diocese collected by the apostolic delegate through newspapers, publications, and unsolicited letters from priests and lay people. It should not be assumed, however, that all the information on a diocese is filed in the Diocesi subseries. Subjects covered in other subseries (e.g. IV, “Liste Episcopali”) that also concern specific dioceses may be filed under the other subseries. Subseries I, Delegazione Apostolica, contains a miscellany of materials including talks by the Apostolic Delegate, invitations, and both private and official correspondence. Subseries II, Stati Uniti- USA, also presents a miscellany of correspondence concerning such varied issues as scholastic training and formation of priests, Italian immigration, and changes in the diocesan boundaries. Subseries III, Nazioni Uniti (ONU), contains primarily printed news and resolutions of that organization. Subseries IV, Liste Episcopali, are episcopal nominations. Subseries V, Affari Esteri, reflects the delegates’ involvement in various foreign affairs, largely in Mexico, Central and South America, and Cuba. This subseries also contains letters from people representing different ethnic background in the U.S. asking the delegate to comment about events in their native countries. Subseries VI, Canada, primarily concerns priests who emigrated to the U.S. Subseries VII, Isole Filippine, concerns Filipino Catholics after the Spanish American War, as well as printed material regarding Cuba and Puerto Rico. Subseries VIIIa, Messico, deals largely with religious persecution, and VIIIb covers priests who emigrated or were ordained in the U.S. and some social issues or disputes over church property. Subseries X, XI, and XXII, titled Diverse, Varie, and Documenti aggiunti, respectively, are justly titled and contain additional miscellaneous diocesan information. Subseries XII, XIII, and XIV, titled Societa segrete, Societa, and Societa cattolica, respectively, contain information on both diocesan and national organizations. It is possible to find the same organization in more than one of these series. Subseries XV, Greci-Orientali, contains information as to the acceptance of Oriental Rite parishes in U.S. dioceses and cases involving Oriental Rite priests and lay people. Subseries XVI, Stravaganti, regards cases involving priests without dioceses in the U.S. and Canada. Subseries XVII, Universita Cattolica, concerns that institution, as subseries XXI, Collegio Giuseppino, regards the Pontificio Collegium Josephinum de Propaganda Fide in Cincinnati, Ohio. Subseries XVIII, Ruteni, deals with the establishment of a diocese for Greek Orthodox Rite Russians in the U.S. There is much information on the relationship between Greek and Latin rite priests and bishops and Greek and other Oriental Rite Catholics in general. Subseries XIX, Instituti Religiosi, concerns the variety of issues faced by religious orders, particularly regarding their sponsorship of educational institutions. Subseries XX, Finanze, covers a variety of economic issues from the support of the
Apostolic Delegate and to the financing of the "colored" missions. References: Natalini et al.; p. 265


Scope: The series dates from 1907, prior to the establishment of the delegation (in 1925). It primarily concerns Puerto Rico and the earliest materials deal with claims to property and financial reparations by the Catholic Church in Puerto Rico in American courts as a result of the Spanish-American War as well as earlier seizures of property by the Spanish. ("Questione dei beni della Chiesa in Portorico.") Records also provide some information on the Catholic Church in Cuba during the years prior to 1922. Additional archival materials of this delegation can be located in the series for the Dominican Republic, Archivio della Nunziatura nella Repubblica Dominicana. Records can also be located in the archives of other Latin American nunciatures (especially Cuba and Brazil); the series for Spain, Archivio della Nunziatura di Spagna; as well as in the Secretariatus Status series Esteri.


Artes visuales. [San Juan]: illustrations 28 cm.

The artificial flower, decoration, and party favor industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Branch of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes ; 32 cm.

Asuán. Toa Alta, P.R., Asuán: volumes ; 28 cm.

Ateneo Puertorriqueño. San Juan, P R: v. 1-4; 1935-1950.; 1934 volumes illustrations 1923 cm.

Ateneo Puertorriqueño : [revista]. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Ateneo Puertorriqueño: Vol. 1, núm. 1 (1. trimestre de 1935);- Ceased with v. 1934, núm. 1934 (oct., nov. y dic. de 1940); 1934 volumes ; 1923 cm.

Ateneo Puertorriqueño presenta ... Festival de Teatro en homenaje a. San Juan, P.R., Ateneo Puertorriqueño.


Avance de investigación. Santurce, P.R., El Centro: v. ; 28 cm.


Basis of allotment of the 1937 Puerto Rico sugar quota. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet (2 pages) ; 24 cm.
Bayoán. Río Piedras, P.R., [s n ] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan ; United States; Puerto Rico; Río Piedras: Año 1, núm. 1 (1 de marzo de 1945)-; v.

The Beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Division of Wage Determinations: volumes ; 27 cm.


Bohemia de Puerto Rico. [Hato Rey, Puerto Rico], Editorial Samra Inc: volumes illustrations 30 cm.


Boletín : revista diocesana de Ponce. [Puerto Rico?], [publisher not identified]: 10/11 (1939)-; volumes.

Boletín de la Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Puerto Rico. San Juan (Puerto Rico), la Academia: v. ; 22 cm.

Boletín de la Academia Puertorriqueña de la Historia. San Juan, P.R., [Academia Puertorriqueña de la Historia]: V. 1- nov. 1968-; volumes ; 1924 cm.

Boletín de la Sociedad de Autores Puertorriqueños. San Juan, P.R., Sociedad de Autores Puertorriqueños: v.

Boletín eclesiástico de la Diócesis de Ponce, P.R. [Ponce, P.R.], [publisher not identified]: Año 1, no. 1 (25 marzo 1930)-; Ceased in 1938; volumes.

Boletín informativo. San Juan.: año 1- (no. 1- ); oct. de 1956-; volumes illustrations 1928 cm.

Boricua; la revista de Puerto Rico. San Juan.: Año 1-3, no. 2; dic. 1961-Jan. 1964; Ceased publication; volumes illustrations, portraits 1928-1931 cm.

Borinquen. San Juan, publisher not identified]: volumes.


Bulletin. San Juan, The Bureau: No. 1 (June 1913)-; volumes.


The button, jewelry, and lapidary work industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Branch of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes; 32 cm.

Caminando por San Juan. Santurce, P.R., Caribbean World Communications: volumes.

Canals Bosch, José Antonio. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 6 documentos.

Caribbean and Latin American postcard collection, 1890-1984 (inclusive): 0.5 linear ft. (1 box).

Caribbean business white pages. San Juan, P.R., Casiano Publications: volumes.

Caribbean monthly bulletin. Rio Piedras (Puerto Rico), University of Puerto Rico: 1963-.

Caribbean sentinel. San Juan, P R Place: Puerto Rico; San Juan: v. 1- Apr. 25, 1942-; volumes illustrations 1945 cm.

Catálogo industrial y comercial de Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico industrial and commercial catalog. [Hato Rey, Puerto Rico] Intermedia: volumes 28 cm.

Catálogo micropelículas. Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, Sistema de Bibliotecas, Centro de Microfilmación: v.; 28 cm.

Catalogus Regionis Portoricensis Societatis Jesu. [Puerto Rico?], [publisher not identified]: volumes.

The cement industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Division of Wage Determinations: volumes; 36 cm.
Censos economicos de Puerto Rico. Jeffersonville, IN, Bureau of the Census: volumes; 28 cm.


Census of population and housing ... (United States). Summary tape files 1A and 1B- Puerto Rico. Ann Arbor, Mich., Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research: volumes.

Centinela Alerta. Campamento Tortuquero, PR., [publisher not identified] Place: Puerto Rico; Campamento Tortuquero: volumes.

Cervantes. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Año 1, no. 1 1 set. 1905)-v. 1903, no. 1933 (dic. 1930, 1907); 1903 volumes.

Cervantes: revista decenal de literatura, ciencias y artes. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Año 1, núm. 1 (1. set. de 1905)-; volumes.

Cervantes: revista decenal de literatura, sciencia y artes. San Juan, P.R., publisher not identified: Año 1, no. 1 (1 set. de 1905)-; volumes.


Circular. Washington, G P O: Began with no. 1 (1903); ceased with no. 1921 (June 1930); volumes.


Circulars of Department of Puerto Rico. San Juan, PR, The Department: 1899-1900.; volumes.

Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee records, 1885-1923, undated: 16.15 linear ft. ; 34 boxes, 61 volumes, 10 flat files.

The Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee records contains minutes, correspondence, financial records, reports, photographs, telegrams, printed journals, and newspaper clippings spanning from 1885 to 1923. The contents of the collection highlight the work done by the committee to aid disaster victims both nationally and internationally. The collection is divided into eight series: Office Files, Armenian Massacres, Cuban Relief, Johnstown Flood, National Relief Committee, Russian Famine, Unemployment Relief, and Miscellaneous. Series I (Office Files) includes administrative information about the committee. Series II (Armenian Massacres) contains documents about the attacks on the Armenians by the Ottoman Empire during the years 1894-1896. Documents in Series III (Cuban Relief) pertain to matters happening in Cuba after the Spanish American War. Series IV (Johnstown Flood) features documents related to CPRC's involvement in the relief efforts of the victims of the 1889 flood. Series V (National Relief Committee) contains documents that describe the work done by the National Relief Committee,
name adopted by the CPRC during the Spanish American War. Series VI (Russian Famine) features papers detailing the disaster in the Volga River during the 1890s. Series VII (Unemployment Relief) contains records of aid given to unemployed citizens in different Philadelphia wards. This portion of the collection also contains papers about a benefit concert with guest Walter Damrosch, New York Symphony conductor. Series VIII (Miscellaneous) contains documents about catastrophes in Charleston, Delaware, Greece, Iowa, Lock Haven, New Orleans, and Titusville, among others. The Citizens’ Permanent Relief Committee was a local philanthropic group which aided the sufferers in many disasters between 1878 and 1900, notably the Johnstown Flood, the Russian famine, the Armenian massacres, and other disasters that took place during the final decade of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. During the Spanish-American War the Committee under the name National Relief Commission, helped soldiers, sailors, and their families. The collection consists of correspondence, business papers, magazines, clippings, applications for relief, treasurer’s reports, minutes, investigations, and field reports related to each disaster for which the committee provided relief.


Climatological data. Porto Rico Section. San Juan, P.R., Weather Bureau Office: Began with: V. 16, no. 11 (Jan. 1914); ceased with: v. 1922, no. 1913 (Annual, 1920); 1917 volumes.


Collection of Foreign Missions of Various Lutheran Church Bodies, 1862-1990: 1 Records Center Carton and 1 u’ Hollinger boxes. The Collection of Foreign Missions of Various Lutheran Church Bodies contains annual reports, minutes, and narratives regarding foreign mission work in Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America. Included are foreign mission materials documenting work by many different Lutheran Church bodies, including the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America and the Lutheran World Federation.

Comercio. San Juan, Puerto Rico: año 1- abr. 1923-; volumes illustrations 1926 cm.

The Commercial buyers guide: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. [San Juan, P R ], [Witcom Group]: volumes illustrations 28 cm.

The communications, utilities, and transportation industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D C ] Branch of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes tables 31 cm.

Conciencia Popular. Humaco, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.


Contribuciones en Puerto Rico. San Juan.

Corchado Juarbe, Manuel. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid. Digitalizado disco 2014-2 Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación con informe y petición. 1874-10-17

Correo de la quincena. Guaynabo, P.R., Correo de la Quincena: volumes ; 28 cm.

Correo de Puerto Rico. Ponce, P.R., Tip Listín Comercial Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began with Aug. 1, 1898 issue; ceased in Apr. 1899.; v.

The Costume jewelry division of the button, buckle, and jewelry industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Division of Wage Determinations: volumes ; 27 cm.


Creative talent directory of Puerto Rico. [Santurce, P.R.], [Caribbean World Communications]: volumes.

Criterio Libre. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified], Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: volumes.


Dámaso Saldaña, Lino. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid. Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 26 de agosto con informe y petición. Solicitud de reincorporación (1851). Solicitud de baja (1852). 1850-09-08

Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards act in selected classifications of the electrical, instrument, and related products industry in Puerto Rico and the metal, machinery, transportation equipment, and allied products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions; volumes ; 27 cm.

Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the button, jewelry, and lapidary work industry in Puerto Rico and the artificial flower, decoration, and party favor industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions; volumes ; 27 cm.

Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the children's dress and related products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions; volumes ; 27 cm.

Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the men's and boys' clothing and related products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions; volumes ; 27 cm.
Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair labor standards act in the textile, hosiery, and textile products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: volumes ; 27 cm.

Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates under $1.60 established under the Fair labor standards act, the button, jewelry, and lapidary work industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: volumes ; 27 cm.


Decision and order of Secretary of Agriculture allotting the 1938 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 7 pages ; 24 cm.

Decision and order of Secretary of Agriculture allotting the direct-consumption portion of the 1938 sugar quota for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 7 pages ; 24 cm.

Decision and order of the secretary of agriculture allotting the 1941 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet (2 pages) ; 24 cm.


Diario de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., [s n ] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, Núm. 1 (5 de enero de 1900)-; Ceased in Sept. 1918, 1900.; v.

Diario del oeste. Mayagüez, P.R., Mayagüez Print Co Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began in May 1910.; v.

Diario metro. Carolina, P.R., Diario Metro Inc: volumes.

Directing expenditure of $2,250,000 for payments under Puerto Rico sugarcane production adjustment contrac. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet (2 pages) ; 24 cm.


Directing expenditure of $93,000 for a study and investigation of insect pests in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet ([2] pages) ; 24 cm.

Directorio. Mayaguez, P.R., Asociación Adventista Puertorriqueña del Oeste: volumes.
Directorio católico. Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified]: volumes.

Directorio de Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], Insular Advertising and Publishers Corp: 1960-1961-; volumes.


Directory of helicopter operators in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Washington, Aerospace Industries Association of America; volumes illustrations 22 cm.


Directory of heliports/helistops in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Washington, D C.


Discípulo. Libro del maestro. Bayamón, P.R., Iglesia Cristiana (Discípulos de Cristo) en Puerto Rico: volumes.

Don Q baseball cues : resumen estadístico. Ponce, P.R., La Destilería: volumes.


Sumario: Recurso de quejas de Josefa Tejada, viuda de Manuel Ortiz, contra una Providencia dictada por la Real Audiencia de Puerto Rico en los Autos seguidos por Ginés Villar con los herederos y socios de la Compañía Ulanga y Ortiz sobre el pago de 27.329 pesos y 50 centavos. 1864

Durán Hernando, Luis. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 6 documentos. Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 4 de noviembre con petición, certificado de título, certificado de nacimiento del registro civil, certificado y declaración de carencia de antecedentes penales. 1925-11-01

Eco del torcedor. San Juan [P.R.], Alfonso Torres Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: v.

Economic censuses of Puerto Rico. Jeffersonville, IN, Bureau of the Census: volumes ; 28 cm.

Ecos : boletín oficial de la Sociedad de Historia Natural de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Sociedad de Historia Natural: Began in 1960.; volumes.

Ecumenical Program on Central America and the Caribbean records, 1960s-2005: 6 linear ft. This collection consists of EPICA’s research and subject files about various Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, and the French Antilles (French West Indies). Documents were collected in the Caribbean by staff of EPICA. Materials include newsletters, leaflets, position statements, advocacy materials, analytical papers, and the like, from grassroots groups, political parties, church bodies, academics, etc. Most of the material is from the 1970s and 1980s, with a small amount from the early 1990s. Organizations represented include Sistren, the Catholic Church, the Inter-American Development Bank, Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la Educacion (CEDEE), Movimiento Campesino Independiente (MCI), and others. The collection also includes folders of notes, arranged geographically, from untaped interviews with grassroots activists, political party figures, academics, journalists, trade unionists, etc. Acquired as part of the Human Rights Archive (Duke University).

El agricultor puertorriqueño. San Juan, P.R., Asociación de agricultores de Puerto Rico.

El Asimilista. Puerto Rico, D Jose R Becerra, Place: United States; Puerto Rico: Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 17, 1882); v.

El Autonomista. Puerto Rico, Jose Llenonco Rodriguez, Place: United States; Puerto Rico.

El avisador. Ponce, P.R., Imprenta del Vapor Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: v. Began with Mar. 21, 1874 issue; ceased in Apr. 1875.

El batey. San Juan, P.R., Compañía Editora El Batey Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (15 de marzo de 1939); v.

El Buscapié. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta de Reguera Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began with: Año 1, Núm. 1 (1 de abril de 1877); ceased in June 1919?; Ceased in June 1919?; v.

El Centinela. San Juan, P.R., Severo Cirino, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (Nov. 28 de 1909); v.

El centro en marcha. Ciales, P.R., Comité Regional del Centro, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña: volumes.

El clamor del país : Periodico liberal-reformista. San Juan, P.R., Nueva Imprenta del Agente Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (15 de mayo de 1883); Ceased in July 1894.; volumes.

El cocuyo. Cabo-Rojo, P.R., Eduardo Texidor Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Cabo-Rojo: Began in 1873.; volumes.
El combate. Arecibo, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Began in 1910.; volumes.

El Comunista. Bayamón, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

El debate. San Juan, P.R., Prensa Puertorriquena Inc , Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan ; United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce ; United States; Puerto Rico; Arecibo.

El Día. Ponce, P.R., [s n ] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began May 2, 1911; ceased May 1914, 1970.; v.

El Día : el periódico de Ponce absolutamente independiente. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified], Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: 2 de mayo de 1911-1970.; volumes.

El diario de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Tip de El Diario de Puerto Rico Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm.1 (6 de jul. de 1893)-Año 1892, núm. 1343 (1815[i.e.1814] de jun. de 1894); v.

El Diluvio : semanario que hace el búa y del respeto con mengua, enseña a todos la lengua, y trata a todos de tú. San Juan, P.R., El Diluvio: Año 1, no. 1 (nov. 6, 1915)-Dic. 1919 ; 1927-; volumes.

El discípulo. Bayamón, P.R., Segunda Iglesia Cristiana (Discípulos): volumes ; 28 cm.

El Duende. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta del Comercio Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (22 de feb. de 1866)-; Ceased in 1867?; v.

El eco de Arecibo : periódico politico independiente. Arecibo, Pto.-Rico, Imp de Salicrup Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Arecibo: volumes.

El eco de Ponce : periódico enciclopédico. Ponce, P.R., Tip de El Eco de Ponce, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, [núm. 1] ([Jul.] 19 de 18[80])-; Ceased in Nov. 1880.; volumes.

El eco del comercio. Ponce, P.R., Lazaro Martinez Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: volumes.

El eco del pueblo. Mayagüez, P.R., Juan F Terreforte Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: volumes.

El Eco médico-farmacéutico de Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, Impr del Boletín Mercantil: Año 1, núm. 1 (15 noviembre 1881)-; volumes ; 1824 cm.

El Eco proletario. [San Juan], P.R., Conrado Ginesta, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in 1892?; v.

El espirituano cívico. Río Piedras, P.R., Comité de Espíritu Ans en el Exilio: Began in 1960s?; volumes.

El estudio : repertorio científico, literario y artístico. Ponce, P.R., El Estudio Place: United States ; Puerto Rico ; Ponce: Began in 1883.; volumes.

El evangelista pentecostal. Río Piedras, P.R., Iglesia de Dios Pentecostal, Inc de Puerto Rico: v.
El Heraldo de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Tip EL Heraldo de Puerto Rico Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in Feb. 1898; ceased in May 1898.; v.

El Imparcial. San Juan, P.R., El Imparcial Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan.

El imparcial : diario político independiente. Mayagüez, P.R., Imp de Fernández Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began in 1885; ceased in 1900.; volumes.

El liberal. San Juan, P.R., Imp "El Liberal " Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (10 de ene. de 1898) ; Ceased in Jan. 1899?; v.

El mensajero de Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro. Puerto Rico, Padres Redentoristas: volumes ; 24 cm.


El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., [El Mundo]: Año 1 (fev. 17, 1919)-; volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., Puerto Rico Ilustrado, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., Puerto Rico Ilustrado, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, no. 1 (17 de feb. de 1919) - (1917 de dic. de 1990); volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., [El Mundo]: Año 1 (fev. 17, 1919)-; volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., [El Mundo] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began with Feb. 17, 1919 issue.; volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., [El Mundo] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began with Feb. 17, 1919 issue.; volumes.

El Mundo. San Juan, P.R., El Mundo Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began with Feb. 17, 1919 issue.; Año 1911 (Feb. 1917 1919)-; volumes.

El noticiero. Ponce, P.R., Manuel Mocete Padilla Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, núm. 1 (2 de dic. de 1912)-; Ceased in Sept. 1914.; v.

El país. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Imp de La Cooperativa Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, Núm. 1 (Agosto 7 de 1895) -; Ceased in 1902.; volumes.

El Pan del Pobre. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta Valdepares, Tetuan: volumes.

El pequeño diario. Arecibo, P.R., Imp de El Pequeño Diario Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Arecibo: Año 4, núm. 17 (Marzo 23 de 1895)-; Ceased in 1898.; v.

El piloto. Bayamón, P.R., [s n ]; v.; 36 cm.
El Ponceño. Ponce, P.R., Imprenta de Felipe Conde Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, núm. 1 (10 de jul. de 1852)-Año 1853, núm. 1108 (1822 de jul. de 1854); v.

El pregonero. San Juan, Pto. Rico, Tipografía Venezuela Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, no. 1 (Jul. 16 de 1924); v.

El progreso. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta de Acosta Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, no. 1 (2 de set. de 1870); Ceased Feb. 1874, 1874; v.

El pueblo : risas y burlas, sátiras punzantes, verdades amargas : periódico liberal-reformista. Ponce, P.R., Tip El Vapor, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, núm. 1 (7 de oct. de 1881); Ceased with Oct. 1886, 1887 issue.; volumes.

El territorio. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta El Territorio Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (15 de marzo de 1899); Ceased in 1900?; v.

El Tiempo. San Juan, P.R., Times Pub Co Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: volumes.

El Tipógrafo. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

El Trabuco. Puerta de Tierra [San Juan, P.R.], Manuel Sierra Figueroa Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Puerta de Tierra: Año 1, núm. 1 (29 de dic. de 1900); v.

El Vigilante. Cataño, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

The electrical, instrument, and related products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Branch of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes ; 32 cm.

Embiste. Aguadilla, P.R., El Movimiento: v.


Ensayo obrero. San Juan de Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified]: volumes.


The fabricated plastic products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Division of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes.

... Festival del Petate. Sabana Grande, P.R., Centro Cultural: volumes.
Fiestas patronales de Lajas en honor a la Virgen Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria. [Lajas, P.R.], [Municipio de Lajas]: volumes ; 28 cm.

Fiestas patronales de San Germán, P.R. San Germán, Puerto Rico: 1945-; volumes 1923 cm.


Fiestas patronales en honor a Santiago Apostol : programa oficial. [Fajardo, P.R.], [Municipio de Fajardo]: volumes ; 28 cm.

Financial assistance by geographic area. Region II, New York, N.Y. Washington, D.C., Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Finance: volumes.


Forest Service research paper ITF. Rio Piedras, Institute of Tropical Forestry, Forest Service, U.S. Dept of Agriculture: No. 1-; no.

The Fort Buchanan sentinel. Fort Buchanan, P.R., Public Affairs Office: volumes.


Fuentes históricas sobre Puerto Rico : revista mensual. Río Piedras, P.R., [Correo Dominical]: V. 1, no. 1 (septiembre 1929)-v. 1921, no. 1926 (febrero 1930); 1926 nos.


Included are office files of the Special Disbursing Officer of Puerto Rico, 1920-51; administrative records, records relating to loans, quarterly reports of the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, and monthly reports of the Commission's Board of Alternates, 1929-35; annual reports of the Commission and its successor, the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Loan Section, 1929-36, and administrative records and quarterly and semiannual reports of the Section, 1935-46; correspondence relating to settlement in Matanuska Valley, Alaska, 1934-39; a reference file of the Director of the Research Unit on Territorial Policy, 1941-44; general records of the Civilian Food Reserve Section, relating to the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration, 1942-45, and an office file of its field representative in Alaska, 1942-44; records of the West Indian Conference on problems in the Caribbean area, 1944-46; records relating to Federal Inter-Agency Alaskan Development Committee activities, 1947-49; general administrative records of the Pacific islands recruitment program, relating to displaced person, 1949-51; and records relating to allotments for and priorities of projects in the territories, 1950-53.
General Records of the Office and Its Predecessors: 710 linear ft. These consist of central classified files relating to departmental administration of Alaska, Arizona, Guam, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, equatorial islands, Antarctica, the civilian food reserve program, trust territories, and the Alaska Railroad, 1907-51; an index relating to the Philippine Islands, 1939-46; letters and memorandums concerning the Virgin Islands, 1931-34; cables sent and received from Puerto Rico, 1934-40; and office files of the Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, 1942-45, of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior relating to Alaska, 1929-31, and of the Chief Counsel, 1939-46.


González Font, Juan. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid. Digitalizado disco 2 Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación con informe, certificado de título y petición. 1873-07-07


Guacío newsletter. San Sebastián, P.R., C P S Camp No 43: Began in 1946.; volumes ; 1933 cm.

Guía de dominicanos en Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Editorial El Dominicano: volumes.

Guía de servicios. [San Juan, P.R.], AIDS Task Force: volumes ; 22 cm.

Guía eclesiástica. San Juan, P.R., Editorial La Milagrosa: 1961-; volumes.

Guía industrial y comercial de Puerto Rico. [Santurce], [Guía Industrial y Comercial de Puerto Rico, Inc ]: 28 cm.

Guidebook to excellence : a directory of federal resources for mathematics and science education improvement for the Northeast and Islands Region. Columbus, OH, The Clearinghouse: Ceased with 1995 issue.; volumes.


Hélices. San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico.: volumes illustrations 29 cm.
Heraldo del trabajo. Ponce, P.R., Imprenta de M López Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: (26 de abr. de 1877); Año 1871, núm. 1871 (1816 de mayo de 1877)-; Ceased in Oct. 1880.; v.

Heraldo español. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta Heraldo Español Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in Jan. 1900.; v.

Historical collection, 1861-1971: 5.5 cubic ft.

Hormaechea Villar, Jesús Miguel De. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 5 documentos.
Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 28 de septiembre con informe, petición, acordada del Colegio de Abogados de Santander al que pertenecía y certificado de carencia de antecedentes penales. 1953-10-02


In the matter of Special Industry Committee ... for the ... industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., The Division: G-634-G-651a.; volumes ; 627 cm.

In the matter of the recommendation of Special Industry Committee ... for Puerto Rico for minimum wage rates in the ... industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., The Division: G-623-G-628.; volumes ; 627 cm.


Indice de precios al consumidor en Puerto Rico, todas las familias y familias obreras = Consumer price index in Puerto Rico, all families and wage earners’ families. [Puerto Rico?], [publisher not identified]: volumes ; 22 x 28 cm.

Indice de precios al consumidor en Puerto Rico. Consumer price index in Puerto Rico. All families, wage earners’families. Average indexes for fiscal year ... Todas las familias, familias obreras. Indices promedios
para año fiscal ... =. [San Juan?], Negociado de Estadísticas del Trabajo, División de Coste de Vida: 1980/1981; volumes; 1922 x 1928 cm.

Indice; mensuario de cultura. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Editorial Universitaria: año 1-3 (no. 1-28); abr. 1929-jul. 1931; 1921 volume illustrations 1930 cm.


Informe anual. Ponce, P.R., Tip Baldorioty: volumes; 21 cm.

Informe anual del presidente. [Río Piedras, P.R.], Fundación Educativa Ana G Méndez: volumes.

Informe de la Estación Experimental de Puerto Rico, 1936 [etc.]. Washington: 8°.

Informe del año económico de ... que presenta el alcalde al pueblo de Isabela y al honorable gobernador de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Municipio de Isabela: volumes; 24 cm.

Informe del progreso alcanzado bajo el programa de mejoras a la comunidad: Moca, P.R. [Puerto Rico]: volumes charts, tables.

Informe del progreso alcanzado bajo el programa de mejoras a la comunidad: Quebradillas, P.R. [Puerto Rico]: volumes tables.

Informe del progreso alcanzado bajo el programa de mejoras a la comunidad: San Sebastián, P.R. [Puerto Rico]: 19-.

The Internal auditor job market. Altamonte Springs, Fla., Institute of Internal Auditors: v.; 28 cm.


International records, 1957-1986. You can find a history of the Seagram Company, Ltd; 39.35 linear ft. Subseries A. Seagram International records include long-range plans; profit plans; and records of Seagram Thailand and Seagram Far East. Subseries B. SOSCO contains the records of selected Executive staff; correspondence regarding international operations; and advertising and promotions records. Subseries C. Seagram Wine Company and Seagram Vintners International contains the records of three company executives regarding operations, sales, promotions, public relations, and budgets. Subseries D. Miscellaneous records contains distributor, administrative, and operations records; and internal audits.

International Subject Collection, ca. 1850-1965: 1 linear ft. (2 document boxes and 1 half-sized document box). Collection contains printed ephemera from around the world, including maps, guidebooks, viewbooks, rail and steamship travel brochures, and other related materials.

Inventario de talento artístico: área Oeste. [Place of publication not identified], Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, Sede Regional del Oeste: 64 pages.


Investment in Puerto Rico. [San Juan?], Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co: volumes ; 21 cm.

Isla. San Juan, P.R: v. 1-2, no. 10; set. 1939-nov. 1940.; 1932 volumes 1932 cm.

The island times. San Juan, P.R., Editorial Caribe Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: No. 1 (Oct. 14, 1955)-; Ceased in 1964?; v.

J'accuse. San Juan, P.R., J'accuse Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, no. 1 (Feb. 12, 1927)-; v.

The journal of agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.

The journal of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, Porto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Board of Commissioners of Agriculture: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1917).; 1911 v. ; 1924 cm.

The journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Dept. of Agriculture and Labor.

La abeja. Humacao, P.R., Imp de Manuel García Gaona Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Humacao: Began in Dec. 1878; ceased in Aug. 1881.; v.

La Acción : de la palabra a la acción. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified]: 1938-; volumes.

La alianza. Yauco, P.R., Alianza Puertorriqueña Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Yauco: Began in 1924; ceased in 1925?; v.

La bandera americana. Mayagüez, P.R., G Cortés Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began 1898; ceased 1921; v.

La Bandera española : periódico semanal dedicado al Ejército, Marina y voluntarios de esta isla. [San Juan (Puerto Rico)] La Bandera española Imp. de González y Comp.: v. 51 cm.

La bomba. Ponce, P.R., G Everisto-Díaz, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, núm. 1 (Feb. 7 de 1895)-; Ceased in Feb. 1899.; v.

La Bruja. Mayagüez, P.R., S Otero Quiñones, Place: Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began with Jan. 9, 1898 issue.; volumes.

La canción popular. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

La canción popular: revista de la Asociación Puertorriqueña de Coleccionistas de Música Popular. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

La civilización. Ponce, P.R., Imp de la Civilización Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began in April, 1876; ceased in 1893?; volumes.

La crónica. Ponce, P.R., Imprenta del Vapor: Began in 1877; ceased in Oct. 1881.; v.

La democracia. Ponce, P.R., Imprenta La Democracia, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan ; United States; Puerto Rico; Caguas ; United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began with July 1, 1890 issue.; -año 1858, núm. 16597 (16515 de octubre de 11948); volumes ; 16556 cm.

La estrella solitaria. Ponce, P.R., Oficinas e Imprenta Isabel Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began Jun. 28, 1898; ceased in Sept. 1899.; v.

La Federación Obrera. Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified], Place: United States; Puerto Rico: volumes.

La ilustración puertorriqueña. San Juan, P.R., Lit Boletín P R: Began with: Año 1, núm. 1 (10 de abr. de 1892); ceased in 1894?; volumes.

La justicia. Guayama, P.R., Imprenta Garibaldi Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Guayama: Año 1, núm. 1 (Marzo 13 de 1894)-; v.

La libertad. Ponce, P.R., Imp El Telégrafo Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, núm. 1 (Feb. 17 de 1894)-; Ceased with June 1828, 1897 issue.; v.

La Milagrosa: revista católica de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Vol. 1 (1922)-; volumes.

La Miseria. San Juan, P.R., [s n ], Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (22 de febrero de 1901)-; v.

La nueva bandera. Mayagüez, P.R., Imp "El derecho regional" Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began in Sept. 1898. Ceased in 1900?; v.

La nueva era. Ponce, P.R., Imp El Vapor Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began in July 1898; ceased in 1900?; v.

La Palabra. Betance, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

La patria. Ponce, P.R., L A Ponce de León Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began with Mar. 21, 1899 issue.; v.

La pequeña antilla. Ponce, P.R., La Pequeña Antilla Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Began with Nov. 23, 1895; ceased with July 1828, 1898.; v.
La prensa. Mayagüez, P.R., Tip de La Prensa Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began in Mar. 1875; ceased in Nov. 1880.; v.

La provincia. San Juan, P.R., J R Abad Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in 1871.; volumes.

La Socialista. Guaynabo, P.R., Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña: volumes.

La Torre. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Universidad de Puerto Rico.

La torre : revista general de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Río Piedras.

La tribuna. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Imp de "La tribuna" Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, núm. 1 (10 de nov. de 1898)-; Ceased in 1899?; v.

La unión. San Juan, P.R., [s n ] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in Aug., 1897; ceased in 1898?; v.

La voz de la patria. Mayagüez, P.R., La Voz de la Patria Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Mayagüez: Began with Dec. 14, 1901 issue; ceased with Aug. 1905, 1922 issue.; v.

La Voz del obrero. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

La Voz evangélica. Mayagüez, P.R., La Iglesia Presbiteriana: volumes ; 24 cm.

La voz presbiteriana. Mayaguez, P.R., Misión Presbiteriana: v.


The Lamborn Collection consists primarily of documents, publications and other materials related to the sugar brokerage firms, A. H. Lamborn and its successor, Lamborn & Company. It also includes personal accounts written by Ody H. Lamborn. The Lamborn Collection is divided into four series: Unpublished Documents, Publications, Miscellany and Memorabilia, and Photographs. The earliest records in Series 1 are compilations of selected documents bound in five volumes. Volumes 1 through 4 document the early career of Arthur Henry Lamborn and end with the creation of Lamborn & Company in 1923. Volume 5 contains photographs of the various buildings and offices used by A. H. Lamborn and Lamborn & Company in the Wall Street district in New York City and forms part of Series 4. Series 1 also contains a complete run of the minutes of Lamborn & Company from 1923 to 1977. Included in the collection are minutes of Lamborn, Inc., Lamborn Sugar Services, and Biledsa, Inc. All of the minutes end in 1976. In addition to minutes, there are a small number of documents from Lamborn & Company on a variety of subjects...

Las Antillas ante el Parlamento Español en 1872. Madrid, Imprenta de Antonio Perez Dubrull: vol. 1- 1873-; volumes 1815 cm.

Minutes, and constitution and bylaws. Minutes document the donation of weapons, money, and medical supplies to aid the independence struggles of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Las noticias. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta de la Cooperativa Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began in June 1894; ceased in 1895?; v.

Latin American clippings, 1952-1978: 20 boxes (20 cu. ft.).

The collection is comprised of newspaper clippings regarding events in the individual countries of Latin America, their relations with one another, and their interactions with the United States over a lengthy period of time, from both U.S. and Latin American perspectives. The clippings span the years 1952-1978 and report news from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The collection also includes news reports from places infrequently included in accounts of Latin America, such as Guyana and Jamaica, as well as those not often connected with Latin America in the modern era, such as Spain and Portugal. The news collected covers events likely to appear in any historical account, as well as events which evoke a more well-rounded picture of each country, but are less likely to be reported. Cuban news over a period of over twenty years chronicles United States - Cuban relations from the time of Batista to Castro, chronicling early Castro activities, the revolution, and the United States' changing views of Fidel Castro. Central American reports follow the activities of the United Fruit Company, coffee-based economies, elections, and meetings between political leaders. News for all of Latin America follows a growing tourist market, the United States' perception of the "Communist threat," negotiations over the Panama Canal, and changes in gender roles and rights. Accounts of World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank loans to assorted Latin American nations attest to an increasing globalization and set the stage for later reports of debt. Political unrest is described in detail for various countries, documenting the cases of disappeared persons in Argentina and Chile and following the Jonestown suicides under the reverend Jim Jones in Guyana.

Laundry and dry cleaning wage survey, Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], The Bureau: volumes ; 21 x 28 cm.

Leahy's hotel-motel guide and travel atlas of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. Northbrook, Ill , American Hotel Register Co: volumes color maps 38 cm.

[Leyes importantes para el maestro]. San Juan, P.R., Departamento de Educación.

Leyes selladas = Session laws. San Juan, P.R., Escrutinio Legislativo: volumes (hojas sueltas) ; 29 cm.

Libro del año; enciclopedia de datos útiles y conocimientos prácticos sobre Puerto Rico y lo que se dede saber de índole internacional. San Juan.: 1956-1957-; volumes illustrations, portraits 1928 cm.

Libro del año; enciclopedia de datos útiles y conocimientos prácticos sobre Puerto Rico y lo que se dede saber de índole internacional. 1956-1957. San Juan: volumes illustrations, portraits 28 cm.


Local climatological data. San Juan, Puerto Rico. [Asheville, N C]: volumes 28 cm.

Local climatological data. San Juan, Puerto Rico, annual summary with comparative data. [Asheville, N.C.], [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data and Information Service, National Climatic Center]: volumes ; 28 cm.

Local climatological data. San Juan, Puerto Rico, monthly summary. Asheville, N.C., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data and Information Service, National Climatic Center: volumes ; 28 cm.

Logbook, 1850 Dec. 2-1852 May 26: 1 volume.
Log, keeper unknown, relating to a whaling voyage to the North Atlantic Ocean. Includes descriptions of types of whales seen or taken (blackfish, finback, humpback, killer, and sperm whales) and accidents at sea; and whale, ship, blackfish, and porpoise stamps, drawing of ship, and accounts. Other places represented include Flores Island, São Vicente Island, Dominica, Saint Thomas, Saint Eustatius, and Puerto Rico.

Logbook, 1852 June 26-1854 Apr. 3: 1 volume (127 pages).
Log, keeper unknown, relating to a whaling voyage to the Atlantic Ocean. Includes descriptions of types of whales seen or taken and punishment on ship; and whale stamps, ship stamps, sketches, crew list, accounts, and diary entries. Other places represented include Flores, São Nicolau Island, Brava, Pernambuco, Dominica, Puerto Rico, and Faial.


Luz y verdad. [Ponce, P.R.], [publisher not identified]: Began in 1949.; volumes.


Magnetograms and hourly values, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Coast and Geodetic Survey: volumes 1950-.


Mayagüez : fiestas patronales en honor a nuestra señora de la Candelaria. [Mayagüez, P.R.], [publisher not identified]: volumes.

The metal, machinery, transportation equipment, and allied products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Division of Wage Determinations: volumes.


Mineral industry of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands. [Washington, D C ]; Ceased with 1958.; volumes.


Mineral industry of Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, and Pacific Island possessions. [Washington, D C ]; Ceased with 1964.; volumes.


Minutes 1952-1962: 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

This series comprises a complete set of the minutes of the annual conventions of the Caribbean Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America (ULCA). The 1952 minutes are reproduced in English and Spanish versions; all others are in English only. All minutes are printed, with soft covers, and are in good condition. They are arranged chronologically in the files. Dates and meeting locations include: Organizing Convention, 29-31 May 1952, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Puerto Rico (also in Spanish); 2nd, 20-23 Apr 1953, San Juan, Puerto Rico; 3rd, 23-25 May 1954, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; 4th, 29-31 May 1955, Bayamon, Puerto Rico; 5th, 20-22 May 1956, Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands; 6th, 2-4 June 1957, Puerto de Tierra, San Juan, Puerto Rico; 7th, 25-27 May 1958, Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico; 8th, 24-26 May 1959, Hatia Rey, Puerto Rico; 9th, 29-31 May 1960, Dorado, Puerto Rico; 10th, 28-30 May 1961, Rio Piedra, Puerto Rico; 11th, 27-29 May 1962, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
Minutes of the ... annual convention of the Caribbean Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America. [Philadelphia?], [Board of Publication of the United Lutheran Church in America?]: 2nd (1953)-1911th (1962); 1910 volumes ; 1923 cm.

Miró Calaf, Federico. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 5 documentos. Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 31 de agosto con petición, certificado de título, certificado de nacimiento del registro civil, certificado y declaración de carencia de antecedentes penales. 1920-10-06

Módulos. San Juan, La Casa del Arquitecto: volumes illustrations 28 cm.


Monkeyshines on America. Greensboro, N.C., Monkeyshines on America: volumes.

Monografías del Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio. San Juan, P.R., Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio, Division de Informacion.


Mujer y libro en Puerto Rico. Cayey, P.R., Proyecto de Estudios de la Mujer, Colegio Universitario de Cayey, Universidad de Puerto Rico: volumes ; 21 cm.


Mujeres en marcha. [Rio Piedra, P.R.], Organización Puertorriqueña de la Mujer Trabajadora: volumes.

NAFED directory. [Chicago, Ill.], [National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors]: 28 cm.


Nueva lucha; revista de discusión política del PSP. San Juan, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño: volumes illustrations 23 cm.

Occasional paper. [Rio Piedras?], [publisher not identified]: No. 1-; volumes.

Officers of the Army serving in the Department ; Stations of troops and list of military posts. [Governor’s Island, N.Y.?], [publisher not identified]: Began in 1906? Ceased in 1908?; volumes ; 1927 cm.

   Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 5 de diciembre con petición, certificado de título, certificado de nacimiento del registro civil, certificado y declaración de carencia de antecedentes penales. 1923-12-18

Orientación. San Juan, P R : Revista orientación, Inc: volumes illustrations (including portraits) 27 cm.

Panorama : la revista de la industria de los alimentos. Guaynabo, P.R., MIDA: volumes.


   The records consist of newsletters, programs, announcements, and other political ephemera documenting the history of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Pascasio de Escoriza, José María. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid.
   Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 26 de octubre con informe y petición. Solicitud de certificado de colegiado (1864). 1860-10-27

Patria. San Juan, P.R., [Eugenio Benítez Castaño] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Vol. 1, no. 1 (10 de octubre de 1913)-; v.


The Pearl button industry in Puerto Rico. Washington D.C., U S Dept of Labor Wage and Hour and Publica Contracts Divisions, Wage and Hour Standards Branch: volumes ; 27 cm.

Perspectiva de las estadísticas pesca en pequeña escala en Puerto Rico ... = Overview of Puerto Rico’s small-scale fisheries statistics. [Mayagüez, P.R.], [Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales ]: volumes.


Photoprints, 1860-1922 (bulk 1880-1922): 683 photographs. The photographs are of members of the Perkinson and Williamson families of Charlottesville, James Russell Lowell and John Greenleaf Whittier, the University of Virginia, Peru, Puerto Rico, and an international sports event. There are many unidentified portraits some of which were taken in Charlottesville, Va. by Holsinger, Wampler and others. Miscellaneous items include calling cards, greeting cards, notebooks and a letter.

Pica-pica. San Juan: año 1- (no. 1- ); nov. 23, 1907-; volumes illustrations 1932 cm.


Pitirre: órgano informativo del Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Puertorriqueños. San Juan, P.R., PRTP-Macheteros: volumes.

Poesía universitaria. Río Piedras, P.R., Ediciones Mairena: volumes.

Polk Mayagüez [Puerto Rico]: directorio de la ciudad = Polk's Mayagüez [Puerto Rico]: city directory. [Santurce, P.R.], R L Polk: volumes.

Polk San Juan [Puerto Rico]: directorio de la ciudad = Polk's San Juan [Puerto Rico]: city directory. [Santurce, P.R.], R L Polk: volumes.


Porto Rico progress. San Juan, P.R., Porto Rico Progress Pub Co: [v. 1- ]; Dec. 8, 1910-; volumes illustrations, portraits 1932-1935 cm.

Porto Rico progress and Porto Rico horticultural news. San Juan, P.R., Porto Rico Progress Pub Co, Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: [V. 1- Dec. 8, 1910-; volumes.

Prensa literaria. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Año 1 (agosto 1963)-; Ceased with no. 1927 (julio1966); 1927 volumes.


Presupuesto general de gastos é ingresos de la isla de Puerto Rico. Madrid.: [1860-1897/1898].; volumes 1833 cm.

Productivity of apprentice polishers, at various stages of apprenticeship, in the diamond cutting industry on the mainland (U.S.) and in Puerto Rico. New York, N.Y., U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Economics Branch: volumes ; 27 cm.

Programa de gobierno : resumen. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified]: volumes.

Programa de las tradicionales Fiestas Patronales en Honor a Nuestro Excelso Patrón San Sebastián Mártir: volumes.

Project maps, U.S. Army Engineer District, Jacksonville. Jacksonville, Fla., Corps of Engineers: volumes.

Public hearing on proposed allotment of sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R: volumes.


Publications of missions in France, Puerto Rico, Holland, Australia, Italy, and various African countries.

Puerto Rican poster collection, [ca. 1955]: 8 items.

Puerto Rican records, 1899: 1 reel.

The records are composed of inventories of Puerto Rican records transferred to the United States following the end of the Spanish American War. Cayetano Coll y Toste, a Puerto Rican scholar, selected and inventoried 2,246 legajos (bundles) of eighteenth and nineteenth century records, which were shipped to the Library of Congress between 1899 and 1900. Some of these records were subsequently returned to Puerto Rico or destroyed.

Puerto Rico. New York, Ernst & Whinney: volumes ; 28 cm.


Puerto Rico al día. [México]: Began in 1945.; v. ill. 1931 cm.


Puerto Rico ilustrado. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified] Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Año 1, num. 1 (mar. 6 de 1910)-; microfilm reels.

Puerto Rico living. [Waterbury, CT, etc ] [Northeast Outdoors, etc ]: volumes illustrations (some color), folded maps (some color) 23 cm.


Puerto Rico Social and Political Developments Collection, 1965-1978: 0.02 m. Ephemera collection on economic, social en political developments in Puerto Rico. Contains pamphlets, reports, brochures, flyers, clippings and other printed items relating to Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico sugarcane administrative rulings. Nos. 3 and 4, Puerto Rico sugarcane administrative ruling no. 3, the adjustment of the initial 1936 sugarcane production allotment pursuant to part I, section 3(b) of the contract. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: 1 sheet (2 pages) ; 24 cm.

Puerto Rico tax fund order. Washington, D.C., [U S G P O ]; No. 1 (Dec. 12, 1934)-; volumes ; 1923 cm.

Puerto Rico tax reporter. Chicago, Ill., Commerce Clearing House: volumes (loose-leaf) ; 26 cm.

The Puerto Rico times. San Juan, P.R., Louis E Tuzo Pub Co Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Began with Oct. 17, 1902 issue.; volumes.

Puerto Rico world journal. San Juan, P.R., Puerto Rico Ilustrado, Inc Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Vol. 1, No. 1 (March 8, 1940)-; Ceased in 1957?; volumes.

The Puerto-Rico eagle = El águila de Puerto-Rico. Ponce, P.R., Compañía Tipográfica de Ponce Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce: Año 1, no. 1 (8 de enero de 1902)-; v.
The Purchasing Department records series consists of two subseries. The Correspondence subseries, 1921-1948 (17.2 cubic ft.), Acc. 712, includes general letter files, correspondence with foreign markets, materials purchasing files, import and export licensing agreements, parts materials lists, and production reports from Ford overseas plants. Of special interest are the overseas ten-day sales and production reports for Lincoln automobiles from 1921 to 1927. The Central and South America records subseries, 1928-1948 (2.8 cubic ft.), Acc. 202, consists of department correspondence, exchange rate summary reports, employment applications, foreign branch employee records, managers quarterly and monthly summaries, materials cost reports, and production reports for Ford’s plants in Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Brazil, and Argentina. The records also include pre-World War II Purchasing Department and Foreign Operations Department purchasing records.


Qué pasa. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Tourism Co: volumes illustrations 21 cm.

The Radio and Television Broadcasting Division, the Gas Utility Division, and the Telephone Division of the Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous transportation industries in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Division of Wage Determinations: volumes ; j ; 27 cm.

Records of the Census of Mental Hospitals in the Caribbean 1959-1971 (bulk 1960-1963): 1.0 linear ft. The records of the Census of the Mental Hospitals in the Caribbean consists of 1.0 linear foot (2 AB) and spans the years 1960 to 1971 (plus undated material), with the bulk of the materials generated between 1960 and 1963. The collection, which includes census reports, research programs, field manuals, questionnaires, correspondence, and conference papers, has been arranged in four series and organized chronologically within each series. The four series are as follows: Series I: Census Reports ... On January 14, 1960, the Census of Mental Hospitals in the Caribbean was conducted by the Caribbean Federation for Mental Health (CFMH) under the supervision of the World Federation for Mental Health and the Research Institute for the Study of Man (RISM). The first of its kind in the Caribbean, the comparative study explored local and regional patterns of mental illness and health through a number of influential factors, including migration, occupation, education, marital status, and family history. Source: ...


Records, 1885-1985: 8.3 linear ft.
Agendas, minutes, and reports of Latin American Secretaries' Conference, 1964; correspondence, publications, clippings, reports concerning Reina Valera Bible Celebrations, 1969; and reports, bulletins, correspondence, blueprints, and other material concerning the American Bible Society Mexican Agency, 1928-1971, and the Mexican Bible Society, 1966-1978. Pamphlets, books, reports, leaflets, and other material of Bible societies, in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Central America, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the West Indies, as well as the American Bible Society, the Latin American Service Center of the United Bible Societies, and Francisco G. Penzotti Institute in Venezuela and elsewhere.

The Sperry Rand Corporation records consist of presidential files and the minutes of the parent firm and its predecessor and subsidiary companies. The Hagley Museum & Library also houses separate record units from the corporation’s Univa and Sperry Gyroscope Divisions. The presidential files are the papers of Harry F. Vickers, the founder of Vickers, Inc., and Sperry’s vice president-operations (1936-1952), president (1952-1955) and chairman (1955-1967). The papers describe the history of the Sperry Corporation and Sperry Rand in the 1950s and 60s. They primarily relate to issues surrounding corporate strategy, organizational structure, mergers and acquisitions, real estate transactions, sales, policies, financial performance, stockholder relations and public affairs. The files describe the implementation of the 1955 Sperry-Remington Rand merger and its impact on investment policies, research and development, relations with government and defense procurement. Also included are records documenting Sperry’s efforts to export computers and defense systems, its involvement in the U.S. space program (particularly the Saturn booster project), and its relationship with the City of New York, where its corporate headquarters was located. The minutes include those of the parent company (1955-1963) and its predecessors and subsidiaries. However, there are no minutes for the pre-1929 Gyroscope Company or the pre-1912 Remington companies. The minutes describe major policy decisions, structural changes, important projects, real estate purchases, appropriations, efforts to raise capital, and licensing agreements. The Remington Rand, Inc., minutes include the executive committee and the president’s management board. There is also a collection of operating and financial correspondence and reports from the Waterbury Tool Company and the Waterbury Tool Division.

Papers of Deans Morton Gottschall, Reubin Frodin, Sherbourne Barber, and Oscar L. Chavarria-Aguilar. Gottschall papers include material on the Alumni Association, ca. 1943-ca. 1962; awards, fellowships and scholarships, 1947-1964; awards and grants to college, 1956-1964; budget requests, 1939-1968; committees, including Discipline, 1927-1934, Faculty-Student Relations, ca. 1933, Petitions and Complaints, 1916-1938, Post-War Problems, 1945, and Self Study, 1956; correspondence, including with MICROCOSM, Hillel, and the American Friends of Hebrew University; curriculum, 1938-1961; departments; house plan, 1939-1963; personnel, 1937-1964; Office of the Registrar, 1927-1961; student activities, 1926-1958, including student protest movements of the 1930s, and fraternities; schools, including Business, Education, and the proposed School of Radio Communications; subject files cover anti-war demonstration, 1935, buildings and campus, evening session, honors program, Jews on the faculty of City College and other city schools, 1949, and teaching loads, ca. 1933-1961. Frodin papers include files on budget,

Correspondence, reports, memoranda, monographs, copies of magazine articles, and other records, of the institute and its branch organizations, Center of Social Studies and Social Documentation, and Inter-American Institute of Political Education, pertaining to Latin America. Many of the records are in Spanish. Places represented include New York, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico.

Correspondence, reports, statistics, minutes, sermons and other records relating to the management of the BGEA Team office and the scheduling, supervising, and follow-up of the meetings of the BGEA evangelists. Subjects covered include sermon topics, ministry among military personnel, the civil rights movements, fund raising, and subjects related to evangelistic work. Persons featured include Billy Graham and his associate evangelists and staff. Besides information on BGEA personnel and crusade procedures, the collection also has information on the special schools the BGEA set up to train seminary students in evangelism and on planning of the crusades Billy Graham held in North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand between 1962 and 1970. This collection is one of several which form the records of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association.

Press releases, correspondence, transcripts, photographs, and other material from the BGEA office in charge of liaison with print and electronic media. Files include material on the public relations activities for specific evangelistic crusades as well as the Media Offices’s coordination of special events and speeches by Billy Graham. Also has extensive files of clippings about United States religious news in general as well as several boxes of material on the planning of the 1974 International Congress on World Evangelization. Persons featured include religious and political figures such as American presidents. Subjects documented include various aspects of evangelism, topics of Graham’s messages and social issues which he addressed in his messages and other public statements. This collection is one of several which form the Records of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association.
Recuento de progreso bajo el programa de mejoras a la comunidad: Salinas, P.R. [Puerto Rico]: volumes charts, tables.

Recurso de Queja contra la Audiencia de Puerto Rico. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 154 folios.
   Sumario: Recurso de queja y apelación de la Compañía Quentell, Goschen y Pavenstedt contra la Audiencia de Puerto Rico por la no admisión del recurso de injusticias notorias. 1864


Region II report. New York, Environmental Protection Agency, Region II: 27 cm.

Report and recommendation of Special Industry Committee ... for the establishment of minimum wage rates in the ... industry in Puerto Rico to the Administrator of the Wage and Labor Division, United States Department of Labor. [Washington, D.C.?], [The Division]: -G-622.; volumes; 627 cm.

Report and recommendation of Special Industry Committee ... for the establishment of minimum wage rates in the ... industry in Puerto Rico to the Office of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labour. [Washington, D.C.], [The Division]: [G-629]-G-633.; volumes; 627 cm.

Report for. San Juan, Porto Rico, W.I., Weather Bureau Office: Began with: V. 1, no. 1 (May 1899); ceased with: v. 1898, no. 1891 (Jan. 1906); 1898 volumes.


Report of the Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending ... for the Governor of Porto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation: volumes; 24 cm.


Report, findings of fact, and recommendations of Industry Committee ... for the ... industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., The Division: G-65-; volumes; 27 cm.

Research bulletins on agriculture and livestock. Bulletin. San Juan, P.R.: no. [1]-3; 3 v. illus., tables, forms, diagrs. 23 cm.

Revista. San Juan, P R.

Revista de agricultura de Puerto Rico: Tom. 1- (1885)-.

Revista de agricultura, industria y comercio de Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Negociado de materiales, imprenta, y transporte [etc.].

Revista de economía. Rio Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico: Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (enero-febrero, 1931); Ceased with: vol. 1931, no. 1936 (nov.-dic. 1931); 1936 nos.; 1924 cm.

Revista de las Antillas. Madrid: t. 1- ; mayo 16, 1882-; volumes 1830 cm.

Revista de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Francisco Cepeda Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan ; United States; Puerto Rico; Ponce; Vol. 1, Núm. 1 (18 de agosto de 1886)-; Ceased in May, 1894; v.

Revista del Colegio de abogados de Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico: v. 1- 1940-; volumes 1925 cm.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena. San Juan de Puerto Rico, The Instituto: Año 1, no. 1 (oct./dic. 1958)-; volumes.

Revista Obrera. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.


Rich Tristany, Alejandro De. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid; 4 documentos.

Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 8 de noviembre con informe, petición y acordada del Colegio de Abogados de Barcelona al que pertenecía. Hoja de servicios (1889). 1887-11-14

Rio la Plata. Aibonito, Puerto Rico, Mennonite Sub-Unit of the Martin G Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1943)-v. 1912, no. 1946 (July-Aug. 1955); 1912 volumes.


The collection includes minutes of the executive committee, administrative and financial records, correspondence, reports from field agents in various states and localities, publications and minutes of meetings.


Rubber, straw, hair and related products industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.?], [U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Division of Wage Determinations]; volumes ; 27 cm.

San Juan News. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Began in November, 1898; ceased with May 1820, 1905 issue.; volumes.

San Juan Review. San Juan: No1,1964-; volumes illustrations, portrait 1928 cm.
The San Juan star. San Juan, P.R., San Juan Star Co., Place: United States; Puerto Rico; San Juan: Nov. 2, 1959--; Ceased in Aug. 2008.

Schomburg Center Scrapbooks: Puerto Ricans in NYC: 1 volume (45 leaves).
This scrapbook (1947-1964) is about Puerto Rican life in New York City and contains clippings from a variety of newspapers. Coverage includes the influx of Puerto Rican immigrants during this time period, the low quality of housing available, the prejudice experienced, the need for more resources to help immigrants improve their quality of life, and the ways the Catholic church helped the Puerto Rican immigrant community assimilate to life in New York City. Publications include New York Home News, New York Post, and New York Times. Not all clippings contain date or source information.


Scrapbook relating to Felita, 1931-1938: 0.21 linear feet (21 box) + 21 broadside.
Scrapbook containing clippings relating chiefly to Mable Chesley Kahmann's first book, Felita, published by Doubleday, Doran & Company in 1932. Written after Kahmann spent a year teaching English in Puerto Rico during the 1920s, the novel, a Junior Literary Guild selection, follows the efforts of a young girl to improve her and her family's situation in Puerto Rico. Some materials relate to a later publication by Kahmann, Raquel, a girl of Puerto Rico (1936). Loose material removed from the scrapbook includes one black-and-white photograph of Kahmann, publicity, and clippings.

Sembrando. Cidra, P.R., El Taller: v.

Sentry box. APO 851, Special Service Office Place: United States; Puerto Rico; Fort Brooke: -Dec. 25, 1945.; volumes.


The shoe manufacturing and allied industries in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Division of Wage Determinations: volumes; 27 cm.

Southeast sales guide to high-tech companies. Wellesley Hills, MA, Corporate Technology Information Services: v.; 29 cm.

Special orders. San Juan, PR, The Department: 1898-1900.; volumes.


State histories, [ca. 1880-1976]: 6 cubic ft.
Correspondence, photographs, clippings, essays, brochures, and miscellaneous other material concerning the history of the New York Life Insurance Company in the various states, Canada, and Puerto Rico.


Summary of accounts and deposits in all commercial and mutual savings banks New York region. [Washington], [Federal Deposit Insurance Corp ]; volumes ; 28 cm.

Supplement to decision and order of the Secretary of Agriculture allotting the 1938 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., U S Dept of Agriculture, Sugar Division: 1 sheet ; 24 cm.

Supplement to the economic report on the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: volumes ; 27 cm.

Supplementary data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards Act for newly covered employment in the retailing, wholesaling, and warehousing industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: volumes ; 27 cm.

The sweater and knit swimwear industry in Puerto Rico. Supplement to the economic report of. [Washington, D.C.], U S Dept of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: volumes ; 32 cm.

Tariff circulars. Washington, [publisher not identified]: 1 (1898)-; volumes ; 1831 cm.

Tejemeneje : boletín official del Proyecto de Estudios de la Mujer del Colegio Universitario de Cayey, Universidad de Puerto Rico. Cayey, P.R., El Proyecto: volumes ; 44 x 28 cm folded to 22 x 14 cm.

Telefónicas. San Juan, P R , Puerto Rico Telephone Co: volumes illustrations 28 cm.


Texidor Alcalá Del Olmo, Jesús María. Patrimonio documental del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid: 3 documentos.
  Sumario: Solicitud de incorporación del 3 de mayo con informe, petición y certificado de título. 1893-05-13

This week in Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R: volumes illustrations 22 cm.

Three-monthly economic review. Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico. London, Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd: -no. 43 (Aug. 1963); volumes ; 1933 cm.

The tobacco industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington, D.C.], United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions; volumes.

Trade of the United States with Puerto Rico in. [Washington, D.C.], The Bureau v.; 26 cm.


Tropical America. San Juan, P R: v. 1- Feb. 1941-; volumes illustrations 1930 cm.

U.S. Forest Service research note ITF. Rio Piedras, Institute of Tropical Forestry: No. 1-12.; 12 volumes.

Unión obrera : afiliada a la federación libre y a la American Federation of Labor de los Estados Unidos. Mayagüez, P.R., Unión Obrera: No. 1-; volumes.


Records of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (1937-1943) and the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers (1943-1968), organized first as a CIO affiliate, the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA). Included is correspondence, by-laws, convention proceedings, executive board minutes, organizers' reports, contracts and negotiation records, grievance files, speeches, arbitration records, research files, and publications. The records document internal union affairs; issues relating to national politics, civil rights, women's rights, and workplace discrimination; labor legislation; relations of the international with local unions; relations with employers and government bodies such as the National Labor Relations Board; national strikes; master contracts; and merger in 1968 with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Specific files within the collection concern the Sugar Division, representing workers in the sugar industry in the U.S. and Puerto Rico; organizing activities in canning companies; farm-labor relations; the Armour Automation Fund Committee which addressed the problem of displaced workers; and 1959 investigations of the union by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Prominent correspondents include George Aguilera, Theodore G. Bilbo, Herbert Biberman, Anne and Carl Braden, James B. Carey, UPWA president Ralph Helstein, Secretary-Treasurer Lewis J. Clark, W. E. B. Du Bois, Adolph Germer, Arthur J. Goldberg, Myles Horton, Hubert H. Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson, Estes Kefauver, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., John L. Lewis, Henry Cabot Lodge, Eugene J. McCarthy, Richard M. Nixon, William Proxmire, Walter P. Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, Upton Sinclair, Adlai E. Stevenson, Harry S. Truman, Orson Welles, Edwin E. Witte, and Arnold S. Zander. The processed portion of this collection is summarized above, dates 1937-1968, and is described in the register. Additional accessions date 1938-1982 and are described below. Some additional UPWA records are mixed in with unprocessed Amalgamated Meat Cutters records and United Food and Commercial Workers records. They need to be added to this collection when processed.


Vacation & travel guide. Chicago, Rand McNally: volumes illustrations, maps 28 cm.

Vea. [Hato Rey, P.R.], [Editorial Chic, Inc.]: [Distribuída en Estados Unidos por Hispano American Publications].

Veteran population. Washington, D.C., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Management Analysis, Management Sciences Service: volumes; 28 cm.


Vives Family Papers, 1865-1956: .21 linear ft. (21 Box).
  The Vives Family Papers date from 1865 to 1956 and primarily consist of documents related to the Vives family and their business activity in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The Vives Family Papers date from 1865 to 1956 and primarily consist of documents related to the Vives family in Ponce, Puerto Rico. Mainly consisting of letters between family members and friends or business associates, the collection includes photographs and financial documents as well, revealing the family's various endeavors in Ponce and abroad. The majority of the written material is in Spanish, although some printed documents are written in English.

Voz obrera : Guayanilla. [Ponce?], Puerto Rico, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña: volumes; 36 cm.


Walking tours of San Juan. [Santurce, P.R.], [Caribbean World Communications]: volumes.

War Department annual reports. Washington, G P O: volumes.


Water resources development by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Atlanta, Ga., U S Army Engineer Division, South Atlantic: volumes.

Weekly weather and crop bulletin, Island of Porto Rico. [San Juan?): Ceased.

Wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C., Branch of Territorial Wage Determinations: volumes; 32 cm.


Yo Acuso. Caguas, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

(1851). Isla de Puerto Rico. (San Juan de Puerto Rico. 1 : 20,000. Contornos de San Juan de P.R), [Madrid].

(1852). Sailing directions for Porto Rico, the Caribbee Islands, and the coasts of Colombia and Mosquito, compiled from the latest English, French, and Spanish surveys. London, J Imray.

(1853). [A Chart of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, etc. (Harbour of San Juan, Porto Rico. Scale of one nautic mile[= 45 mm.]): [Another edition].

(1855). Real Cédula sobre organización y atribuciones dé los Tribunales de Justicia de las provincias de Ultramar Uniform Title: Cédula, 1855-01-30. [S l ] [s n ] Imp de los Señores Viuda de Palacios é Hijos.

(1856). Sailing directions for Puerto Rico and the Caribbee Islands or Lesser Antilles. London, James Imray & Son.


(1857). Aranceles generales para el cobro de derechos de importación y exportación en todas las aduanas de los puertos habilitados de la isla de Puerto Rico aprobados en 1849 por S.M. en 2 de agosto de 1849 y reformados ... en Reales órdenes de 8 de agosto de 1851 y 5 de octubre del corriente año, [S l ] [s n ] Puerto Rico Imp de Acosta.


(1858). Descripción de las fiestas reales que celebró la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Puerto-Rico : con motivo del fausto natalicio del Serenísimo Príncipe de Asturias Don Alfonso. Puerto-Rico, Imprenta de Acosta.


(1859). The Caribbean Islands ... By J.S. Hobb, etc. (Harbour of San Juan ... Nautic miles, 2[= 90 mm.]).


(1863). *Noticia de la Archicofradía del Santísimo e Inmaculado Corazón de María para la conversión de los pecadores y los estatutos aprobados para las confraternidades*. Puerto Rico, Imprenta de José Solves.

(1863). *Nuevo Mapa Topográfico de la Isla de Puerto-Rico, con planos extensos de los principales Puertos y notas estadísticas compiladas de datos oficiales*. Nuevo York, J H Colton.

(1863). *Nuevo Mapa Topographico de la Isla de Puerto-Rico. (Plano de San Juan de Puerto-Rico. Escala de pies, 4,000[= 85 mm.])*.


(1865). *Memoria descriptiva de la cuarta feria y exposición pública de la agricultura, la industria y bellas artes de la isla de Puerto-Rico, celebrada en junio de 1865, con arreglo al programa aprobado por real orden de 25 de febrero último*. Conf Author(s): Feria y exposicion publica de la agricultura, la industria y bellas artes (4th : 1865 : San Juan, P.R). Puerto-Rico, Imp de Acosta.

(1865). Observaciones dirigidas a demostrar la procedencia del recurso de casación interpuesto por la Sociedad Mercantil Schroder y Compañía, contra la sentencia de revista dictada por la sala primera de la Real Audiencia de Puerto-Rico en el pleito incoado ante la Alcaldía mayor de Arecibo por Dña. Belén Pagán ... sobre invalidez de una escritura de obligación hipotecaria otorgada por ambos esposos ... a favor de la expresada Sociedad, [S l ] [s n ] Madrid Imp de Manuel Galiano.


(1866). *Interrogatorio sobre la manera de reglamentar el trabajo de la población de color y asiática y los medios de facilitar la inmigración que sea más conveniente en la provincias de Cuba y Puerto Rico*. Madrid, Imprenta Nacional.

(1866). *Interrogatorio sobre la manera de reglamentar el trabajo de la población de color y asiática y los medios de facilitar la inmigracion que sea mas conveniente en las provincias de Cuba y Puerto-Rico*. Madrid, Imprenta Nacional.


(1867). "*L. Toro y C. Circular. : Ponce P.R. 29 Nov. 1867. Since we issued our last "mkt report" in the 13 inst, further elements of disturbance have caused business to fall into a perfect stagnation.--On the 18 inst, we experienced the severest earthquake that has ever been felt in this island and as usual has been followed by repeated and numerous shocks which are still being felt ... The present state of our mkt is as-follows: American provisions continue in fair supply although we have had no arrivals of late."* Archive of

(1869). Constitución Española aplicada a la provincia de Puerto-Rico con arreglo al proyecto de Ley presentado por el Ministro de Ultramar en la sesión del 24 de noviembre de 1869, y pendiente de la aprobación de las Cortes Constituyentes. [S.l.], [s n ], Imp de las Novedades.

(1869). Extracto de las contestaciones dadas al interrogatorio sobre la manera de reglamentar el trabajo de la población de color y asiática, y los medios de facilitar la inmigración que sea más conveniente en las mismas provincias. Madrid, Imp de la Biblioteca universal económica.

(1869). Extracto de las contestaciones dadas al interrogatorio sobre las bases en que deban fundarse las leyes especiales que al cumplir el artículo 80 de la constitución de la monarquía española deben presentarse a las Cortes para el gobierno de las provincias de Cuba y de Puerto-Rico. Madrid, Imp de la Biblioteca universal económica.

(1870). Correspondence of the Department of State in relation to the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, and accompanying papers: transmitted to the Senate in obedience to a resolution. Washington, G P O.


(1870). La esclavitud de los negros y la prensa madrileña. Madrid, Est tip de T Fortanet.

(1871). Disposiciones oficiales de Puerto-Rico año que comprende desde 1º de julio de 1870 a 30 de junio de 1871. Uniform Title: Leyes, etc, [S l ] [s n ] [San Juan] [Imp del Gobierno].

(1871). Spanish West Indies. Message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of December 6, transmitting reports from the Secretaries of State and the Navy, with reference to the Spanish West Indies, [Washington].


(1872). Ley de 4 de julio de 1870 sobre abolición de la esclavitud y reglamento para su ejecución en las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. [San Juan] Gonzalez, Impresor de Gobierno.

(1872). Observaciones a la ley preparatoria de 1870 para la abolición de la esclavitud en Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Bayona, Imprenta de Arias, Place: Spain; Bayona.

(1872). Reglamento para la ejecución en las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico de la ley de 4 de julio de 1870 sobre abolición de la esclavitud. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitania general por S M.

(1872). Solemne distribución de premios en el Seminario-Colegio dirigido por los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús en S. Juan de Pto-Rico; día 30 de junio de 1872. San Juan, Impr del Boletín.

(1873). Île de Puerto Rico. Port San Juan. [Paris], Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

(1873). La abolicion de la esclavitud en Puerto-Rico. Reunion celebrada en el Teatro nacional de la ópera por la Sociedad abolicionista española, el día 23 de enero de 1873. Madrid, Sociedad abolicionista española.


(1873). La situación de Puerto-Rico: las falacias de los conservadores y los compromisos de partido radical. Variation: Puerto Rican memorial collection, 1846-1907, Impr de Noguea á cargo de M Martinez.

(1873). La situacion de Puerto-Rico: las falacias de los conservadores y los compromisos del partido radical. Madrid, Impr de Noguea á cargo de M Martinez.


(1874). Island of Porto Rico, Port San Juan. From a survey ... 1868. [Scale,] 1 sea mile[= 170 mm]. London, Admiralty.


(1874). Ley y reglamento del notariado para las provincias de Cuba y Puerto-Rico y decretos para el cumplimiento de la misma de 29 de octubre de 1873. Habana, Impr del Gobierno y Capitanía General.
(1874). Reglamento general para la nueva organización y servicio de las obras públicas en la isla de Puerto-Rico. Puerto Rico, Est tip de Gonzalez.

(1875). [Instrucciones generales para las clases y tropas de guarnición en la Isla]. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].


(1877). Reglamento de la Sociedad de agricultura del Departamento de Ponce. Ponce, P R , Est tip El Vapor.


(1879). Contestación elevada al Excmo. Señor ministro de hacienda por los representantes de la industria azucarera peninsular, refutando el informe de la comisión nombrada por el de ultramar respecto á establecer el cabotaje con la isla de Cuba. Madrid, Impr de M Tello.

(1879). Instrucción general sobre la manera de redactar los documentos públicos sujetos a registro en las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Uniform Title: Laws, etc, Habana.


(1879). Reforma arancelaria de Puerto-Rico. [San Juan?] Impr de “El Agente”.

(1879). Reglamento general para la ejecución de la Ley hipotecaria de la provincia de Puerto-Rico, Imprenta Nacional.


(1880). Meeting libre-cambista sobre las reformas arancelarias en las Antillas, [S I ] [s n ] Madrid Imp de Enrique de la Riva.

(1880). Reglamento para la Caja de Ahorros de Mayagüez. Mayagüez, P.R., Tipografía de ”La Prensa”.


(1882). Ley de disenso paterno publicada en la Gaceta de 9 de Marzo de 1882. Uniform Title: Ley de disenso paterno, 1862, [S I ] [s n ] Habana Imp del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S M.
(1882). **Reglamento para la imposición, administración y cobranza de la contribución territorial de la isla de Puerto Rico.** Puerto Rico, Impr y librería de Acosta.


(1883). **Censo de la población de España, según el empadronamiento hecho en 31 de diciembre de 1877 por la dirección general del Instituto geográfico y estadístico.** Madrid, Impr de la Dirección general del Instituto geográfico y estadístico.

(1884). **Instrucción para la cobranza por administracion de los impuestos de consumos.** [San Juan] Impr El Comercio.

(1884). **Ley provisional del registro civil para las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.** Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitanía general por S M.

(1884). **Manual del bombero.** Ponce, P.R., Tip El Comercio.

(1884). **Real decreto reorganizando los juzgados municipales de las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.** Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Habana, Impr del gob y cap gral por S M.

(1885). **La Cuestión tabaquera en Puerto-Rico.** Madrid, Imprenta y Fundición de Manuel Tello.

(1885). **Ley de enjuiciamiento civil: reformada para las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico, con la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Supremo.** Uniform Title: Ley de enjuiciamiento civil, 1881. Madrid, Establ tip de P Nuñez.

(1885). **Ley de enjuiciamiento civil reformada para las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico con la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Supremo.** Madrid, [s n ], (Estab tip de P Nuñez).

(1885). Reglamento para la ejecución de la ley del Registro civil en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico aprobado por Real Decreto de 8 de Enero de 1884, [S l ] [s n ] Habana Imp del Gobierno y Capitania General.

(1886). **Código penal para las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico: anotado con la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Supremo y seguido de varios apéndices que contienen la legislación penal especial.** Madrid, Centro Editorial de Góngora.

(1886). **Informes presentados por las comisiones departamentales, acta de las sesiones, exposición al Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar [y] otros documentos.** Conf Author(s): Asamblea de Aibonito (1886 ; Aibonito, P.R.). Mayagüez, P.R., Tipografía Comercial.

(1886). **La autonomía en Cuba y Puerto Rico.** Madrid, Imp de M Burgase.


(1886). Nueva ley del timbre y sello del Estado y reglamento, tarifas e instrucciones para la organización del Registro Mercantil en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, [S l ] [s n ] Habana Imp La Tipografía.
(1886). Plan de Ponce para la reorganización del Partido Liberal de la Provincia. Ponce, P.R., Establecimiento Tipográfico “El Vapor”.


(1887). La mutualidad. [San Juan], Tip del Boletín Mercantil.

(1887). Manifestaciones del elemento español de Puerto-Rico con motivo de los sucesos de Juana Díaz. Puerto-Rico, [s n ].

(1887). Reglamento de sanidad para la isla de Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified].

(1888). Cuestión monetaria; telegramas, cartas y artículos del comercio, agricultura y la prensa de la isla, protestando contra la circular de don Guillermo Mullenhoff. Mayaguez, Tip Comercial.


(1888). Memoria leída en la reunión de acreedores de Don Leonardo Igaradez que tuvo afecto en 17 de junio de 1888, presidida por el señor Augusto de Cottes. Puerto Rico, Impr y Librería de Acosta.


(1889). Devolución de la Central San Vicente a su legítimo poseedor y administrador, 2 de julio de 1889. [San Juan] Puerto Rico, Imprenta y Librería de Acosta.


Como un eco de La Correspondencia de España, el diario La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico fue fundado por Ramón B. López en San Juan, el 18 de diciembre de 1890. Llegó a ser el periódico de mayor circulación y exposición popular, con precio de un centavo, y una tirada de 5,000 ejemplares diarios. Por eso se le adjudicó el sobrenombre sarcástico de El periódico de las cocineras. Se inició en el formato del periódico reporteril para llegar a las masas. En su tesis doctoral de Historia del 2007, Análisis histórico de la noción del periodismo profesional en Puerto Rico (del siglo XIX al XX), Luis Fernando Coss destacó los elementos de modernidad que la publicación de La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico supuso en los 1890. Una ruptura clara con el partidismo tradicional de la prensa, un interés en abordar asuntos de pertinencia general, más allá de los reclamos localistas de la prensa de la Capital, Ponce y Mayagüez, y un alarde de objetividad marcaron al nuevo periódico. La Correspondencia, en su cobertura de la discusión de los aranceles en 1895, en su sobria discusión de los monopolios y las protestas urbanas contra ellos, y en su enfoque sobre la nueva guerra de independencia cubana alcanzó la atención de lectores de toda la isla. Para el investigador son importantes los textos de este periódico de los años 1897, 1898 y 1899. La instalación del gabinete autonómico, las elecciones de marzo de 1898, la Guerra Hispanoamericana, las dificultades del gobierno autonómico para conseguir financiamiento de las obras públicas, la invasión de Puerto Rico, los primeros reportajes sobre la zona de ocupación estadounidense entre agosto y octubre de 1898, las transiciones de poder del gabinete autonómico al gobierno militar en 1899, así como las medidas de los gobernadores Guy V. Henry y George Davies en el difícil año de 1899, en torno a la jornada laboral de 8 horas, la suspensión de ejecuciones sobre hipotecas de propietarios agrícolas y el canje de la moneda provincial por la norteamericana, especialmente después del huracán del día de San Ciriaco (8 de agosto) dan múltiples matices y detalles que no se encuentran fácilmente en otras publicaciones periódicas de la época. En sus inicios, la gerencia del periódico quiso proscribir la literatura; sin embargo, entrado el siglo XX y, sobre todo cuando Manuel Zeno Gandía compra el diario el 30 de abril de 1902, el médico y literato le dio otro giro, divulgando en sus columnas poemas de escritores valiosos y reconocidos posteriormente. Sirvió de ese modo como vehículo para la divulgación del modernismo literario en la isla. Durante la primera década del siglo XX tomó un giro político afiliado al partido Unión de Puerto Rico (1904) tras la consigna del gobierno propio o self-government y la definición del status, fungiendo como portavoz de las preocupaciones derivadas de la Ley Orgánica de 1900 (Ley Foraker) y la organización del gobierno civil, atento al progreso económico e intelectual de Puerto Rico.

(1890). Real decreto sobre creación del cuerpo de médicos directores de aguas minero-medicinales de las provincias de Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas, y reglamento provisional para la ejecución del mismo. Madrid, M Minuesa de los Ríos.

(1891). Ley general de obras públicas de la isla de Cuba y reglamento para su ejecución : adicionada con todas las disposiciones posteriores publicadas hasta el día que aclaran ó modifican sus conceptos. Habana, Imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S M.

(1891). Opiniones de la prensa sobre la obra titulada "Bosquejo histórico de la institución de voluntarios en Puerto Rico" escrito por Rafael Rosado Brincau. Habana [Cuba], Impr del E M de la Capitanía General.

(1891). Papers relating to the commercial arrangement between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico. [Washington?].

(1891). Régimen arancelario establecido entre las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico y los Estados Unidos de la América de Norte, en virtud de Real decreto de 28 de julio de 1891, y documentos anejos. Madrid, M Minuesa de Los Ríos.

(1892). Al gobierno de la nación, a los representantes en Cortes, de la Isla de Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, "Boletín Mercantil".


(1892). Programa para el que se celebrará en los días 7,8 y 9 de mayo de 1893. [San Juan], P.R., Sucesión de José J Acosta.


(1893). Reales decretos sobre reforma de la ley electoral para la elección de diputados a cortes en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico y fijando la división territorial de las mismas. Madrid, Imprenta de la Viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos.


(1893). Reglamento general para la ejecución de la Ley hipotecaria de las provincias de ultramar, [s n ], Madrid Imp de la viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos.


(1893). Repertorio alfabético para la aplicación a los productos y manufacturas importados directamente de los Estados Unidos, en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, del arancel vigente de acuerdo con las tablas definitivas del tratado celebrado con dicha nación. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitania general por S M.


(1894). Aranceles judiciales para lo criminal en las islas de Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas y en las posesiones españoles del golfo de Guinea. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitania general por S M.
(1894). Programa para el que se celebrará el 27 de mayo de 1894. [San Juan, P.R.], La Junta, Tip al vap de la "Correspondencia").

(1894). Repertorio del convenio comercial entre España y los Estados Unidos, aplicable a las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, [S l ] [s n ] Puerto-Rico Imp de Gobierno.

(1895). Compilación de las disposiciones orgánicas de la administración de justicia en las provincias y posesiones ultramarinas, adicionada con varias disposiciones que aclaran o modifican sus conceptos. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitania general por S M.


(1895). Memoria sobre aranceles antillanos. [San Juan?] Puerto Rico, Gobierno General de la Isla de Puerto Rico.

(1895). Parte dispositiva de las ordenanzas generales de la renta de aduanas para la península, Cuba y Puerto Rico é Islas Filipinas relativa á la intervención que deben tener los cónsules de España en la redacción y visado de los documentos aduaneros. Madrid, Tip de T Minuesa de los Ríos.


(1896). Junta central de derechos pasivos del magisterio de primera enseñanza de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Reales decretos de 1o. de febrero de 1894 y 6 de noviembre de 1896, real orden de 14 de febrero de 1894 nombrando la Junta central, reglamento de 6 de noviembre de 1896. Madrid, Impr de la viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos.

(1896). Memoria leída en la Junta General de accionistas celebrada el 28 de enero de 1896 por su presidente el doctor D. José C. Barbosa y Alcalá. Puerto Rico, Impr del "Boletín Mercantil".

(1896). Programa para el que ha de celebrarse el 25 de mayo de 1896 en la ciudad de Ponce. Puerto Rico, Tip al vapor de "La Correspondencia".

(1897). Decretos estableciendo el régimen autonómico en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, [s n ], (Madrid : Imp de la Viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos).

(1897). Decretos estableciendo el régimen autonómico en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Madrid, Impr de la viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos.

(1897). Régimen del gobierno y administración civil de la isla de Puerto Rico : reformas planteadas con arreglo a la Ley de Bases de 15 de marzo de 1895 : leyes y decretos, (Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos).

(1898). Commerce with Cuba and Puerto Rico and imports into the Hawaiian Islands. <From the Summary of finance and commerce for June, 1898>. [Washington], [Govt Print Off ].

(1898). Constitución autonómica de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, Madrid Felipe Pinto y Orovio.


(1898). Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Puerto Rico in possession of U.S. Washington, DC, G P O.


(1898). Military notes on Puerto Rico: on topography, climate, principal towns, military installations, and sailing directions, with data on number of Spanish troops by rank, and distances between cities. Washington, DC, U S G P O.


(1898). Report of committee appointed by Postmaster-General to investigate condition of postal service on island of Porto Rico. [Washington?], [publisher not identified].


The Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives Collection of United States Politics and Government Serials contains over 300 titles on politics in the United States (US) and federal, state, and local governments in the US. The collection dates between 1898 and 2013, with the bulk of the material dating from the 1940s through 1980s.

(1898). Tariff circulars [of War Department in administration of possessions of U.S.]. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].


(1898). The United States Army and Navy: including Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Chicago, Donahue, Henneberry & Co.


(1899). Exposición presentada a la Comisión Colonial de Washington por los gremios de comerciantes, agricultores e industriales de Ponce. Ponce, P R , Correo de Puerto.

(1899). Foreign commerce of-Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands. Their imports and exports by countries; also the commerce of the United States therewith. [Washington], [Govt Print Off ].

(1899). Immigration regulations for island of Puerto Rico. Washington, DC, U S G P O.


(1899). Order, by direction of President, declaring powers and duties of Director-General of Posts for Island of Porto Rico ; defining offenses against postal service therein ; and fixing jurisdiction of tribunal for trial of same. Washington, D.C., [publisher not identified].

(1899). Order, by direction of the President : declaring the powers and duties of the Director-general of posts for the island of Porto Rico, defining offenses against the postal service therein, and fixing the jurisdiction of tribunal for the trial of the same. [Washington], [The Dept ].

(1899). Our new possessions and the diplomatic processes by which they were obtained. New-York, The Tribune.


(1899). Portfolio of maps of Spofford’s new cabinet cyclopaedia : containing large scale colored maps of each state and territory in the United States, the provinces of Canada, America’s new possessions, etc. Philadelphia, Gebbie Pub.
Reglas e instrucciones para la aplicación de las órdenes ejecutivas referentes al gobierno militar de los Estados Unidos en la isla de Puerto Rico y todas las islas de las Antillas al este del grado 74, longitud oeste, evacuadas por España, durante el mantenimiento de dicho gobierno militar. Washington, [publisher not identified].

Report and recommendations on customs tariff of island of Porto Rico. Washington, U S G P O.

Report of the United States Insular Commission to the secretary of war upon investigations made into the civil affairs of the island of Porto Rico, with insular recommendations, Gov't Print Off.

Report of U.S. Insular Commission to Secretary of War upon investigations made into civil affairs of island of Porto Rico, with recommendations. Washington, DC, U S G P O.


Rules and instructions to carry into effect Executive orders relating to military government by U.S. in island of Puerto Rico and all islands in West Indies east of 74th degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, during maintenance of such military government. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].

Rules and instructions to carry into effect the executive orders relating to the military government by the United States in the island of Porto Rico and all the islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, during the maintenance of such military government. [Washington], [Govt Print Off ].

Schedule A - Classification of commodities for monthly statements of imported commodities ; approved May 1, 1899 : [list of dutiable and duty-free merchandise classes imported into Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines]. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Schedule B : Classification of commodities for monthly statements of domestic exports ; approved May 1, 1899 [list of merchandise classes exported from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines]. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Translation of code of commerce in force in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines, amended by Law of June 10, 1897, including commercial registry regulations, exchange regulations, and provisions of similar character, with annotations and appendices. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Translation of collection of laws referring to public works in Puerto Rico (1896). Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Translation of general regulations for execution of mortgage law for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines (1893) [with regulations on record keeping, and sample records]. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Translation of law of railroads for island of Puerto Rico, granted to island by royal decree of Dec. 9, 1887, and promulgated in Puerto Rico on Jan. 10, 1888. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

Translation of mortgage law for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines (1893) [text, with qualifications, duties, and fee schedules for mortgage registers]. Washington, DC, U S G P O.
(1899). Translation of police law of railroads of Puerto Rico, and regulations for its application, promulgated on 17th of Feb., 1888. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

(1899). Translation of provincial and municipal laws of Puerto Rico [with summary data on maximum fines that may be imposed on officials]. Washington, DC, U S G P O.


The royal decree of August 13, 1893, approves the new general instructions for drafting public documents subject to record in the colonial provinces, to be substituted for the instructions which were in force under the title, "For the provinces of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines," and are inserted after the notarial laws. Although there are but few important changes introduced in the new instructions as far as their application is concerned, nevertheless we publish them here and they will be designated as Appendix VII of the notarial legislation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and as Appendix IV of that of the Philippines.

(1899). Translation, electoral law for election of councilors and provincial deputies in Puerto Rico. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Washington, DC, U S G P O.


(1900). Bienvenidos : Armed Forces guide to Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


(1900). Catálogo. San Juan, P R : Editorial Coquí.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. -- The statement was made to-day at the War Department that the total exports of coffee from the Island of Puerto Rico from the date of the American occupation to Nov. 30, 1899, was 53,243,025 pounds, valued at $6,139,955. Of the amount exported during the period mentioned.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 26 -- Agriculture in Puerto Rico is in a languishing condition, and protective measures on the part of the Government are being called for by the people. The condition has been investigated by an expert, Lucas Amadeo, who has had an exhaustive report published in the columns of one of the local papers.

(1900). Gobernadores de Puerto Rico: incluye a todos los gobernadores desde el siglo xvi, San Juan, P R.


(1900). Guía de Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

(1900). Importadores de bienes de Porto Rico. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the House, reports of collectors of customs as to names of importers of goods from Porto Rico, [Washington] [Govt Print Off].

(1900). In Porto Rico, a part of greater America: selections from the Youth's companion, Boston, Mass., Perry Mason Co.

(1900). Inauguración del primer gobernador civil de Puerto Rico, Mayo 1°, 1900. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], Published by direction of the commanding general, Department of Porto Rico.

(1900). Índice a documentos oficiales publicados relacionados con Cuba y las posesiones insulares de los Estados Unidos, 1876-1906. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

(1900). In Porto Rico, a part of greater America: selections from the Youth's companion, Boston, Mass., Perry Mason Co.

(1900). La Abolición de la esclavitud y el proyecto del señor Moret. Madrid, T Fortanet.

(1900). La disolución: colección de artículos publicados en "La Democracia.". Variation: Puerto Rican memorial collection, 1846-1907, Establecimiento tipográfico "La Democracia".


(1900). Carta del tesorero de Porto Rico.

(1900). Monthly summary of commerce of the island of Puerto Rico... With comparative tables of imports and exports by articles and countries. Prepared in the accounting and statistical branch, Division of customs and insular affairs, War department. no. 1-10; July, 1899- April 1900. Washington, Gov't Print Off.

(1900). Petición del consejo judicial de Porto Rico: letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a petition from the judicial board of Porto Rico urging that such of the Revised Statutes of the United States as apply to that island may be translated into Spanish. [Washington, D.C.], [U S G P O].
(1900). "Planilla para la declaración anual del patrono : la contribución federal par el desempleo (futa)." from http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS541
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS541 Note: choose preferred file format; select desired issue; then click on "Review selected files" to view.

http://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00063296

(1900). A proposed model for federal-commonwealth arrangement in the field of labor relations. [Puerto Rico]. [publisher not identified].

No Soundex was created for this state.


(1900). Scenes in the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands : and scenes relating to soldiers. Wall City, Manila, H H Stratton.


(1900). Translation, constitution establishing self-government in islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, promulgated by royal decree of Nov. 25, 1897. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

(1901). Agricultural resources and capabilities of Porto Rico : message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on investigations of the agricultural resources and capabilities of Porto Rico with special reference to the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in that island. Washington [D.C.], G P O.


(1901). In re claims made against the United States by reason of the military operations, encampment of troops, conduct of soldiers, etc., in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines. [Washington? D.C.], [G P O ?].
(1901). In re claims made against U.S. by reason of military occupations, encampment of troops, conduct of soldiers, etc., in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and Philippines. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].


(1901). Official commercial directory of Cuba, Porto Rico and the entire West Indies with Bermuda for 1901 : containing commercial lists and descriptions of the various islands and colonies, their customs, tariffs, statistical information, etc. New York, Spanish-American Directories Co.


(1901). Specification No. 1167, for 1 100-horsepower boiler, chimney, and accessories, at U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico, under appropriation "Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., coaling facilities." Washington, D.C., [publisher not identified].

(1901). Specification No. 1181, for 2 coal-hoisting towers and machinery at U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., under appropriation "Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico, coaling facilities." Washington, D.C., [publisher not identified].

(1901). Translation of law of civil procedure for Cuba and Puerto Rico, with annotations, explanatory notes, and amendments made since American occupation. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

(1901). Translation of law of eminent domain, extended to Cuba and Puerto Rico by royal decree of June 13, 1884, and regulations for its application. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

(1901). Translation of the law of criminal procedure for Cuba and Porto Rico: (with Spanish text), with annotations, explanatory notes, and amendments made since the American occupation. Washington, G P O.

(1901). Translation of the law of criminal procedure for Cuba and Puerto Rico (with Spanish text), with annotations, explanatory notes, and amendments made since American occupation. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Washington, DC, U S G P O.

(1902). Instrucciones a los solicitantes para los ramos de las oficinas generales del gobierno, de aduanas, y de correos del servicio civil clasificado en Porto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], U S G P O.

(1902). Insular service of regular troops with dates of departure from and return to U.S. between June 1898 and Oct. 1, 1902. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].


(1902). Shall not Porto Rico protect herself from--possible exploitation? New York, Published for the National Civil Service Reform League.


(1903). Circulars of Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

(1903). Long-distance telephone lines through Porto Rico. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting an ordinance enacted by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on December 3, 1902, granting to Benjamin J. Horton the right to construct, operate, etc., a system of long-distance telephone lines through the Island of Porto Rico. ProQuest Congressional: U.S. Serial Set Digital Collection; S.doc. 71;


(1904). [Announcement designating naval reservation on Culebra Island, P.R. as Naval Station, Culebra]. [Washington?], [publisher not identified].


(1904). Five years of the War Department following the war with Spain, 1899-1903, as shown in the Annual reports of the Secretary of War. [Washington, D.C.], War Department.

(1904). Five years of War Department following War with Spain, 1899-1903, as shown in annual reports of Secretary of War. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].

(1904). Insular and Alaskan service of regular troops with dates of departure from and return to U.S., between June 1898 and Oct. 1, 1904 [listing by unit and destination]. Washington, DC, [publisher not identified].


(1904). Register of officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and Philippine Scouts. Washington, G P O.


(1905). Reglamento para la organización y regimen del registro mercantil y Orden n. 400 de 1900 sobre inscripción des establecimientos en dicho registro. Habana, Impr de Rambla y Bouza.


(1909). Results of observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Vieques, Puerto Rico, 1903-1904. Washington, G P O.

(1909). Roman Catholic church claims in Porto Rico ... Report <To accompany S. 8601>. [Washington], [Govt Print Off ].

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The basic theme of this yearbook, "The Role of the Schools in the Improvement of Community Life," is open to a variety of interpretations. Many factors determine what role the schools will play in a particular country or area, and consequently, what part they may have in community improvement programs. Among the factors are the history and traditions, the economic, political and social conditions, and the culture of the country. Of great importance is the prevailing viewpoint, both among educational leaders and the general population, on the scope and purpose of education. The answer to the question, "To what extent is the school responsible for the type and quality of community living?" will largely determine the extent to which the school will participate in community development programs. This yearbook will describe what is being done in many parts of the world to use education as a creative weapon in the war against instability at the community level. Part I of this document--Some Programs in Action--contains the following papers: (1) The Bolivian Nucleos (Thomas A. Hart); (2) Community Education in Puerto Rico (Fred G. Weiss); (3) Community Schools in the Philippines (Jose V. Aguilar); (4) The Role of the Schools in the Development of Community Life (W.E. Baker); (5) The "Schuldorf Bergstrasse" (Friedrich Ploetz); (6) The New Nationwide Program of Fundamental Education in Iran (Luanna J. Bowles); (7) Community Development through Adult Education (Philip Sherlock); (8) The Gold Coast Community Development Service (P. du Sautoy); (9) Fundamental Education at Ubon, Thailand (Richard M. Tisinger); (10) "CREFAL" Trains Teachers for Community Leadership (Horace G. Ogden); (11) Seeing is Believing: Community Education in the British Cameroons (Robert S. Drew); (12) Nomadic Education in Ethiopia (A.I. Sheddad); (13) Education for the Nomadic Tribes of Iran (Glen S. Gagon); (14) The Second Unit Rural Schools of Puerto Rico (Osvaldo Rodríguez Pacheco); and (15) The Community School in a Great Metropolis (Leonard Covello, Simon Beagle, and Leon Beck). Part II of this publication--Some Common Tasks--includes the following: (1) Community Schools of Taiwan--The Growth of an Idea (H. Emmett Brown,
Isabelo Tumas, and Henry Yang); (2) College in the Country (J. Carson Pritchard); (3) Producing Instructional Materials in Thailand (Bernice E. Leary); (4) Preparation of Teaching Materials, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (Ann Nolan Clark); (5) A School is Born (Mammo Wolde Senebet); and (6) Getting a Community School Program Started and Keeping it Going (Frederick H. Bair). Part III--Some Common Misunderstandings--includes: (1) Community Education and the Schools (Verna A. Carley); (2) Education and Village Improvements in India (Humayun Kabir); (3) Education and Changing Social Patterns (Samuel C. Adams, Jr.); and (4) The Relation of Education and Other Professions and Resources (Willard W. Beatty). (Contains 32 footnotes.) [The Yearbook Committee members were Bess Goodykoontz, Lane C. Ash, Muriel W. Brown, Paul S. Bodenman, Delia Goetz, Ella W. Griffin, and Frederika M. Tandler. Best copy available has been provided].


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(1976). "THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF PUERTO RICO FOR THE UNITED STATES." Latin American Perspectives 3(3): 46-65. This report from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, translated by Scott Lubeck, analyzes Puerto Rico's crucial role in the US economy. Over 40 percent of all US direct investments is in Puerto Rico and 10 percent of the worldwide profits come from there. Puerto Rico is the fifth largest customer of US goods in the world and is the largest in per capita terms. Tables, charts.


Examines the emergence of the idea of ‘patria’ [fatherland] among Puerto Rican elites during the second half of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th. Various elite-produced documents of the period show that Puerto Rican patricians increasingly viewed commoners as “pernicious men” who must be compelled to work the land and become productive citizens. The exclusion of blacks as potential Puerto Rican citizens and the extreme doubts concerning common laborers in that role demonstrate that the elites’ idea of ‘patria’ during this period was in large part a virtual rather than a concrete notion.

Traces demographic changes in the population of San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the first half of the 19th century. From a population heavily female and nonwhite, San Juan by the 1860’s had become dominated by a white male population. The causes of this change included Spaniards moving to Puerto Rico from newly independent Latin American nations, the decline of the slave trade, the sale of slaves within Puerto Rico to sugar-producing areas, and the growth of San Juan as an urban center that attracted bureaucrats, merchants, and professionals who were male. Spanish policy also encouraged white emigration to Puerto Rico.

Discusses the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History’s (NMAH) 1997 acquisition of the Teodoro Vidal Collection of Puerto Rican religious artifacts, photos, and other objects. The Vidal Collection was a large one and, besides presenting an opportunity to rethink inventory and display of a large collection, it challenged the museum’s staff to include Latino history and culture within the parameters of the NMAH. Questions over the complexities of Latino identity, earlier neglect of Latino history, and controversial topics such as US imperialism in the acquisition of Puerto Rico necessitated innovations in museum policies.

Official census results for many Latin American countries in the early twentieth century show gradually whitening national populations. Puerto Rican censuses in this period reveal a similar whitening trend. In Puerto Rico, uniquely and counter-intuitively, such statistics were generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, an agency institutionally committed to a restrictive definition of whiteness. Using new data from the 1910 and 1920 Puerto Rican censuses, this article analyzes the administrative practices that underlay Puerto Rico’s whitening census results. Juxtaposition of (1) the U.S. Census Bureau’s official enumerator instructions; (2) Puerto Rican enumerators’ de facto classificatory practices, and (3) Puerto Rican census supervisors’ post-enumeration edits of enumerators’ work, reveals that census-taking was a site of active contestation over the
demarcation of racial boundaries in Puerto Rico under U.S. colonial rule. Puerto Rican enumerators often departed from their official instructions in reporting the race of fellow Puerto Ricans, and they did so much more in 1920 than in 1910. Supervisors, meanwhile, worked to enforce the Census Bureau’s classificatory rules through post-hoc “correction” of enumerators’ work. The intra-agency struggle over the racial classification of Puerto Ricans in the census resulted in a de facto rejection of the Census Bureau’s criteria for defining whiteness coupled with a tacit acceptance of the United States of America’s systematic privileging of whiteness. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.


Data from a seven-year public school case study, 1998-2006, are used to demonstrate the impact of dual-language instruction on student achievement. Student outcomes and program strengths are discussed, showing benefits for both English-language learners and English-dominant students. Discussion of education in Puerto Rico focuses on equity, quality of instruction, impact of English, and the benefits of implementing a program with dual language features to improve public education and reduce the achievement gap.


The article explores the history of the Jíbaro or Boricua people of Borikén, the island also known as Puerto Rico. Using alternative written and oral history sources, it presents evidence of the survival of the Jíbaro people and their resistance to assimilation. According to the author, the Jíbaro and other indigenous people in the Caribbean were not rendered extinct by 16th-century Spanish colonizers as many believe. It is suggested that mainstream scholars have often dismissed non-Western thoughts and traditions as fictions, a process which has among other things suppressed the histories of indigenous peoples. Topics discussed include confrontations between the Jíbaro and the Spanish, intermarriage, Spanish censuses, and Jíbaro spiritual practices.


In this article, the editor of the journal discusses various topics related to American Indian Studies. Information is offered on the 2010 American Indian Studies Association (AISA) conference, including the keynote address by Tom Goldtooth of the Indigenous Environmental Network. The editor also eulogizes American Indian rights activist Calbert Seciwa. Various articles appearing in the journal on such topics as the Indigenous population of Puerto Rico, Hopi history, and basket making among the Wabanaki people of Maine are also discussed.


The article presents a back cover for the report by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico Special Judicial Commission about Gender Discrimination in the Courts of Puerto Rico and discusses bibliography of books referred for the study, list of referred unpublished works, and appendixes.


The article presents the theoretical framework of the research carried out by the Special Judicial Commission of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico to study the gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include definitions of the concepts such as gender discrimination, sex and
gender, and equality, equity, and difference, study on sexual harassment, and sexual orientation discrimination.


The article discusses the methodology adopted by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico Special Judicial Commission which investigated Gender Discrimination in the Courts of Puerto Rico, U.S. Topics discussed include study of social interaction, use of quantitative methods such as questionnaires, surveys, and closed-question interviews, and participation of male and female judges and lawyers.


The article discusses the constitutional framework of the Puerto Rico in the U.S. and talks about gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Equal Protection of the Law, and Right to Privacy. Also discussed is scrutiny process of the U.S. Supreme Court.


The article talks about judicial administration in the courts of Puerto Rico, U.S., and discusses the General Court of Justice and its employees. Topics discussed include gender bias in the courts, occupational segregation by sex in the courts, and increase in percentage of women working in the government sector of Puerto Rico.


The article talks about study carried out by the Special Judicial Commission of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico to study the gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico and focus on courtroom interactions. Topics discussed include gender stereotypes, sex discrimination against women, and credibility of women legal professionals.


The article discusses the personal rights and family law in the Puerto Rico courts. Topics discussed include appointment of women judges, women family solicitors, and child support examiners in the courtrooms of family relations, lack of access to courts to women, and sex discrimination against women.


The article discusses domestic violence in Puerto Rico, U.S. and talks about gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include introduction of Act number 54 titled "Law to Prevent and Intervene with Domestic Violence" in Puerto Rico, violence against women which includes sexual violence and emotional violence, and cause of male dominance over women and their children.
The article discusses criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system in the courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include gender discrimination in the courts, Penal Law and Penal Code of Puerto Rico, and rules of criminal procedure. Also discussed are evidence of sexual conduct and prior history of conduct of the victim.

The article talks about Labor Law in Puerto Rico and report by the Special Judicial Commission of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico to study the gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include sex discrimination against women at their workplace, gender stereotypes and sexual harassment, and law regarding public employee protection against discrimination at the workplace.

The article talks about gender bias in the courts of Puerto Rico, U.S., and presents findings of the report by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico Special Judicial Commission about the Gender Discrimination in the Courts of Puerto Rico. Topics discussed include sexism in the judicial system, perceptions of men and women towards gender bias, and relation between culture and gender bias. Also discussed is discrimination based on sexual orientation.

The article presents conclusion, findings, and recommendations of the report published by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico Special Judicial Commission to Investigate Gender Discrimination in the Courts of Puerto Rico, in 1995. Topics discussed include sexist stereotypes and cultural patterns in judicial system, bias against women judges, and lack of access to courts.

The article presents front cover for the report by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico Special Judicial Commission about Gender Discrimination in the Courts of Puerto Rico and includes members of the commission, letter to the chief justice, and acknowledgements.

After more than 60 years of military occupation, 30 of these under violent military practices, a social movement forced the U.S. Navy from the island of Vieques. This victory would not have been possible without the highly effective organization of civil disobedience carried out on the island. But the sum total of the actions that eventually forced out the U.S. Navy, neither happened exclusively within the boundaries of Vieques, nor was carried out by Viequense residents alone. In this article we want to suggest that this amazing victory—a testament of people's will in the face of globalization—is also a border-crossing tale. Drawing from interviews with key activists currently based in Puerto Rico and New York, this article will explore the myriad routes of connections enacted, maintained and negotiated within and beyond territorial and ethnic boundaries. It will particularly look at how various activists conjured networks of solidarity, kinship, political affiliation, and friendship, among others, in their quest to liberate the island from the U.S. military occupation. Under the backdrop of Obama's post-racial discourse, this paper
illustrates how the Vieques movement circumvented the politics of Empire through creative maneuvers and negotiations. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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(2013). ""Cuando las provincias de allende los mares sean llamadas por la Constitución" (Acerca del estatus constitucional de Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas, 1837-1898). "When the overseas provinces are called by the Constitution" (About the constitutional status of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, 1837-1898). (25): 317-317.

This article discusses the relationship between constitution and colonies in Spain. Since 1837, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were expressly excluded from the formal constitutions of the metropolis. Differently to the type of constitutionalism from which they were expelled, the colonies, however, seemed to retain a real and material constitution, defined by geographers with geographic criteria, which ultimately served to uphold the whole political discourse concerning the particularities of nations overseas as well as to justify, in constitutional terms, their exclusion from the series of Spanish constitutions until the final crumble of their colonial regime in 1898. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Il saggio affronta il rapporto tra costituzione e colonie in Spagna. A partire dal 1837, Cuba, Porto Rico e Filippine sono apertamente escluse dalle costituzioni formali e dichiarate della metropoli. A fronte di questo costituzionalismo da cui sono state estromesse, le colonie sembrano conservare, di contro, una costituzione reale e materiale, definita dalla geografia, che serve da ultimo a sostenere l’intero discorso della specialità oltremare e a giustificare, così, in termini costituzionali, la sua esclusione dalla serie di costituzioni spagnole fino alla perdita definitiva nel 1898. (Italian) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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While Spanish persisted as a foreign language in the United States, its long presence in New Mexico and Puerto Rico provided the opportunity for native Spanish speakers to bolster their regional identity. New Mexico’s identity was as a leader valuable to hemispheric goodwill while Puerto Rico solidified a separate national identity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Abad, J. R. (1882). Proyecto de una sociedad de crédito mutuo y de otra de garantías recíprocas. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Abbad y Lasierra, I. A. J. J. (1866). Historia geográfica, civil y natural de la isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto-Rico, Impr y librería de Acosta.

Iñigo Abbad y Lasierra (1745-1813) was a Spanish-born Catholic priest who became secretary to the bishop of Puerto Rico in 1773 and remained on the island for ten years. Abbad’s Historia, originally published in Spain, is considered the first modern historical work on Puerto Rico. It begins with the Spanish discovery and conquest of the island and ends in the late eighteenth century. Chapters twenty through forty are devoted to the study of the island’s climate, economy, population, geography and natural history. Acosta’s edition is an annotated and enlarged version of Abbad’s work, published eighty years after the original. Acosta brought the Historia up-to-date (1866) and incorporated much new information that had not been available to Abbad. Acosta added his corrections and additions to the end of each chapter. As Acosta approached his own time, he incorporated much new historical information. He also used his annotations as a vehicle to advocate the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico and encourage Spain to reduce Puerto Rican trade barriers.


Puerto Rican national identity is based on a tri-racial discourse. This discourse is exposed and defended in literature, film and cultural production. The objective of this article is to study how the film industry, starting with the DIVEDCO program, articulated race in order to show a homogeneous representation. This project purported to neutralize diversity, specifically, the African heritage. Through my analysis I will deconstruct this homogeneity and highlight how race
is constructed in film in order to open a dialogue and discussion of racial issues regarding a conflicting Puerto Rican identity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The purpose of these investigations is to identify and analyze the representation of the Spanish Civil War realized by mass circulation newspapers that Puerto Rico had when the war detonated. Thereby, it is intended to contribute to the Puerto Rican historiography a more comprehensive review of selected textual and visual strategies employed by the local press at the moment when the war unfolded, and the reaction of some readers to this information. The content and composition of news, interviews and columns published by the newspapers La Democracia, El Imparcial y El Mundo during the period of July 1936 to April 1939 were evaluated. Also, letters from readers and public articles about the subject of the war and related events of this theme on the island were examined.


This is an edition of two anonymous selections from the "Miscellaneous" section of the Archivo Nacional in Santiago, Chile: 'Peru. Descripción de su Historia, costumbres, etc.' [sic] and 'Diario de viaje de Santa Fe a Lima, 1871.' The author of the former is identified as a Catalan traveler and the latter might be a son of Dr. Moreno y Escandón. The dates of both journeys and the respective publications are determined to have been in the last decades of the 18th century, thanks to an intelligent and critical investigation of revealing facts. The editor comments on the most important historical notes, stressing the impressions of both observers on the 'comuneros' of Socorro, which should be immediately recognized by those who are well informed.

Ackerman, E. A. Edward A. Ackerman papers, 1934-1973: 55.23 cubic ft. (86 boxes).

This collection contains materials relating to Ackerman's work in natural resources, including his work on committees, task forces, and consulting. Much of this material consists of reports and correspondence on environment, water, and land issues throughout the U.S, Japan, Brazil, and Puerto Rico. The collection also contains Ackerman's publications, speeches, and professional conference papers; correspondence; material from conferences and professional organizations; reports and secondary material; and miscellaneous office files containing photos, correspondence, and research. An item-level inventory exists for this collection and is available in the repository.


Esmeralda Santiago's 'América's Dream' (1996), with its ahistorical subjectivism and idealization of an agrarian past, offers a "Latino" docile Puerto Rican as the novel's central protagonist. This article explores the marketability of Latinos, Puerto Rican literary history, and identity formation. Santiago's nostalgia positions her ideologically within 1930's-50's Puerto Rican writing. Santiago's
“terruño” presents a narrative model (exclusively working-class characters, binary gender roles, an agrarian setting, a disconnection from contemporary culture) that reinvents the stereotype of the docile Puerto Rican. 'América's Dream' offers no interplay of hybridity - one of the defining characteristics of Latino and Puerto Rican identities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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A renowned Cuban writer on popular music provides an overview of the debate on the meaning and the place of salsa since the 1940's. The author describes the centrality of Cuban rhythmic traditions, particularly the 'son montuno,' as well as the crucial role played by Puerto Rican musicians and the social base of the New York City Puerto Rican community. While accounting for salsa's multiple dimensions and international reach, the author forcefully dispels the widely held view that salsa is a strict and unaltered continuation of Cuban musical traditions or that its creative origins are to be located in the Caribbean rather than in the Puerto Rican and Latino communities of the urban United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Examines causes of 18th-century emigration from Curaçao to Puerto Rico, noting case studies of individual families. Also includes a brief history of Sephardic Jews who immigrated to Curaçao during the same period.

Acosta Velarde, F. (1940). El primer Tribunal Supremo de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., [s n ].

Reviews 'Apalabramiento: Diez Cuentistas Puertorriqueños de Hoy' [Agreement: 10 of today's Puerto Rican short story writers] (1984), edited by Efrain Barradas, and 'Reunión de Espejos' [A meeting of mirrors] (1984), edited by José Luis Vega. These two excellent anthologies show that Puerto Rican narrative literature is reclaiming its place in contemporary Latin American literature. A new generation of writers has emerged and converted language into a versatile, metaphoric, and parodic instrument. Recent writers give greater treatment to themes of feminism, negritude, and homosexuality.


Domestic violence is an old social problem that has received little attention in Puerto Rican narrative until recently with the work of authors such as Juan Antonio Ramos, Ana Lydia Vega, and Esmeralda Santiago. By giving domestic violence literary representation, contemporary Puerto Rican writers aspire to make public an issue traditionally considered to be private. This article analyzes how, in accordance with the revisionist tendency in contemporary Puerto Rican narrative, authors do not characterize abused women as passive victims but as survivors trying to end the cycle of violence by breaking the silence and by demanding social solidarity. In addition, this essay explores the metaphorical relation between battered women's efforts to leave their violent partners and the writer's attempt to reveal hidden cultural aspects and historical events.

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Most of the letters describe the construction and organization of the Casa del Libro, as well as Adler's life in Puerto Rico. One letter is addressed to Peter Martin.


El baile de bomba que se generó en Guayama y Arroyo, ha sido un tema que se ha tratado con poca frecuencia en nuestra historia. Esta investigación, consistió de un estudio cualitativo, de carácter etnográfico que sirvió para establecer la topografía social de la bomba durante el siglo XIX. El enfoque fue dirigido a conocer la perspectiva antropográfica del baile de bomba en los
pueblos de Guayama y Arroyo. Se exploró la historia, desarrollo y pertinencia del baile en esta zona durante el siglo XIX. Además, se profundizó en los elementos sociales que se relacionan al género musical de la bomba y su forma de baile. Se analizó cuán auténtica es la bomba puertorriqueña en relación con la música africana que se llevó al Caribe durante la época esclavista. Por último, se analizaron las semejanzas o diferencias que existen dentro del baile de bomba que se desarrolló en Guayama y Arroyo, en comparación con Loíza y Santurce. Las manifestaciones que diferencian el baile de bomba de Guayama y Arroyo, son el producto de la historia vivida a través del siglo XIX. Estas incluyen inmigraciones europeas y de negros libres, cimarrones y esclavos, que llegaban del Caribe inglés, francés y holandés, en su mayoría motivados por la Real Cédula de Gracia de 1815, la independencia de Haití y esclavos libertos de islas del Caribe, entre otros. La mayor influencia cultural en la bomba de Guayama y Arroyo fue la francesa, que influyó en el ritmo, letra, instrumentos, vestimenta y estilo del baile. Entre las características se destacan el bailar en cuadrillas y en parejas. La política influyó en la forma socialmente bailable, el reglamento decretado por el Gobernador De La Torre, prohibía el hablarse, tocarse y mezclarse entre géneros durante el baile. La bomba no era exclusiva para los esclavos, ya que participaba toda la comunidad y se mezclaban los barriles con instrumentos utilizados por los campesinos, como la guitarra. Finalmente, la bomba no puede considerarse autóctona, ya que se desarrollaron los mismos ritmos africanos de la isla, en las islas del Caribe y América del Sur en donde habían ingenios azucareros.


Discusses the 1968 elections in Puerto Rico and the emergence of the Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNR) and its leader Luis A. Ferré after 28 years of Partido Popular Democratico rule. Against the background of the island's rapid economic and social transformation, compares voting patterns. No pattern of social class allegiance can be observed. Findings seem to confirm earlier studies of a rather astounding uniformity of the population's outlook and personal aspirations independent of social status. Based on official election data and secondary works; 37 tables, 67 notes, biblio.


Aguirre, M. c. d. T. d. V. (1885). Discursos y rectificaciones del Excmo. Sr. conde de Tejada de Valdosera, ministro de ultramar, pronunciados en el Congreso de los diputados y en el Senado con motivo de la discusión de los dictámenes de las Comisiones referentes á los proyectos de ley de presupuestos de las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico para el año económica de 1885-86. Madrid, Imp de los hijos de J A García.


Discusses Puerto Rico since its discovery in 1493, and the social problems faced by Puerto Rican immigrants to the United States, linking these problems to mental illness among Puerto Ricans until 1978.

The collection documents the programs and administration of the New York Foundling Hospital, 1869-2009, and the St. Agatha Home for Children, which operated separately from the Foundling beginning in 1884, before merging into the Foundling in 1977. The Foundling opened in 1869, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity, as a Catholic haven for abandoned babies. It was one of the principal organizations sending children to live with families in the country, in a program known today as the "orphan train." That program ended in 1929. Thereafter the Foundling expanded, diversified, and decentralized to meet the changing needs of the populations it served. Today the Foundling is an organization providing foster care, adoption, social work, and community-based preventive and health services to children and families in New York and Puerto Rico.


The purpose of the present study was to investigate Mexican and Puerto Rican experiences in the Midwest. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are the largest Latino populations in the Midwest and they have been largely ignored. Historical studies tend to focus on Mexican and Puerto Rican experiences separately, or if dealing with the Midwest focus almost exclusively on Chicago. This study fills this hole by looking at Chicago, northern Indiana, Detroit, and Milwaukee. Furthermore, this study explores Mexican and Puerto Rican interactions with each other and other ethnic and racial groups, noting how they challenged discrimination and fought for recognition and rights.


Data from the 1969-70, 1973-75, 1980, and 1981-82 recessions in the United States indicate that the Puerto Rican economy has become increasingly affected by the general health of the American economy.


Since the 1950's, Puerto Rico has projected a static model of development for most underdeveloped countries of the Caribbean and Latin America. The slow pace of development in Puerto Rico has been caused mainly by the dominance of transnational corporations, which earn substantial profits on the island but distribute dividends elsewhere in the world, mainly in the United States. In the future, transnational corporations cannot be considered desirable instruments of economic development for Puerto Rico.


This dissertation provides an intellectual history of the ways that Blackness is configured and deployed during particular moments of political and social transformation or crisis in Puerto Rico. Using archival research and discourse analysis of political writings, speeches, public documents
and popular literature, this project traces the intellectual and historical discourses where concerns about freedom, decolonization, bondage, and race merge to buttress and critique ideas about western colonialism and racial capital. Specifically, using the theoretical work of Cedric Robinson this study critically engages the work of Jose Celso Barbosa, African American journalists, social scientists at the University of Puerto Rico, and contemporary urban development projects that peddle cultural heritage/patrimony/history to expose the island’s racial regime. In other words, Disrupting Declamations of Freedom unveils the ways in which race is proposed, although not openly, as justification for the relations of power on the island. Such an analysis allows for an uncovering of multiple projects about race and politics that complicate prevailing interpretations of the effects of U.S. based racial politics on the island. While Black Puerto Ricans and discourses about Blackness have certainly been marginalized in Puerto Rico, this state sanctioned and intellectual marginalization is not easily enacted nor is it fixed. Ultimately, Disrupting Declamations of Freedom uncovers how this marginalization, distortion or erasure is invented, understood and deployed across 20 th and 21st century Puerto Rico.


Albert, L. R. (2006). "Telecomunicaciones con un propósito." CENTRO Journal 18(2): 190-213. Examines the origins and development of public communications in Puerto Rico from 1942 to 1961. The creation of Puerto Rico’s Communications Authority in 1942 - while Rexford Tugwell served as designated governor and Luis Muñoz Marin as president of the Senate in Puerto Rico - is the starting point for examining the Puerto Rican government’s plans for the development of telegraph, telephone, radio, and public television service. This project led, in 1961, to the creation of WIPM-TV, Channel 3, as part of the Department of Public Instruction’s Radio and Television Service. This article provides a reappraisal of the work of Rafael Delgado Márquez, who, as first administrator of Puerto Rico’s Communications Authority, first general manager of WKAQ-TV, and first general administrator of WIPR-TV, emerges as the most influential figure in the development of public telecommunications in Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Census data is used to test the relationship between urbanization, industrialization, education, and fertility. The expected decline in fertility with an increase in urbanization and industrialization was not found, and increased female education was negatively related to delayed marriage.


My dissertation is an interdisciplinary, cross-cultural study of what I call the `documentary encounter': that moment when human beings come upon the material objects—such as photographic material, places, and personal effects—through which we are accustomed to constructing our sense of the past. Philosophers such as Jacques Derrida (1995) and Pierre Nora (1989) have contended that the twentieth century was characterized by a need to archive objects. If that is the case, then we could say that the twenty-first century is characterized by a rather different relationship to materiality, one of 'waste management.' As our worlds are glutted with more and newer material objects, we are afflicted by a parallel concern for loss and obsolescence. Objects appear out of date as soon as we possess them. Decay suffuses the material world, and proliferates faster than we can stop it. The accelerated obsolescence of technology, global anxieties over toxic dumping, and the widespread recycling of personal effects all indicate that we have entered an age in which the objects that surround us are volatile and resistant to mastery. Rooted in the comparative methods of visual cultures, my research is the first attempt to draw together two fields, Film and Performance Studies, that have been similarly preoccupied by the historiographical concepts of ‘memory’ and ‘archive’, but which have remained largely isolated from one another. Employing a cross-cultural, multi-media approach—focusing on the installations of German-born, Canada-based artist Iris Häussler, a photographic archive depicting my mother’s childhood in Puerto Rico, and the ruined architecture of Havana, Cuba—my dissertation weaves together these discourses on memory and the archive and brings them to bear on a chaotic material landscape. In investigating the effects wrought by a changing materiality on contemporary life, I seek to account for a concomitantly shifting landscape of memory, in order to provide an enriched and expanded set of terms for thinking about material culture and memory practices in the present.


Alegría, J. S. (1956). El alma de la aldea. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Alegría, J. S. (1960). El periodismo puertorriqueño desde su aparición hasta los comienzos del siglo XX: [conferencia dictada el 17 de enero de 1958 en la sala de conferencias de la Biblioteca General de la Universidad de Puerto Rico]. San Juan, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.


Adalberto López’s collection of essays raises questions on the social, economic, and political history of Puerto Rico since Spanish colonization and suggests that further research should include studies on Puerto Rican issues in the Caribbean framework, the class base of the defenders of the various political options regarding the Puerto Rican national problem, and the class background of emigration.

Alegría, R. E. El tema del café en la literatura puertorriqueña. San Juan de Puerto Rico Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: 67 p., 61 h. 34 cm.


Alegría, R. E. (1955). La tradición cultural aracaica antillana Uniform Title: Miscelánea de Estudios. [La Habana, Cuba]: [publisher not identified].


Unlike areas elsewhere in the New World, indigenous societies in the Caribbean died out rapidly after conquest. As a result, it was not until the 1850's that modern interest in the archaeology of the Caribbean revived scholarly attention on the Caribbean Indians. Secondary sources; 4 photos, 22 notes.


Alemany, S. E. (1952). Land development and use problems in Puerto Rico with particular reference to two selected areas.


This investigation carries out an analysis of the speech in the daily radio program Diario Hablado de la Democracia y el Batey. It proposes that the PPD recognized and instrumented through the program the capability of this medium as an efficient mean of communication and to expose his programmatic proposal to achieve a majority support. Muñoz Marin valued that his radio message could reach, in more effective form groups of people in a personal and intimate manner. The PPD emphasized direct answers to accusations and brought to light the actions he assumed in government negotiations. This was the basis of the message that was incorporated through the Diario Hablado, to expand in this manner his scope of action by means of the force of a word that would convince the population of the need and viability of the project of social justice during the years of 1942 to 1949. In the analysis of the messages to the people by Discourse Analysis method the favorable tendencies in the public opinion guides were established with respect to the proposals of the PPD to handle the social-economic reality, maintained and increased his recognition as a political party that carried him to govern the country. It is concluded that the radio program Diario Hablado was a singular instrument to validate the ideological proposal of the PPD and to expose Muñoz as the leader in charge of achieving the objective of social justice. Thus with his ideological speech it attracted large social sectors of the country. As possible
historic corroboration, are the overwhelming electoral victories reached for more than 12 years, spearheaded by the indisputable leader of this era: Luís Muñoz Marín.


Alfonso, T. (1917). *Espíritu de clase.* San Juan, P.R., Imp Federación Libre.


Allen, C. H. and G. W. Davis (1900). *Inauguration of 1st Civil Governor of Puerto Rico, May 1, 1900: program of ceremonies and text of speeches.* San Juan, PR, The Department.


Nationalist discourse concerning race in Puerto Rico generally states that residents are of the same racially mixed heritage—a combination of Spanish, West African, and indigenous ancestry of various degrees. However, literature and casual observations suggest that the population is characterized by greater variation in physical appearances than what is posited by 'admixture' discourse. Moreover, and further complicating the understanding of race, 2010 U.S. Census data show that over 75 percent of Puerto Ricans self-identified as 'White, alone,' and that only 3.3 percent of respondents indicated 'Two or More Races.' Researchers, employers, and governmental agencies attempting to address issues of inequality, discrimination, and residential segregation have had to rely on existing U.S. Census data for analysis. Thus, the need for an alternative data collection process that can be used for various forms of socioeconomic analysis has become evident. The objective of this study was to develop two alternative instruments that emphasized a locally suited, culturally grounded, and standardizable conceptual foundation for the purpose of establishing more representative racial statistics in Puerto Rico. Methods included the administration of 248 copies of these alternative forms, in addition to a replica of the current U.S. Census form, to residents in Bayamón, a city located within the greater San Juan metropolitan area. Results showed that participants were less inclined to self-identify as 'White, alone' when given these alternative instruments, and that fewer individuals resorted to the selection of 'Other' for race. In addition, observer-reported data indicated that the sample was less white when compared to participant-reported results. The conclusion was that both alternative instruments were considerably more effective in gauging racial composition than the 2010 U.S. Census form.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Almodóvar, L. R. The fresh-water and terrestrial cyanophyta of Puerto Rico: 127 leaves tables Dissertation: Florida State University.


Alonso Torres, R. and N. Nogueras Rivera (1939). Cuarenta años de lucha proletaria. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta "Baldrich".

Alonso y Colmenares, E. B. E. and c. writer of supplementary textual (1866). Practica de los juzgados de paz de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, Imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía General y Real Audiencia por S M.


This article reviews the book "El eterno retorno: exiliados republicanos españoles en Puerto Rico," edited by Consuelo Naranjo Orovio, María Dolores Luque, and Matilde Albert Robatto.

Alva, M. (1926). La ciudad chismosa y calumniante. San Juan [P.R.], Imprenta Venezuela.

This thesis is a study of the gender relations of the residents of Aguirre, Puerto Rico, between 1940 and 1991. The primary goal of the project was to explore how gender roles and relations in the Aguirre community were impacted by the social class system introduced by the Aguirre Sugar Company. This project was based on the interpretation of the past and present situation of the Aguirre community using oral history, by conducting a series of interviews among its residents. The interviews resulted in three main themes. First, the concepts of 'normal and natural' were used to distinguish gender roles. Second, Aguirreños identified 'family as community', since through the family individuals built their gender identity and learned the basic rules of coexistence within the social hierarchy of the community. Third, although the gender and class roles were clear in the community, 'resistance and negotiation' occurred in the home and at the Company between those of different gender and social classes. The Aguirre Sugar Company was one of the principal influences on the construction of the Aguirreños identity, and left a mark on the past, present and future generations.


Literary and contemporary sources demonstrate that landowners in Cuba and Puerto Rico feared the loss of their lands during the 1920's. This fear was fueled by the dramatic drop in sugar prices beginning in 1921, which did indeed force many longtime owners to sell out to foreign buyers.


In the last third of the 19th century Puerto Rico was subjected to a belated "hispanization" process, after three centuries of peripheral existence within the Spanish Empire. The ambiguous and ironical nature of that relation was brought to the surface in the framework of the Spanish-American War. On the basis of contemporary texts the author reconstitutes a "farewell" narrative, where discourses that are both contradictory and compatible re-create the end of the empire and the transition to a new type of domination.


Studies the adaptation of the Negro to the West Indian Spanish linguistic medium and analyzes his pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary in the 19th century. Biblio.


The first appearance of a black figure in Puerto Rican literature was in 1567 with a servant called Guiomar in 'Comedia de los Engañados,' by Lope de Rueda. Thereafter, the Afro-Puerto Rican appears in island poetry, drama, and literature. Often these characters are slaves whose unique Spanish is recorded in the form of dialogue.

Álvarez Nazario, M. El arcaísmo en el español de Puerto Rico: 151 leaves ; 129 cm Dissertation: M.A.; University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus; 1950.


"Papers offer historical insights into the search for cultural and political identity in Puerto Rico"---Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 57.

Alzina, I. d. (1957). *Graphic history of Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P R ], [Ediciones Limitadas Cemi].


Amadeo, L. (1900). *Considerations which the undersigned Commissioner of Agriculture from Puerto Rico submits to the Senate and House of Representatives for examination, and which advocate the immediate establishment of a territorial government in Puerto Rico, and of free trade between that island and the United States*. [Washington].

Amadeo, S. P. (1945). *Acciones civiles de daños y perjuicios en el derecho puertorriqueño por el uso injustificado de los procedimientos legales*. Rio Piedras, P.R., [Imprenta Venezuela].


Amadeo, T. (1940). *Métodos adaptados a la enseñanza de ciencias sociales en las escuelas elementales de Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Casa Baldrich.


After the United States became a world power at the end of the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898, it also inaugurated its first successful overseas disease eradication efforts against yellow fever in Cuba and hookworm disease in Puerto Rico. In the 1910s, these initial campaigns were replicated in Brazil through the international health services of the Rockefeller Foundation. This dissertation examines the consequences of these campaigns in order to understand the ways in which public health transformed the racial and national thinking of early twentieth-century Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil. American and local physicians used public health concerns to bolster state building and define national belonging. In Cuba, public health officials, social scientists, and policy makers exploited the success of the yellow fever campaign to police racial boundaries, generally to the detriment of people of African and Asian descent. In Puerto Rico, the campaign against hookworm mobilized tens of thousands of peasants and offered a platform to expand medical research and training. In Brazil, the missions of nationalist sanitarians and the Rockefeller Foundation converged in the campaign of rural sanitation and altered ideas about regionalism, nationalism, and imperialism. Furthermore, my research demonstrates that as state authorities implemented disease eradication programs, social thinkers replaced older doctrines of race and environment with less tangible explanations of soul and culture to reassess national identity in the tropics. In Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil public health ideas also had a profound impact on key intellectual figures of the 1930s who redefined the national community in writings influenced by their ambiguous relationship with the United States. My analysis draws on U.S. military records, medical journals, ethnographies, autobiographies, novels, popular images, and documents of the Rockefeller Foundation to reconstruct the circulation of public health campaigns in and among these countries. These campaigns provide a window onto the complex political and cultural dynamics that linked the histories of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil with the history of the United States. By integrating stories from the archives with intellectual history, I draw out connections between public health, immigration, cultural nationalism, and U.S. imperialism in the Americas.


Ames, A. and N. P. Gilman (1901). Bulletin. No. 34. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Anderson, R. W. Parties, groups, and government in Puerto Rico: xii, 582 leaves.


Discusses the status of political parties in Puerto Rico since the 1940's, describing the party system and analyzing the electoral system of the island, which has had a dependent relationship with the United States.

In this essay, Anderson and Moreno trace the emergence and development of Listening to Puerto Rico (LPR), an engaged digital scholarship project that resulted from a collaboration between the University of Notre Dame and the University of Michigan in 2018. LPR was produced to raise awareness about the impact of Hurricanes Irma and María and to promote action among the public to aid in the rebuilding of Puerto Rico. The core of the project is a series of interviews conducted in Puerto Rico with a variety of individuals, including authors Mayra Santos Febres and Magali García Ramis, civil engineer and environmentalist Alexis Massol (Casa Pueblo), and journalist Laura Moscoso (Centro de Periodismo Investigativo), among many others. From its original iteration as a "teach-out"--a free and open online learning event intended to activate public engagement around a timely social issue--to the website archive it is today, LPR has sought to engage a wider public in recovery efforts and to promote awareness about the history of Puerto Rico (PR101 section). LPR is a model for engaged digital scholarship and we argue that this type of project is crucial to democratize academia. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Analyzes changes in distribution of earnings by the civilian labor force of Puerto Rico during 1949-69, focusing on long-term tendencies for earning distribution in a period of rapid economic growth.


Chronicles the development of Puerto Rico's economic policy favoring export-oriented industry.


Uses 1969 income data to examine the food stamp program and assess its income redistribution effects in Puerto Rico since 1974.
This dissertation project analyzes the third largest slave municipality in nineteenth-century Puerto Rico. The dissertation’s main aim is to determine whether there is a correlation between an urban environment, urban, plantation slavery and cash crop production. The project relies heavily on the “1872 Registro Central de Esclavos” and other census data because they contain the necessary information that grounds this thesis demographically. This thesis attempts to highlight a mostly missing consideration of slave labor in Mayagüez shortly before and after Puerto Rican abolition in 1873. Perhaps because of the daunting girth—nearly 32,000 slave entries, with an average of 10 fields per slave—few scholars used this thorough collection of rich, island-wide data. Furthermore, Mayagüez ranked among Puerto Rico’s three largest slaveholding departments, outnumbered only by Ponce and Guayama. However, slave information for this particular department is not extensive. By "Mayagüez" the proposal is referring to the whole "Departamento de "Mayagüez," which includes the municipality of Mayagüez and its small units that surrounded it. More specifically, this thesis project focuses on selected characteristics of slaveholding. For instance, urban versus agricultural labor; age and gender distributions; family size; and, comparative origins (i.e., African-born; Creole Puerto Rican; Spanish South American Creole and Creole slaves from the non-Spanish speaking Caribbean, etc.) are some of the features this project highlights. Hence, this dissertation seeks to illustrate how this laboring population socially produced the township of Mayagüez. Among the many implications derived from this registry, the project underscores the kind of work people of African descent were engaging in and its relations to the spatial dynamics of the township.


Although Dutch power and influence declined in the 18th century, Dutch merchants were still a significant factor in the Caribbean. During the early decades of that century, Dutch entrepreneurs from Curaçao conducted an important trade with parts of the Spanish empire in the Caribbean, particularly with Puerto Rico.


Andreu Iglesias, C. (1949). Un renegado al desnudo ; o, Alberto E. Sánchez alias Enrique Bolter y los salarios mínimos. [Santurce, P.R.], [Librería Estrella Roja].


Describes the struggle of Puerto Rican nationalists.
Summarizes the reporting of the Battle of Gettysburg (1-3 July 1863) by the northern, southern, and English press. The great majority of the roughly 45 reporters at the scene had newspaper experience before or during the war. The battle was reported well despite the terrain, the wide range of the conflict, the deficiencies of railroad and telegraph communication, and physical danger. 48 notes.


Describes the rise and ideology of the autonomist doctrine in Puerto Rico and explains the economic and social foundations that have maintained its roots in contemporary Puerto Rican society. The autonomist movement began in colonial Puerto Rico in 1809-10 with a call for autonomy in the town halls of San Germán and San Juan. The article discusses the Junta Informativa de Reformas (1866-67), the rise of the Partido Liberal Reformista in 1870 that crystallized earlier currents for autonomy, and the events of the 1880's culminating in a November 1886 convocation presided over by Román Baldorioty de Castro, who in 1880 had initiated a fiery press campaign supporting autonomy. The first autonomist movements ended with the US invasion of Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War.

The literature on language group relations in the economy of Quebec Province suggests that more French Canadians are bilingual than English Canadians because many businesses use English and are owned or operated by English Canadians. Bilingual French Canadians are
rewarded, on the average, by placement into better occupations. The hypothesis is made that a similar reward exists for bilingualism in English in the Spanish mother tongue labor force in Puerto Rico. The 1970 Census of Population in Puerto Rico provides data for a test of this hypothesis in which the reward is demonstrated. It is also hypothesized that it is mainland American ownership of businesses which accounts for this reward. This hypothesis is tested on the labor force in manufacturing. It is not confirmed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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During 1940-50 the percentage of English speakers in Puerto Rico dropped significantly in contrast to a steady increase in the preceding and subsequent decades. Doubts have been raised about the reliability of census questions regarding language but there seems no reason to question the accuracy of these particular statistics. Attempts to explain the apparent anomaly and to answer related questions.


Uses the dramatic testimony of a 24-year-old female rape survivor in Puerto Rico, to demonstrate not only the means of coping with a rape experience but also methods of eradicating those conditions that perpetuate violence against women. Speaking out is only the first step in turning personal experience to political action. It requires a definition of female liberation and a solid organizational basis of support. This case study conducted out of the Centro de Ayuda a Víctimas de Violación (CAVE) of Puerto Rico assesses the use of testimony as a social consciousness raising tool.


Anthony, H. E. (1917). *New fossil rodents from Porto Rico: with additional notes on Elasmodontomys obliquus Anthony and Heteropsomys insulans Anthony.* [New York], [Published by order of the Trustees, American Museum of Natural History].

Anthony, H. E. (1917). *Two new fossil bats from Porto Rico.* [New York], [Published by order of the Trustees, American Museum of Natural History].


Anton, G. F. (1965). *Since the beginning of time: the early history of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, beginning with the originators of the idea and up to 1962.* [Mayaguez, P.R.], Office of Information, College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, University of Puerto Rico.


Three articles Luis Muñoz Marín published while in the United States during 1926-31 show he embraced Fabian Socialism. He had earlier broken with the Puerto Rican Socialist Party when it joined the pro-statehood Republican Party.


Explores the nature of the modern local colonial state as well as the scope and conditions of its limited relative autonomy in formulating and implementing fiscal and educational policy with metropolitan financial support. To determine the nature and limits of the local state, the study analyzes the conditions under economic dependency and colonial metropolitan control on which the Puerto Rican government is limited to act as an intermediary to the political interests of the United States and in alliance to multinational interests as a partnership for financing local dependent development. The consequences of modern colonialism and dependent development are linked to the fiscal crisis and the structure of the educational system - public and private - and to the limits and scope of local fiscal and educational reform efforts. The findings suggest future policy research directions under modern educational colonialism and dependent development strategies within local recurrent fiscal crisis conditions.


Considers the relationships among Puerto Rico’s unique sociopolitical conditions, the economic achievements attained, and the social changes experienced throughout the years of relative economic stability from World War II to 1973. Examines the 1974 inflationary period and the recession that followed, from which the island is not fully recovered, as well as the inflationary trend that has prevailed since 1978, and the difficulties that the economy is now experiencing.


This work examines territorial development and urban growth in XIX Puerto Rico by addressing how territorial systems organized around large commercial estates like haciendas, impact the production of space, including urban growth, urbanization, and settlement system. We identify three reasons behind the absence of a fuller examination of Caribbean development and urbanization in the literature: (a) defining the region, (b) views that urban growth and urbanization in regions with Haciendas/-Plantations were insignificant, and (c) the association between commodities and urban systems (commodity zones).

We argue that Puerto Rico’s development path, urban growth, and urbanization differed from other Caribbean islands. Town founding, for example, was completed before the island was engaged into commercial production for the world market, and slavery was abolished, thus, accomplished by free peasants and farmers which had immigrated to the island during the second half of the XVIII century. We also argue that although the assertion that urban growth and urbanization is limited under Plantation/Hacienda systems appears generally true, when population is specified by periods and regions, a more complex picture emerged, and evidence examined here suggests that urbanization and ruralization occurred concurrently in XIX century Puerto Rico.

Also examined is the presumed direct association, made in the literature, between commodities, (sugar, coffee, etc.), and commodity zones. We argue that although commodity zones emerged in Puerto Rico in the XIX century, commodity association with geographic regions resulted from a different rationale or logic in the production of space rather than the nature of the commodity. The underlying force for spatial differentiation, was the degree of interaction between market and non-market production regions.

We provide initial answers to the origins of urban growth and urbanization by placing the production of space within a larger process of the Island’s development history, which we propose to have occurred in four distinct stages, Colonization (1509-1530), Homesteading (1530-1830), Commercial (1830-1940), and Industrial (1940 to the present). Each stage represented the intersection of economic, social, and cultural spheres within Puerto Rican society with external stimulants that resulted in distinct organization of territorial systems, including centers for production, physical and functional infrastructure, the nucleation process, settlement systems, urban growth, and urbanization.
In The Students of Human Rights, I propose that the role of the cultural figure of the American student activist of the Long Sixties in human rights literature enables us to identify a pedagogy of deficit and indebtedness at work within human rights discourse. My central argument is that a close and comparative reading of the role of this cultural figure in the American context, anchored in three representative cases from Argentina—a dictatorship, Mexico—a nominal democracy, and Puerto Rico—a colonially-occupied and minoritized community within the United States, reveals that the liberal idealization of the subject of human rights relies upon the implicit pedagogical regulation of an educable subject of human rights. I further argue that decolonial and feminist artists have turned to cultural work as a praxis of re-mapping and re-imagining the terms of liberal educability, and in doing so have created their own aesthetic pedagogies of human rights. I proceed by examining four cultural texts of distinct media that feature this Long Sixties student. In my first chapter on Argentina, I analyze the role of willful learning Alicia Partnoy’s testimonial narrative, The Little School (1986; trans. La Escuelita, 2006) and the film La historia oficial (1985; trans. The Official Story, dir. Luis Puenzo). In the second chapter on Mexico, I re-examine the canon of Tlatelolco memorial literature by way of Roberto Bolaño’s novella Amuleto (1999; trans. Amulet). In my final chapter on Puerto Rico and its New York City diaspora, I read Pedro Pietri’s poetry collection Puerto Rican Obituary (1971) alongside documents from his contemporaneous involvement with the radical teaching organization, the Teachers and Writers Collaborative. I draw from pedagogical and feminist theorists including Sara Ahmed, Paulo Freire, Gloria Anzaldúa, and bell hooks in order to show how these works of literature model and make space for non-co-optable resilience within the colonial legacy of dehumanizing and passively-oriented pedagogy. By comparatively juxtaposing these three regionally, historically, and culturally emblematic cases of human rights cultural pedagogy, I illustrate the impact that these students of the Long Sixties in the Americas—more effectively and inclusively recognized as learners, both within and without institutions—have had on human rights cultural discourses through the counter-hegemonic pedagogical paradigms they both enacted and inspired. Through these cases, scholars can develop a more robust lexicon for identifying the specific form of educability upon which the liberal subject of human rights relies. In turn, scholars and educators can better recognize how alternative claims to educability resist and revise a liberal framework of human rights recognition that enables racialized state capitalism.
transplantation Spanish sovereigns sought to stimulate, enjoyed more of a market in England and the Low Countries than in Castile. A differentiated demand for ginger in northern and southern Europe, documented in archival and literary sources, reflected the principles of humoral medicine and influenced trade. Ginger’s poor adaptation to the Spanish fleet system, exacerbated by armed conflicts, including the revolt of the Low Countries (1568–1648) and the Anglo-Spanish War (1585–1604), fomented rather than inhibited a continuum of prohibited practices from privateering to contraband, with English and Dutch merchant-privateers in the ‘Spanish’ Caribbean interested in ginger, sugar, and hides, among other commodities. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]
television. The first TV station in PR, 'Telemundo,' opens January first and many houses have been fitted with antlers already." While many of Arbaugh's letters present his work and beliefs as a church leader, many were also devoted to his role as a father, son, and parent. For example, he frequently plied his son with advice about how to obtain a good wife. He also was a careful financial planner and provided typed copies of the family budget to his wife and children. Arbaugh's practice of addressing family members requires some explanation. In his correspondence he always referred to his own mother as "mother," even when discussing her with his own children, while referring to their own mother as "Clara." Clara, on the other hand, always signed herself "mother" when writing their children. The photographs (three black and white prints and 54 negatives) are of scenes of the Lutheran church and its agencies in the U.S. Virgin Islands (mostly of the Queen Louise Home in Frederiksted) and date from around 1941.


Archilla Cabrera, A. (1934). La ruta náutica del almirante Colón en Boriquén. [Mayagüez, P.R.], [s n ].


This dissertation examines the development of the Young Lords Movement. Initially founded as the Young Lords Organization in Chicago in 1968, it quickly spread into New York and multiple cities along the east coast and the mid-west, and attracted Puerto Ricans, African Americans, Chicanos and other Latin Americans as members. The Young Lords platform and protests demanded political power, community control of neighborhoods and institutions, and independence for Puerto Rico. Although most studies place the Young Lords solely within the confines of radical movements in the United States, my work situates island politics and the colonial status of Puerto Rico at the center. It also positions the Young Lords within histories of the Caribbean and broadly, Latin America, as well as the New Left of the United States. This study makes a number of additional interventions, bringing together the history of the Young Lords' founders in Chicago, their spread into other mid-west cities, along the east coast and into Puerto Rico. Rather than presenting a regional study, this dissertation shifts the focus on the Young Lords Movement, comprised of the Young Lords Organization and the Young Lords Party. I position the Young Lords as a transnational movement, one whose direct actions and ideology included Puerto Rico. Uniquely, the Young Lords embraced feminist, anti-racist, and socialist ideologies, coupled with a nationalist perspective. This re-formulation of ideas relative to race and gender adds an important dimension to this dissertation. I bring to this study my experiences as a participant observer. This insight, coupled with my analysis of primary sources, challenges narratives that misrepresent or oversimplify the character and workings of the various branches. My project draws on multiple collections and examines documents from archives in Puerto Rico, Chicago, New York, Berkeley, and Stanford. It also makes use of declassified FBI files, Nationalist Party records, private collections, periodicals and the surveillance records of Puerto Rican Insular Police. In addition to textual sources, this study uses visual documents such as photographs and posters. Moreover, it incorporates poetry as a historical reference, and in deference to its importance in Young Lords' iconography.

Arguinzoni, A. (1928). Memoria electoral de 1928 : obsequio de la Coalición Socialista Constitucional y Fuerzas Liberales. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

“This Humble Work’: Puerto Rican and Philippine Literature between Spanish and United States Empires” interrogates the concept of value that underpins contemporary theories of world literature, arguing that this field of inquiry reproduces the imperial relationships that shaped the origins of literary studies. By tracing the growth in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries of literary culture in two of the last remaining Spanish colonies, “This Humble Work” proposes an alternative theory of studying world literature by positing the study of the empire as essential to the concept of “literariness”. This dissertation utilizes postcolonial and Marxist theories to reconceive of literature as a world-making venture that represents forces of domination and resistance to political and economic projects which would otherwise remain beyond intelligibility.

“This Humble Work” begins with an investigation into the theory of aesthetic judgment developed by Immanuel Kant in the late eighteenth century, since Kant’s theory is foundational to contemporary literary study. Kant founds his theory of the subject in its ability to judge free from irrational bases and historical contingencies, a position that coincides with political economists in the fifty years following Kant as they attempt to grapple with the concept of an economic subject. The presupposition that the subject exists in its judgment as a free individual forms the backbone of contemporary studies of literature, including world literature. “This Humble Work” then pursues how this subject position manifested itself in Puerto Rico and the Philippines from 1849-1926, demonstrating in the process four problems that emerged in the struggle to found communities in these territories that would be based on the principle of the ahistorical subject. The problems of culture, temporality, identity, and worlding arise in the literary projects of the Spanish empire as they struggle to integrate Puerto Rican and Philippine subjects into new political-economic configurations premised on the Kantian “ideal” subject. Through an examination of literary projects in Spanish and Tagalog from these colonies during their transition from the Spanish Empire to the United States Empire after 1898, these four problems are revealed as the limits of literary possibility for texts that emerge from outside of metropolitan society. In the process, “This Humble Work” exposes the limits of world literature to ever account fully for the totality of forces that make the modern world.

Aristakesova, S. M. G. (1962). Grafika Puerto-Riko. [Soviet Union], [Izogiz].


Analyzes the basic elements, central logic, and strategy for Latin American revolution of the 19th-century Cuban revolutionary José Martí, noting the important role that Cuba and Puerto Rico had in his revolutionary strategy.


Armas y Saenz, D. R. d. (1886). Código de comercio : comentado. Habana, Impr "La Razón, ".

Armas y Sáenz, R. d. Ley de disenso paterno aplicada a las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, por Real Decreto de 3 de Febrero de 1882. Madrid Manuel G. Hernandez: 172 pág., 171 hoj. 120 cm.

Armas y Sáenz, R. d. (1882). Ley de disenso paterno aplicada a las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico por Real Decreto de 3 de febrero de 1882, [S l ] [s n ] Madrid Imp de Manuel G Hernandez.
Arocho, J. Papers, 1940-1994: 1 cubic ft.
Collection consists of personal documents, correspondence, publications, clippings and
organizational ephemera. In addition, the Papers contain a strong collection of photographs,
particularly of Masonic activities. The folders are organized alphabetically and the documents are
arranged chronologically. The Juanita Arocho Papers provide insight into community organizing
efforts in the Puerto Rican community of East (Spanish) Harlem, Puerto Rican independence
movements, and the participation of Puerto Ricans in the Masonic Order.

para la construcción de sistemas de manejo. Ann Arbor, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (Puerto
En esta investigación interdisciplinaria, a través del uso de métodos tradicionalmente relacionados
con las ciencias sociales o las ciencias naturales, revelamos y evaluamos diversos factores
socioambientales que inciden sobre las pesquerías de Puerto Rico. El trabajo es un estudio de
caso del punto de desembarco de Puerto Real, en Cabo Rojo, donde ubica una comunidad
costera con el mismo nombre y es, a su vez, el lugar con mayor producción pesquera del país. A
través de los hallazgos producidos mediante entrevistas fenomenológicas a los pescadores
comerciales, y semiestructuradas a los representantes de otros grupos de interés, abarcamos tres
temas fundamentales para las pesquerías arrecifales de esta zona: 1) la historia de las pesquerías,
a través de diversos análisis historiográficos y de los resultados de un ejercicio de historia oral
producto de entrevistas efectuadas a pescadores con más de 40 años en el oficio; 2) el estado de
los abastos pesqueros que estos consideran más importantes, combiniendo datos del
conocimiento ecológico local (CEL) de los entrevistados y el conocimiento científico (CC) sobre las
especies; y 3) las políticas públicas que reglamentan la actividad pesquera en Puerto Rico. Los
resultados de esta investigación permitieron elaborar una historia sobre la zona y la pesca basada
en las experiencias de nuestros entrevistados. Entre otras cosas demostramos que: las relaciones
paternofiliales son fundamentales para transmitir los conocimientos necesarios del oficio de la
pesca entre generaciones; el objetivo de los pescadores no es la generación de caudales, sino
generar los recursos suficientes que les permita mantener sus estándares tradicionales de vida; en
términos culturales, las especies más importantes no son las de mayor precio de venta; el CEL y el
CC poseen importantes convergencias sobre la información biológico-poblacional de las especies,
lo cual posibilita el diseño de estrategias de manejo basadas en los ecosistemas. Los participantes
de esta investigación evaluaron las condiciones actuales de las pesquerías y brindaron propuestas
que sirven para fundamentar estrategias de manejo noveles. Concluimos que un acercamiento
comprensivo e interdisciplinario a los diferentes aspectos socioambientales de las pesquerías
aumentaría significativamente la resiliencia de los ecosistemas y, en consecuencia, la
productividad de éstos. Alternate abstract: This interdisciplinary study integrated methods
traditionally related to the social or natural sciences to elucidate and evaluate the various socio-
environmental factors affecting the fisheries of Puerto Rico. Using a case study approach, this
work focused on Puerto Real, Cabo Rojo, in southwest Puerto Rico, which is the most productive
landing site on the island. Phenomenological and semi-structured interviews applied to
commercial fishermen and other stakeholders, respectively, were used to address three
fundamental topics on the reef fisheries of this area: 1) the history of the fisheries, which was
reconstructed by means of various historiographical analyses and the results of an oral history
exercise performed with fishermen with more than 40 years’ experience; 2) the productivity of the
most important fishery stocks, as considered by fishermen, which was determined by combining
data from local ecological knowledge (LEK) of the interviewees with scientific knowledge (SK)
about the species; and 3) the public policies that regulate and shape the fisheries activities in Puerto Rico. Stakeholders who participated of this research assessed the current conditions of the fisheries and offered proposals that could support new ecosystem-based management strategies for this fishing area. The results of this research allowed us to write a history of the study area and their fisheries based on the experiences of our interviewees. Among other things we showed that: parent-child relations are fundamental to transmit the necessary knowledge of the fishing trade between generations; the main objective of the fisherme is not the generation of wealth, but of sufficient resources as to allow them to maintain their traditional standards of livelihoods; culturally speaking, the most important species are not those with the highest sales price, and finally the LEK and SK notably converges with regards to the biological-population information of the species being useful to support the design of ecosystem-based management strategies. Interviewed fishermen and stakeholders evaluated the current conditions of the fisheries and made suggestions that could serve to support innovative management strategies. We conclude that a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach applied to the fisheries’ socio-environmental aspects would significantly increase the resilience of ecosystems and, consequently, their productivity.


This is a study of the legislative activities of Jose De Diego during the first two decades of the United States rule in the Island of Puerto Rico. De Diego was a well known Puerto Rican poet, orator, lawyer, journalist and politician who lived during the period of transition endured by this island when Spain ceded it to the United States after the Spanish American War. In 1903 De Diego became an outstanding member of the Camara de Delegados or lower chamber of the legislative system created in Puerto Rico by the Foraker Act. The Camara de Delegados since it was an elective body became the voice of Puerto Rican public feeling in those days of United States colonial experimentation. De Diego became president of the Camar de Delegados in 1907 and continued in this position until he was elected President of the new House of Representatives created by the Jones Act which replaced the Foraker Act in 1917. He died in 1918. The dissertation focuses on the political legislation associated with De Diego. Among the sources used are: all bills presented by De Diego; minutes of the Camara de Delegados; debates of the Island's legislature as they are reported in contemporary Puerto Rican newspapers; De Diego's speeches; commentaries made on his legislative and political activities in the Island press; the Journal of the Executive Council, upper chamber of the Foraker Act legislative system; the annual reports of the governors of Puerto Rico to Washington; the Congressional Record; and De Diego’s published works as well as additional documentation and studies deemed necessary to understand De Diego and his times. De Diego, believed that Puerto Rico’s language, racial composition, history and traditions made independence the logical political solution for her. His position on independence evolved with time. It was not until 1913 that he became an ardent advocate. This evolution appeared to have resulted from the frustration that accumulated during the period of the Foraker Act, and from the favorable climate created in the United States by the victory of the Democrats and President Wilson. De Diego always believed in working towards his political goal within the legal and constitutional system of the United States. Through his bills, speeches and writings he breathed new life to the independence ideal. He distinguished himself among the Puerto Ricans that fought against the Foraker system of government. Through his reports and memorials to Washington, letters to United States authorities and interviews with American officials, he expressed as no other Puerto Rican of his time, the frustration of Puerto Ricans with United States colonial policy in the first two decades of the twentieth century.
In order to combat political apathy, Puerto Rico enacted in 1974 the Canadian form of voter registration, in which state employees go door-to-door to enroll voters. Although the results have been mildly disappointing, more Puerto Ricans than ever before have the right to cast their ballot on election day. Based on primary and secondary sources; table, 23 notes.

Arroyo, M. (1945). Un mensaje a Mc Pherson. San Juan, P.R., Lectores Puertorriqueños de "In Fact".


Collection contains correspondence, writings about classical music education, concert programs and invitations, scrapbooks of de Arteaga's tours, clippings and photographs. There is information about her activities in various cultural and political organizations in New York and Puerto Rico.
Asenjo, C. and (1947). *Quien es quien en Puerto Rico: diccionario biográfico de record personal*. San Juan, P. R.


A sizeable percentage of long-term return migrants to Puerto Rico encounter cultural and economic hardships in adjusting to life again on the island. A significant number of these returnees migrate back to the mainland, although often to different areas than where they had lived before. 3 tables, biblio.


Studies Puerto Rico’s broadcast television system, which is completely controlled by US interests and the local elite, and exemplifies Puerto Rico’s struggle to define an independent relationship to the United States.


The struggles for environmental justice have become a fundamental part of Puerto Rican sociopolitical and anticolonial mobilizations since the mid-twentieth century. In the context of this sociopolitical reality, and placing special emphasis on the criminalization processes used by the U.S. in the post 9/11 era, this article develops three analytical lines: 1) a reflection on environmental colonialism in the context of Puerto Rico; 2) an analysis of the mechanisms of criminalization and repression developed by the governments of the U.S. and Puerto Rico; 3) a review of the Puerto Rican socio-environmental conflicts between 1999 and 2012. This will allow me to show the close connection between Puerto Rican environmental and anti-colonial movements, as well as the repressive and criminalization mechanisms deployed against them.

(English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Las movilizaciones por la justicia ambiental se han constituido en una parte fundamental de las movilizaciones sociopolíticas y anticoloniales puertorriqueñas desde mediados del siglo xx. Ante esta realidad sociopolítica, y prestando especial atención a los procesos de criminalización desplegados por los EEUU en la era pos 9/11, el artículo desarrolla tres áreas analíticas: 1) una reflexión sobre el colonialismo ambiental en el contexto de Puerto Rico; 2) un análisis de los mecanismos de represión y criminalización desplegados por los gobiernos de EEUU y Puerto Rico contra las movilizaciones socioambientales; 3) un recorrido a través de las movilizaciones socioambientales puertorriqueñas entre el 1999 y el 2012. Todo ello, nos permitirá mostrar la
vinculación entre los movimientos ambientales y anticoloniales puertorriqueños y los mecanismos de represión y criminalización desplegados contra éstos. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Les mobilisations pour la justice environnementale se sont constituées comme étant une partie fondamentale des mobilisations sociopolitiques et anticolonialistes portoricaines depuis la moitié du xxe siècle. Face à cette réalité sociopolitique, et en apportant une attention toute particulière aux processus de criminalisation déployés par les États-Unis durant la période post 11 Septembre, l’article développe trois domaines analytiques: 1) une réflexion sur le colonialisme environnemental dans le contexte de Porto Rico; 2) une analyse des mécanismes de répression et de criminalisation déployés par les gouvernements des États-Unis et de Porto Rico contre les mobilisations socio-environnementales; 3) un parcours à travers les mobilisations socio-environnementales portoricaines entre 1999 et 2012. Tout cela nous permettra de démontrer le lien existant entre les mouvements environnementaux et anticoloniaux portoricains et les mécanismes de répression et de criminalisation déployés contre eux. (French) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This collection consists of Democratic party campaign materials from 1874 to 1966 including handbills, pamphlets, posters, comic books and programs. Also included are voting tickets for several Lansing, Michigan, area communities, voting information and campaign instructions, and tickets, programs and statements from Democratic conventions, both in Michigan and on a national level. Biographical and political information on Michigan candidates for governor, legislature, and other officers, including Austin Blair, Josiah Begole, and Frank Kelly as well as information on other candidates for the presidency and for the Congress, including Adlai Stevenson, Stuart Symington, Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, and John Kennedy are part of the collection. A Puerto Rican newspapers (1960) discusses the Democratic party in Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican political figures, including Governor Luis Munoz Marin.
Avilés Cordero, M. (1962). Some effects of federal and commonwealth tobacco programs on the tobacco industry of Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


This dissertation examines the centrality of the “Palestine problem” and Puerto Rico’s “status question” to U.S. social movement networks and U.S. statecraft in the latter three decades of the twentieth century. Drawing on underutilized and, in some cases, unknown archives located throughout the United States, along with newspapers, government records, and oral histories, it traces the subtle but provocative connections activists, state agents, policymakers, and the media drew between Puerto Rico and Palestine. In asking how and why Palestine mattered for Puerto Rican radical politics, “Solidarities of Liberation” makes three arguments and interventions. First, I argue that, for the radicalization of Chicago’s Puerto Rican community the transformation from community organizers to Marxist, revolutionary militants was fundamentally a story of Third World internationalism and global politics, in which the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was central. Despite the widely held recognition that Third World internationalism connected militant Puerto Rican youth to a network of radicalism beyond U.S. borders, the radicalizing influence of the question of Palestine on Puerto Rican activists remains unstudied. This project seeks to fulfill this gap and, in doing so, demonstrates a more expansive theorization and application of transnationalism in Latinx Studies: one that looks beyond migration and diaspora formations to instead uncover the diverse roles Puerto Rican and other Latinx activists have played in the building of Third World solidarities throughout the twentieth century. Second, Puerto Rican solidarities with Palestine emerged not only as global visions of liberation, but also through grounded modes of identification—in this case, the concurrent regimes of surveillance and political repression bearing down on Chicago’s Puerto Rican and Arab American communities since the 1970s. While social movement historians have traditionally signaled the retreat from Vietnam and the repression and imprisonment of activists as the collapse of radical political organizing, Puerto Rican engagements with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict provide persuasive examples of the continued production of oppositional politics. Thirdly and lastly, I argue that these solidarities enabled the United States to further justify and consolidate its surveillance and policing efforts against Puerto Rican radicals by casting the Puerto Rican independence movement, like terrorist—and therefore illegitimate—menace. In what was ultimately a battle over the United States’ reputation as a global leader of democracy, comparisons between Puerto Rico and Palestine were coopted in service of imperial ambitions, demarcating the boundaries of legitimate political dissent. Whereas Puerto Rican radicals wedded their rejection of U.S. colonialism to the Palestinian struggle, those very solidarities became part of a larger set of justifications in the U.S. government’s emerging fight against international terrorism. Yet Puerto Rico (and Puerto Ricans) has been absent from histories of the U.S. carceral and national security state, including histories of U.S. counterterrorism and counterinsurgent policing. Examining the state’s impressive ability to weaponize Puerto Rican solidarities with Palestine provides an instructive story of how the Puerto Rican independence movement offered an important laboratory for international counterterrorism policies. Thus, this dissertation joins
new scholarly endeavors to chart the transnational dimensions of the U.S. carceral state, particularly its roots in colonization and imperial expansion.


Two kinds of causal explanations have been traditionally offered for the impressive increase of Puerto Rican migration in the 1950's. The first is that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico promoted out-migration; the second looks at underlying economic and social transformations as the main propeller of migration. This paper examines the transformation of Puerto Rico's economy and society during the 1950's and argues that the shift from a monocultural plantation economy to an industrial economy, through a state-promoted process of industrialization (Operation Bootstrap), brought about an absolute decrease in the total number of jobs available in the island between 1950 and 1964. Employment decline in the sugar industry affected mostly males, while the decline of the home-needle industry affected the female labor force. The combination of the two processes of employment decline served as a potent propeller of out-migration.


Contrary to accepted 1930's-70's historiography on Puerto Rico, landownership did not become more concentrated in the years immediately following the 1898 American acquisition of the island. In many areas the number of farms increased, mean size of farms grew smaller, and landlessness declined. Earlier historians neglected the impact of Spanish colonial rule, which had led to very skewed landholding patterns. They also failed to observe the dynamic activities of rural Puerto Ricans.


Aybar, J. (1915). *Labor parlamentaria del delegado a la Cámara Insular de Puerto Rico ... en el año 1915. El absentismo*. San Juan, P.R., Impr "Unión Obrera".


This paper describes concert music for the piano that is heavily influenced by or entirely based on folk music traditions from the Americas. First, the term folk music and problems arising from its use are explained. The three main groups of people from which most of the folk music of the Americas originated are also briefly described. The main music covered will be by the composers Samuel Barber (United States), Juan Morel Campos (Puerto Rico), Heitor Villa-Lobos (Brazil), and Louis Moreau Gottschalk (United States). Each composer is represented by one or two pieces. Each piece is analyzed in terms of form and the folk tradition that influenced it. The histories and characteristics of blues, boogie-woogie, cowboy ballads, plena, and banjo music are all considered and related to the pieces discussed.

This dissertation examines how the work of four Puerto Rican poets – Julia de Burgos, Clemente Soto Vélez, Martín Espada, and Naomi Ayala – demonstrates a poetics of resistance. While resistance takes a variety of forms in their poetic discourse, this project asserts that these poets have and continue to play an integral role in the cultural decolonization of Puerto Rico, which has been generally unacknowledged in both the critical scholarship on their work and the narrative of Puerto Rico’s anti-colonial struggle. Chapter One discusses the theoretical concepts used in defining a poetics of resistance, including Barbara Harlow’s definition of resistance literature, Edward Said’s concepts of cultural decolonization, and Jahan Ramazani’s theory of transnational poetics. Chapter Two provides an overview of Puerto Rico’s unique political status and highlights several pivotal events in the nation’s history, such as El Grito de Lares, the Ponce Massacre, and the Vieques Protest to demonstrate the continuity of the Puerto Rican people’s resistance to oppression and attempted subversion of their colonial status. Chapter Three examines Julia de Burgos’ understudied poems of resistance and argues that she employs a rhetoric of resistance through the use of repetition, personification, and war imagery in order to raise the consciousness of her fellow Puerto Ricans and to provoke her audience into action. By analyzing Clemente Soto Vélez’s use of personification, anaphora, and most importantly, juxtaposition, Chapter Four demonstrates that his poetry functions as a dialectical process and contends that the innovative form he develops throughout his poetic career reinforces his radical perspective for an egalitarian society. Chapter Five illustrates how Martín Espada utilizes rich metaphor, sensory details, and musical imagery to foreground issues of social class, racism, and economic exploitation across geographic, national, and cultural borders. Chapter six traces Naomi Ayala’s feminist discourse of resistance that denounces social injustice while simultaneously expressing a female identity that seeks liberation through her understanding of history, her reverence for memory, and her relationship with the earth. Ultimately, this dissertation argues that Burgos, Soto Vélez, Espada, and Ayala not only advocate for but also enact resistance and social justice through their art.


Describes the events and dominant factors leading to a feminist movement in Puerto Rico during 1900-30. The 1898 US invasion, which brought about a rise in female employment outside the home and greater educational opportunities for women, helped to create a climate conducive to feminist politics. The major forces of the movement consisted of female tobacco workers struggling for the right to participate in the Federacion Libre de Trabajadores [Free Workers’ Federation], followed by a more affluent group of females, Liga Feminina de Puerto Rico [Puerto Rican Feminine League], seeking women’s right to vote.


Babín, M. T. (1960). The culture of Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Describes the great intellectual personality of the Puerto Rican linguist Augusto Malaret Yordán (1878-1967), stressing his contribution to the culture of Puerto Rico and of all Spanish-American countries. Comments favorably on two of Malaret's works: 'Diccionario de americanismos' (Mayagüez, 1925), and 'Vocabulario de Puerto Rico' (1937).

Babín, M. T. V. G. N. and (1965). La situación de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R.


The semiperipheral development of Puerto Rico since around 1975 has led to the creation of a relative labor surplus in the formal sectors of the economy while at the same time increasing the demand for cheap labor in the informal service sector. Thus, Puerto Ricans leave their country in search of good jobs in the United States while Dominicans migrate to Puerto Rico and find work in the informal sector. The return migration of Puerto Ricans has also been significant, but is due to their strong national culture, rather than economic reasons. Migration to and from Puerto Rico is of a semiperipheral type because it combines characteristics of migration previously described as "migration from the periphery to the center" and "migration within the periphery." The authors give a precise definition of the semiperipheral characteristics of Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Explores racial relations through an analysis of prenuptial disputes in Puerto Rico in the 19th century. In the case of Domingo Estrada, a young man who sought to marry Maria Gertrudis Ortiz Renta in 1837, permission was denied by the young woman's father. Since 1776, with Charles III's decree Pragmática Sanción contra Matrimonios Desiguales, those under 25 required parental permission to marry. The intention of this decree was the maintenance of the social order that the crown perceived as threatened by marriages between people not of the same station in the social hierarchy. The father of the intended bride told the civil authorities that the only reason for denying permission for the marriage was the rumor that Estrada was a "pardo," or mixed-race. The officials undertook an inquiry into the racial status of Estrada, which was subsequently suspended when all parents agreed to the marriage. This and other cases illustrated that a person's racial status was based on a number of factors, such as behavior and social or economic status. The racial environment of 19th-century Puerto Rico was constructed within an ambivalent and contradictory discourse. This allowed for space in which individuals and groups could negotiate their racial identities.


The article analyzes the case of Luisa Nevárez, the first woman condemned to the gallows in Puerto Rico at the beginning of the twentieth century. Convicted for the killing of her almost year-old daughter, she never admitted the crime nor showed any remorse. Yet, Luisa did not make an easy transition into the sphere of the criminal. The nascent identity that was being forged in early twentieth-century Puerto Rico configured the delinquent as a masculine subject who was acknowledged as possessing intellectual malice and the capacity for social action. Luisa's condition as a woman, mother, and mulatta, her ignorance, and other factors deprived her of any possibility of entering the space of the criminal subject. Instead, the figure of Luisa oscillated between monster and madwoman in the discourses of the time. Around the mid-twentieth century her discursive figure emerges again, this time in the authorized voices of those concerned with criminal activities on the island. In this context, we find her embodying the prototype of the criminal woman: degenerate, ugly, black, and sexually insatiable. It is Luisa's abject condition that places her on the threshold of history and on the borders of the intelligible. However, the impossibility of explaining her actions in a rational way constitutes a formidable challenge for the historian. In this respect, the article is also a reflection on the limits and possibilities of the representative faculties of the historical narrative. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
The 'décima' is a poetic stanza of ten lines, usually the lyrics of a song, with each of eight syllables rhymed in the scheme "abbaaccddc." Brought to Puerto Rico by Andalusians and Canary Islanders, it flourishes among the people of the Yauco River area in folk songs and as formal poetry. The article gives examples of published 'décimas' from 1880 to 1990, especially by members of the Yaucanan "Generation of 45" and "Generation of 60." Examples are noted of poems/lyrics developed from a "header" poem '(cabezal)' (usually four lines long, each line being used to end one of the four stanzas in the resulting 'décima') and to fit a fixed "foot" or last line.

Puerto Rican Enrique A. Laguerre, an educator and novelist successfully employed techniques from each endeavor to improve the other, as is shown in virtually all of his professional efforts since 1924, when he was an 18-year-old student. Laguerre's skill in applying this "cross-fertilization" has won him devoted admirers among popular nonfiction audiences and students alike.


Bagué y Ramírez, J. B. y. R. J. and c. Fortaleza y sus (1960). *La administración pública y sus raíces históricas ; La Fortaleza y sus contornos.* San Juan, P.R., Impr Venezuela.


Balbás, C. (1887). El partido incondicionalmente español de Puerto-Rico : serie de artículos... que vieron la luz pública en el periódico... "La integridad nacional*. Puerto-Rico, Tip del Boletín Mercantil, Place: Puerto Rico.

Balbas Capo, V. (1910). *Puerto Rico a los diez años de americanizacion.* San Juan de Puerto Rico, Heraldo español.


With this thesis, I connect the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's large-scale ecological research in the El Verde rainforest in Puerto Rico during the 1960s to an experimental nuclear weapons program known as Project Plowshare. I show how the AEC masked a bureaucratic investigation at El Verde as a strictly academic pursuit. I argue that the AEC and its contracted scientists at the
Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, led by the pioneering systems ecologist, Howard T. Odum, conducted perverse experiments using highly radioactive sources and isotopes to damage and monitor tropical biota, and predict how radioactive elements would percolate through waterways and into food webs in rainforests following nuclear detonations. I contend that El Verde was a continuation of research linked to the Plowshare program—a program contested in the United States—which American nuclear prospectors expanded into Puerto Rico and Latin America as they planned a nuclear-blasted transoceanic canal in Panama.

Baldorioty de Castro, R. (1871). *Bases para la fundacion de un banco de emision y descuento destinado principalmente á prestamos á la agricultura y el comercio, movilizando una parte de la riqueza rustica y urbana y promoviendo la garantia provincial del interes*. Puerto Rico, Imprenta de Acosta.


The ascendancy of the United States as a global empire produced a crisis in the meaning of American nationhood, prompting imperial statesmen to recalibrate the boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. The annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines in 1898 gave rise to a complex and often volatile system of border-making. Overseas expansion changed the territorial nature of the state, as both the Philippines and Puerto Rico were declared “unincorporated territories” defined as neither fully domestic nor completely foreign. Territorial statecraft treated the Philippines and Puerto Rico similarly. However, statecraft towards individuals (as opposed to territories) differentiated the two populations as Puerto Ricans were declared U.S. citizens in 1917 but Filipinos were not. This essay explores how U.S. policies toward these territories and populations became increasingly complex and contradictory as the state tried to manage the national polity in the age of imperial expansion. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The Puerto Rican tobacco industry experienced a profound transformation between the middle of the 19th century and the US invasion in 1898; its change can be explained according to three factors. First, growers started to harvest a leaf that more resembled Cuban leaf for cigars than the one used for cut tobacco or handcrafted into rolls to be consumed by chewing. Second, factories relying on wage labor replaced small artisanal shops operated by independent cigar or cigarette makers. This industrial capacity was not export oriented, thus contributing to the substitution of Havana cigars and Cuban cigarettes with domestic ones. Third, the development of an entrepreneurial class in tobacco manufacture came to a halt as a consequence of the invasion. At
the turn of the century, the American Tobacco Company, known as the "trust," bought into the most technologically sophisticated tobacco manufacturing sector, machine-made cigarettes, and, soon after, independent cigar manufacturers faced stiff competition when the trust attempted to monopolize the trade. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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A correction to the book review of "Puerto Rico in the American Century" that was published in the 80/3&4 issue is presented.


Consists of the papers of Baldwin. Many of the papers in this collection document his involvement with the conscientious objection movement that served as the forerunner to the ACLU and with the Union itself. These papers, which include correspondence, memoranda, writings, notes, and photographs, document all aspects of his public life, including his travels to the Soviet Union and his service as a trustee to the Marshall Civil Liberties Trust Fund. Baldwin also wrote a series of memoranda about his life, people he knew, and his opinions and attitudes. In addition, Baldwin's FBI file, obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, although censored, sheds light on his involvement in radical politics. Baldwin's activities after his retirement (1950) from the ACLU, when he became a director of the International League for the Rights of Man and an adviser on human rights at the United Nations, are reflected in correspondence and subject material. There is correspondence with John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas, Herbert H. Lehman, J. Edgar Hoover, Dwight MacDonald, Earl Warren, John F. Kennedy, and such organizations as the Women's International League, the Marshall Civil Liberties Trust Fund, and Americans for Democratic Action. Subjects covered include the Scopes "monkey" trial of 1925, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Ku Klux Klan, the Soviet Union, civil rights, and foreign policy. Also included are interviews with Baldwin by others and his own recollections of his long career.


Ballesteros Gaibrois, M. (1960). La idea colonial de Ponce de León; un ensayo de interpretación. San Juan, P R , Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.


Balsac, J. M. V. S. (1900). Revolución. [Mayaguez], [Impr La Bruja].

Balseiro, J. (1950). Nacionalismo y universalidad reflejados en la literatura. San German, P.R., Universidad Interamericana de P R.


Speech of homage to the memory of the writer and statesman of the late 19th century, Muñoz Rivera, emphasizing his activities within the Puerto Rican political scene. To illustrate his worth, the author draws on many of his literary works.


Banks, N. L. F. E. and C. W. Leng (1914). New West Indian spiders. [New York], [Published by order of the Trustees, American Museum of Natural History].


Barbosa, J. C. and P. Barbosa de Rosario (1937). *La Obra de José Celso Barbosa*, San Juan de Puerto Rico [Impr Venezuela].


Barbosa, J. C. P. A. S. and P. or -. Barbosa de Rosario (1937). *La obra*, San Juan de Puerto Rico, [Impr Venezuela].

Barceló, A. R. (1923). *Forms of government of Porto Rico from 1898 to 1923: considerations of their scope*, San Juan, P.R., La Democracia.


Discusses the role of women in Puerto Rican historical literature in the 1930's-40's, emphasizing the liberal views of Salvador Brau, who supported the education of women.

Barea, J. D. (1920). *Prontuario ortográfico y paremiología portorriqueña*, San Germán, P.R., Imp Nigaglioni Hermano.


The collection consists of three letters from Barksdale to her parents, Julian Neal and Mary Barksdale; a diary (and a recent copy) kept by her while teaching in Puerto Rico, 1923-1924; and an album of photographs taken during that same year. The letters concern a family cruise to Venezuela, a visit to Puerto Rico’s highest moutain (“El Yunque”), and a trip to Spain. The diary concerns Barksdale’s teaching experiences, her social life, daily routine, and travels in Puerto Rico.


Barreiro, J. E. C. C. N. (1937). *Croniquillas.* San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].


In 1997, Puerto Rico’s government outlined a controversial plan to restore English as a language of instruction in the public school system. Spanish became the medium of education in 1949 after "Americanization" - a federal policy aimed at cultural assimilation - was abolished. The article assesses the pedagogical and political motives behind this policy change in the context of Puerto Rico's nationalist sentiments. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Applies to the case of Puerto Rico the model of language contact and conflict developed by Jean Laponce to explain the rise of nationalism in Quebec. While the intrusion of the English language did increase nationalist sentiment on the island during the 1900's-50's, it was a "vertical linguistic contact," the obligatory use of a state language, rather than the "horizontal linguistic contact," the geographic contact between two linguistic groups, that Laponce used to explain nationalism in Quebec. The imposition of the English language in Puerto Rico was part of an Americanization policy implemented primarily through the public school system and supported by legislation. Policymakers need to recognize the difference between the two models of linguistic contact in order to provide viable solutions to nationalist conflicts.


Summarizes political protest on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, which hosts a controversial US naval base and bombing range. Puerto Ricans have been mostly compliant with the military presence since World War II, but political resistance has grown in recent years, especially after the 1999 killing of a civilian by a naval bomb, which triggered a new drive to close the bombing range.


Barrett, O. W. (1904). *Control of brown ant (Solenopsis geminata, Fab.) in orange orchards.* Mayaguez, The Department.


Barrus, M. F. *Mortier Franklin Barrus papers*: 4.4 cubic feet.

Consists of papers concerning Barrus's involvement in plant pathology research and extension work, including press releases, notes, field notes, lecture and seminar notes, reports, correspondence, recommendations, drafts and reprints, research materials, and correspondence with county agents. Also, personal notebooks which detail travel expenses, have garden records, expenses of home ownership and potato spraying records; material concerning Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico; scrapbooks concerning plant disease and extension methods, 1917-1921; manuscripts concerning plant pathology and the history of extension work in that field; and photograph album concerning the Burt Olney Canning Company, Oneida County, New York, ca.1915. Also, taped history of the early years of the Dept. of Plant Pathology by Professor Barrus, October 5, 1954.


Pablito spends the day showing tourists the sights of his island home so he can make enough money to buy his mother a new mantilla.


The items in this collection range from unpublished manuscripts, to stamp collections, to large posters. There is a small collection of VHS and cassettes, as well as transparencies with which Barth made t-shirts (including one of her own face). Overall, the collection is made up of eight distinct series. The topics are varied, but because of Barth's passion for feminism, women's liberation is a common theme that threads throughout the entire collection. As early as her college essays, Barth explores the idea of changing gender roles, and more personal freedoms for women. Another common theme is spirituality and the role of feminism in religion. She writes extensively on Unitarian women as well as feminist critiques of the Bible. Common topics for her feminist essays include motherhood, domesticity and sexuality. In her involvement with various events, and her creative pursuits, Barth memorializes her historic feminist role models like Edna St. Vincent Millay, Margaret Fuller, Anne Hutchinson and Florence Nightingale. Series one contains biographical material such as school work from grade school to graduate school, yearbooks, newspaper clippings about Barth and material relating to her husband, Joseph. Series two contains personal and professional letters, as well as a number of postcards. Series three contains any work that went unpublished, including essays, articles and book manuscripts. Series four contains any published work found in newspapers, magazines or journals. Series five contains material relating to the many events Barth organized, including celebrations of feminist icons like Margaret Fuller, and Puerto Rico's Women's Week. Series six contains both personal photographs and images Barth used for research purposes. Series seven contains the memorabilia collected by Barth such as stamps, postcards and posters. Lastly, series eight contains audio/visual material such as VHS and cassette tapes.


Bartlett, F. P. H. B. and (1946). *Puerto Rico y su problema de población*. Santurce, P.R., Junta de Planificación, Urbanización y Zonificación.


Barton, H. C. (1958). *Industrial development planning in Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Bartsch, P. (1934). New mollusks of the family Turritidae (with eight plates). *Smithsonian miscellaneous collections; v. 91, no. 2; Publication; 3229; Variation: Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, The Smithsonian Institution.*


Bas y Cortés, V. (1867). *Derecho ultramarino vigente*. Habana, Impr "La Universal".

Bate, W. B. (1900). *Porto Rico and Philippines*. Washington [Govt Print Off ].


Felipe Gutiérrez y Espinosa founded the first music school on the island in 1871. So successful was this academy that the conservatory became a permanent institution in the music history of the island. 15 notes.

227 restaurant menus, collected by Baumgardner, 1940s-1960s. 227 restaurant menus, collected by Baumgardner, 1940s-1960s. This collection consists of menus from across the United States and includes restaurants such as the Cliff House, the Blue Fox, and Julius Castle in San Francisco; The Original Don the Beach Comber in Hawaii, the Stock Yarn Inn in Chicago; The Men's Bar at the Waldorf Astoria in New York. It also includes hotel, airline and train menus and international menus from several countries in the Caribbean as well as from Mexico. The collection also contains some photographs and post cards relating to the restaurants. Many of the menus are dated by Baumgarnter and exhibit mid-20th Century graphic design elements, particularly some interesting 1950s genre fonts and motifs. Some menus from the South contain African American and racial elements.

During the past two decades, a growing proprietary attitude toward resources and environmental concerns have resulted in a tougher Puerto Rican position on mineral development, as exemplified by the government's modification of the Operation Bootstrap policy in dealing with Kennecott Copper Corporation and American Metal Climax during 1958-82.

The struggle to expel the US Navy from Vieques has been one of the few issues that has unified Puerto Ricans of all political perspectives. Most observers portrayed the protest as a struggle for human rights or cultural nationalism. This essay argues that, in addition, it can be seen as a struggle for environmental justice. While this was partly true during the struggle's first stage, which ended in May 2003, this is especially true in analyzing the second stage, for decontamination and development. Finally, adopting an environmental justice framework should not be seen as minimizing or localizing the significance of mobilization. Rather, contrary to some criticisms, environmental justice analyses can highlight injustices at the systemic level. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Bean, R. M. Letters, 1898: 96 items.
During the Spanish-American War, Bean enlisted in the 1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Company C. He was trained at Camp Thomas (Ga.) and was sent to Ponce (P.R.). He wrote home about his experiences and observations about military life, with emphasis upon lack of supplies and poor medical conditions.


   Describes American Federation of Labor president Samuel Gompers's influence on the fledgling labor movements in Cuba and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War. While Gompers’s work in Cuba was limited to a few advisory visits, he established a close relationship with Puerto Rican labor and its leader, Santiago Iglesias Pantin. The two men embraced Americanization and shared the twofold commitment to improve quality of life and secure US citizenship for Puerto Rican workers.


   In the 1940s, when the governor of Puerto Rico was still appointed by the U.S. president, a large state-owned enterprise (SOE) sector was established. Later, in 1948-1950, the island’s first elected government privatised these SOEs. This paper documents both the creation of the SOE sector and its privatisation, and analyses the role played by ideology, political interests and economic concerns in the decision to privatise. Whereas ideological factors might have played a significant role in the building of the SOE sector, the privatisation process was driven by economic factors. In the cement sector, the competing private firm was more efficient and the SOEs in other sectors with no private competitors in the island showed permanent losses. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]
En los 1940s, cuando el Gobernador de Puerto Rico era aún designado por el Presidente de EEUU, se construyó un gran sector público empresarial. Más tarde, en 1948-1950, el primer gobierno electo de la isla privatizó esas empresas. Este trabajo documenta la creación de empresas públicas y su privatización en Puerto Rico, y analiza el papel desempeñado en la privatización por la ideología, los intereses políticos y las motivaciones económicas. Mientras que factores ideológicos pudieron ser importantes en la creación del sector público empresarial, en la privatización jugaron un papel clave factores económicos como la superior eficiencia de la empresa privada competitiva en el sector de cemento, y las continuas pérdidas experimentadas en el resto de empresas manufactureras públicas. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]
with Camden County. He also wrote a pamphlet on healthcare service usage in Greene County, as well as Habersham County.


Bellamy, J. D. (1900). *Speech of Hon. John D. Bellamy, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill levying a discriminating duty on imports and exports from the territory of Puerto Rico : delivered Tuesday, February 27, 1900*. Washington, [G P O ].


In this dissertation, I analyze a selection of works by eight Latin American female authors in order to explore how they represent the process of the social construction of women's identities and roles in the male-dominated social, institutional, familial, and personal spaces that force women into particular positions of subordination. This analysis will focus, in particular, on how women writers represent the hegemonic systems of legality and science in order to highlight their role in the reproduction of values, practices, and institutions that maintain male control and female exploitation. Each of the authors I analyze addresses the construction of women's social roles and identities within the modern institutions of legality and science through their female characters and poetic voices. These authors have a discerning eye on their cultural context and, at times, a biting tongue as they demand social change and project what it could look like.


Collection contains correspondence, typescripts, notes and materials for Belpré’s books and lectures, clippings, flyers, photographs and illustrations. There is information pertaining to her husband, African-American composer Clarence Cameron White as well as materials about Puerto Rican community organizations.


This Puerto Rican folktale relates the adventures of the sprightly Martina, a Spanish cockroach of high degree, and her many suitors.


Analyzes the controversial relationship between Puerto Ricans and Americans in early-21st-century Puerto Rico, describing it as one of tolerance rather than overt anti-Americanism or a fusion of cultures. Over a century of US rule has deeply influenced Puerto Rican society in everyday life as well as in terms of values and moral principles. However, despite minor Americanization in the economy, military, and public administration, Americans are almost absent in local politics. In the arts, cultural traditions promoting Puerto Rican national identity predominate, and American culture is omitted or stereotyped.


A demographic breakdown based on occupation and age of the approximately 510,000 Cubans who have left Cuba since 1959. Mostly settled in Puerto Rico and the continental United States, 350,000 of these Cubans live in the greater Miami area, making it the second largest Cuban city. Although politically disunited, the Cuban exiles in general and their organizations are anti-Castro. Yet many Cubans approve of Castro’s reforms, and share his hopes for a “fully sovereign and fully independent Cuba.


S2 Evaluations of several mechanical and physical properties were conducted on specimens from five yagrumo hembra (Cecropia peltata) trees from Puerto Rico. With the exception of toughness and modulus of elasticity in both bending and compression parallel to grain, these specimens were lower in specific gravity and in strength properties than material reported previously. Although the specific gravity of the new material averaged about twice that of balsa, a wide range of specific gravity was evident and material at the lower part of the range could possibly be used as a substitute for balsa. Dense yagrumo hembra resembles North American black cottonwood in both specific gravity and mechanical properties. Total shrinkage from green to the oven-dry condition was not excessive although the ratio of tangential to radial shrinkage appears about twice that characteristic of most species. S3.

Benedict, J. E. (1901). The Anomuran collections made by the Fish Hawk expedition to Porto Rico. [Washington], [G P O ].
Benítez, J. (1943). *La reforma universitaria; discurso pronunciado el día 15 de febrero de 1943*. [Río Piedra], [Universidad de Puerto Rico].


Benítez, J. (1949). *Palabras a la clase graduanda: discurso pronunciado en la cuadragésimaquinta colación de grados de la Universidad de Puerto Rico el 31 de mayo de 1949*. Discurso de graduación pronunciado en el Colegio del Sagrado Corazón el 9 de junio de 1949. [Río Pedras], Universidad de Puerto Rico.


Benítez, J. (1963). *Palabras a la comunidad puertorriqueña sobre la Universidad*, [Río Piedras, P.R.], [publisher not identified].


Chiefly correspondence (1942-1946); together with bulletins from Civilian Public Service camps, published and unpublished articles, notes, and clippings, relating to civilian public service for conscientious objectors chiefly during World War II. Includes materials relating to Chicago Conference on Social Action (1943) including conference proceedings, releases, reports, and correspondence; records and incoming correspondence of the food for Europe project carried out by the CPS Camp in Glendora, Calif. (1946); and newsletters and reports (1943-1945) of the Castaner project in Puerto Rico, conducted by Brethren Service Committee. Includes papers of Purnell H. Benson, Samuel Cooper, Henry W. Dyer, Harold S. Guetzkow, Edgar Hanawalt, Channing B. Richardson, Richard S. Sterne, Harold P. Winchester, and Curtis Zahn. Correspondents include Rex Corfman, A.J. Muste, Russel I. Smith, Evan W. Thomas, and Norman J. Whitney.


Discusses the condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the critical early period of U.S. occupation. Its former close union with the Spanish state had served to protect, but also to restrict the Church; now it was changing to a new role as an autonomous, self-supporting institution. The Church met hostility from some (by no means all) U.S. officials, as well as from certain elements of the local population, and had to fight to retain its properties; but the latter struggle was finally successful, after 1900. Based on unpublished sources.


US control of Puerto Rico after 1899 significantly changed the economy. A prospering coffee industry was replaced by a large-scale, US-dominated sugar industry. The tobacco industry grew due to stimulus from the United States. Important socioeconomic changes resulted - proletarianization of labor, dependence on US consumption patterns, greater outside control of capital, retarded development of an internal consuming market, and considerable social dislocation. Extensive research is needed for thorough understanding of changes which occurred. Based on economic statistics, census records, and secondary sources; 108 notes.

Lares, in interior Puerto Rico, was founded in 1828 in an area of subsistence farmers. An expanding coffee trade economy drew Mallorcan and Spanish immigrants as merchants. The 'jornalero' (day laborer) law of 1849, restricting movement of the landless population, created a
large agricultural labor force, helping the landowners, but it was blamed on the commercial elite. As landowners became more in debt to the immigrant merchants, resentment grew. In September 1868 the Creole coffee planters, day laborers, and slaves, led by planters Ramón Emeterio Betances and Manuel Rojas, seized Lares. They arrested the merchants, and burned the account books and the passbooks of the laborers in an event known as the 'Grito de Lares' (Shout or Call of Lares). A republic was declared, but the Spanish ended the revolt before it could spread.


Coffee expansion in Puerto Rico occurred in three broad periods: late 1840's-late 1860's, early 1870's-mid-1880's, and mid-1880's-1898. In the first, an increased number of persons lost access to land and became tied to wage labor and, increasingly, debt peonage. In the second, increased production required migrant labor for the coffee harvest. Seasonal migration and rising wages became common. Resident peons '(agregados)' were the privileged group among the landless workers. In the third period, the coffee boom, the ratio of landless to landed families continued to rise, and day laborers became the most numerous group. Migration continued and wages rose slightly. By 1898 coffee production had converted the landless population into "an embryonic rural proletariat" and an agrarian capitalist society was in a fairly advanced stage of development.


Roberto Clemente has more public places in North America named after him than any other athlete, including Jackie Robinson. "Baseball desegregation" is widely understood as a satisfactory, concise articulation of Robinson’s legacy. Roberto Clemente’s legacy has not been clearly defined. There is a great disparity between the circulation of his name and the articulation of his legacy. In attempt to narrow that gap, this thesis tries to answer the question, "What is the legacy of Roberto Clemente?" To find his legacy, we must find out how people remember him. By interviewing those who knew him; those who remember him; those who memorialize him; those who consider him in a plethora of academic contexts; many others, and using words exclusively from those interviews in a pure oral history narrative, this thesis strives to capture how Clemente is remembered approaching the 40th anniversary of his death. Many view Clemente’s story in cinematic terms, surprised it has not yet been made into a major Hollywood film. This thesis organizes the interviews into the basic scaffolding for a Hollywood script because if we can find Clemente’s Hollywood ending, we can find clear articulation of his legacy. I could not. Far more decentralized than "baseball desegregation," the interviews demonstrate the diaspora of Roberto Clemente’s legacy--spread out not only geographically, but also sociologically, intellectually, and otherwise. The manifestations of Clemente’s legacy are a bouquet of eclectic possibilities, many ascending towards their potential of articulating Clemente's legacy--but none having reached that plateau, yet. Cervantes wrote, "There is a strange charm in the hope of a good legacy that wonderfully reduces the sorrow people otherwise feel for the death of their relatives and friends." This thesis shows that Clemente's legacy will not be clearly defined until one of its manifestations blossoms beyond a strange charm that reduces sorrow, into brilliant foliage that overshadows his death. This thesis gives confidence that such maturation is on the horizon as Clemente's legacy (while remaining far-reaching) distills towards its essence and evolves closer to finding a centralized intellectual homeland in clear definition.


For Eugenio María de Hostos, a veteran opponent of Spanish rule in Puerto Rico, the Spanish-American War posed a dilemma: he admired U.S. democracy, but feared its imperial inclinations. An account by the New York Times, republished here for the first time, helps trace Hostos’s intervention in mid-1898. The introduction discusses five issues he raised between 1898 and 1903: the attitude toward U.S. occupation; the role of the United States as a democratic model; the duties of the United States in Puerto Rico; the possibility that it would deviate from them; Hostos’s views on the turn of events after 1898. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Bernal y Bernal, G. and (1881). Ley provisional para la aplicación de las disposiciones del código penal vigente en Cuba y Puerto Rico. Uniform Title: Laws, etc. Habana, Impr del Avisador comercial.


While it is possible to argue from historical, political, and economic factors going back to 1898 that independence for Puerto Rico is the only way in which the island will gain control over its own destiny, the fact remains that since 1956 the people have shown little eagerness (8% at most) for independence, apparently believing that the present Commonwealth status (Estado Libre Asociado) offers Puerto Rico more stability and prosperity than any of the other choices now available.

Berríos Rodríguez, B. (1947). La batalla por la producción ; un estudio honrado sobre el terreno, con conocimiento personal de los hechos, en torno a los diversos complejos que afectan al pueblo puertorriqueño. Ponce, P R , Editorial Germinal Radiolandia.

Examines the role of the state in Puerto Rico and other dependent societies in relation to different social classes and to the production process, focusing on Puerto Rico's quest to become a state, the origins of its colonial state, the birth of the neocolonial state or the nationalization of dependency, and its transformation into a welfare state; 1930-50.

Berry, A. H. Alice H. Berry Teacher's License, 1905-1906: 1 envelope.
Teacher's License issued by the Department of Education of Porto [sic] Rico, September 25, 1905 through June 30, 1906.

Among the range of "goods" in transit between the United States and Latin America are human cadavers, usually embalmed before being put into a casket and transported by airplane. Each year, thousands set out on this last trip from one funeral home to another, toward their homeland and their final resting place. The author focuses on the case of late Puerto Ricans who have been repatriated from New York City and examines the sense of identity expressed by bereaved families who have to perpetuate the memory of their loved ones in a transnational context. Despite the influence of the long-standing debate on Puerto Rican nationalism, it is, above all, domestic, economic, and networking factors, which condition the contemporary practice of repatriation.


Resumen Puerto Rico atravesó por su peor crisis económica durante la Depresión Económica de los años 30 del siglo XX. Los salarios de los trabajadores se redujeron y los precios de los alimentos aumentaron creando una situación de desesperación por parte de la población. Además, dos poderosos huracanes afectaron a Puerto Rico, San Felipe en 1928 y San Ciprian en 1932 creando destrucción y muerte. Durante ese periodo, Puerto Rico dependía mayoritariamente del cultivo de la caña de azúcar y sus exportaciones se destinaban a los Estados Unidos. Puerto Rico era administrado por un gobernador colonial designado por los Estados Unidos y el presidente de esa nación tenía completa injerencia sobre los asuntos de Puerto Rico. Por otra parte, en los Estados Unidos el presidente Roosevelt promovía su Nuevo Trato a todos sus ciudadanos. Puerto Rico no fue una excepción y las ayudas comenzaron a llegar inmediatamente.
La situación económica de la Isla requería de una ayuda con urgencia para aliviar la difícil situación económica. Por tal motivo, en 1935 el presidente Roosevelt aprueba la Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, (PRRA) una agencia federal destinada a resolver la maltrecha economía de Puerto Rico. La PRRA se fundó siguiendo las bases del Plan Churdón de 1934. Sin embargo, la investigación realizada demuestra que gran parte de sus objetivos estaban basados en la Escuela Institucionalista de los Estados Unidos. La influencia de esta escuela económica fue notable y sus principios fueron empleados con posterioridad por el gobernador de Puerto Rico Rexford G. Tugwell.


Beyer, C. M. (1911). "1911-1965. Papers of Clara M. (Clara Mortenson) Beyer." Correspondence, diary, articles, reports, business records, pamphlets, clippings, and photographs from her professional and personal life. Also includes family correspondence and papers of Otto S. Beyer.


World War II and internal politics in Puerto Rico influenced the Roosevelt administration to allow Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor. Congress opposed self-government in Puerto Rico and blocked enabling legislation during 1943-44. Primary and secondary works; 74 notes.


The North American invasion of Puerto Rico in 1898 and the events surrounding it are topics that have captured the imagination of Puerto Rican historians. Here we focus our attention on another
North American invasion, one that was carried out with money and investments and not with soldiers and arms. The object of this dissertation is to study the impact that the arrival of the American Tobacco Company (ATC) had on the cigar industry in the island, the changes it provoked and how these changes affected the cigar workers and cigarmakers. As part of this effort we have studied the community of Puerta de Tierra. It was in this neighborhood where in 1906 the Porto Rican American Tobacco company, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company, established its main factory in the island. Life in the neighborhood suffered dramatic changes turning quickly into a community of cigarmakers and cigar workers. Influenced by these changes the neighborhood developed a culture of labor unrest. To uncover the roots of the tradition of resistance that Puerta de Tierra and other cigar neighborhood manifested we examine during the first chapters of this dissertation the changes that the ATC investments generated in the island's cigar industry. Chapters six, seven and eight focus on Puerta de Tierra, its history, economic and social conditions. Chapter nine focus on one of the principal characteristics generally associated with the Puerto Rican cigar world in this period, the strikes. In this chapter we go beyond the traditional interpretation of strikes as confrontations between labor and capital. The struggle of the cigarmakers affiliated to the Cigar Makers International Union to control the strikes in the island and their perennial search for the "intelligent strike" which finally began in Puerta de Tierra in 1914 figure prominently in this chapter. In essence this is the story of those cigarmakers and cigar workers who experienced the drastic changes that the island's cigar industry underwent during the first two decades of the century. Their triumphs, frustrations, divisions and moment of solidarity are the heart of this dissertation.


David Porter commanded the West Indies Squadron under orders allowing landings on uninhabited foreign shores when in pursuit of pirates. In November 1824, Porter led 200 men ashore at Foxardo, Puerto Rico, where he spiked several guns and forced an apology from town officials for their treatment of one of his lieutenants. Porter was recalled because his action was an act of war, could be viewed as a repetition of Andrew Jackson’s 1818 foray into Florida, and threatened the Monroe Doctrine principle of noninterference. Porter’s actions also threatened the military command process and his publication of a pamphlet led to an additional charge of insubordination. President John Quincy Adams and Navy Secretary Samuel Southard acted correctly, if not generously, toward Porter who had only himself to blame.


The dissertation examines the nature of United States colonialism through a focus on regulation of labor relations and leisure activities in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines at the turn of the century. It argues that the shift away from regulation of labor in these areas of the U.S. empire was part of a larger nineteenth century reorientation of state regulatory emphasis away from direct intervention in labor relations to a more laissez-faire approach to the labor market in general. The dissertation focuses on the history of the deregulation of a specific colonial labor
practice, migration under contract, in areas incorporated into the U.S. Empire at the turn of the century; it treats the phenomenon of contract labor as an example of deregulating labor relations, and argues that, in the colonial context, contract labor was neither paradoxical nor anachronistic, as contemporary observers as well as later historians have suggested, but was in fact a short-cut to achieving the labor discipline required by employers in the industrialized sectors created or expanded as a result of closer ties to U.S. markets and to increases in American investment. Accompanying the shift away from direct intervention in labor relations was a new or rejuvenated effort to create disciplined workers through the increased regulation of a variety of “leisure” activities as well as attitudes to time, money discipline, and self-mastery. The dissertation examines the relationship between modernization with its demands for labor discipline and productivity and the state’s involvement in regulating activities not directly related to the workplace or labor relations per se. Specifically, it treats gambling, sports, restrictions on the use of public space, as well as attitudes to “free” time, and the cultural definition of leisure more generally. The dissertation situates the emergence of the United States as a colonial power in its world-historical context. It argues against notions of American exceptionalism, demonstrating how the historiography of exceptionalism was itself a product of the United States’ late nineteenth century confrontation with empire.


This article examines the anti-draft movement in Puerto Rico through a gendered lens, exploring the ways that independence activists used gendered constructions of Puerto Rican identity in their efforts to resist the Vietnam War. It focuses on two central figures, the good soldier and the long-suffering mother, in order to explore the relationship between gender and colonialism, and how they came to bear on the antiwar movement. In contrast to mainland antiwar activists, who frequently challenged gender norms in their opposition to the draft, Puerto Rican independentistas instead embraced traditional gender constructs, challenging the state’s monopoly on dominant gender tropes and appropriating them in their struggle against US imperialism. This article argues that such an approach to gender was necessary in the colonial context, and that by adhering to well-established gender hierarchies, Puerto Rican independentistas were able to successfully challenge conscription while denying the state its ability to feminize them as colonial subjects. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Cet article examine le mouvement contre la conscription sur l’île de Porto Rico au prisme du genre, et montre comment les activistes indépendantistes ont fait usage des constructions génèrees dans leurs efforts de lutte contre la Guerre du Vietnam. L’article expose deux figures centrales, celle du bon soldat et de la mère en perpétuelle souffrance, afin d’explorer la dynamique qui unit genre et colonialisme, et leur influence sur le mouvement pacifiste. Contrairement aux activistes pacifistes sur le continent américain, qui n’ont pas hésité à jouer avec les genres et les normes dans leur opposition à la conscription, les independentistas portoricains ont épousé les identités de genre traditionnelles. Refusant à l’état le monopole du discours traditionnel sur le genre, ils l’ont approprié dans leur lutte contre l’impérialisme éta-unién. Cet article propose qu’une telle approche du genre était nécessaire dans un contexte colonial, et qu’en se conformant à des hiérarchies de genre bien établies, les independentistas portoricains ont été en mesure de lutter efficacement contre la conscription, tout en empêchant à l’état de les féminiser en qualité de sujets coloniaux. (French) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Blair, G. S. Logbook, 1922 Feb. 22-Apr. 21: 1 volume (20 pages).
Log (typescript), kept by Gordon S. Blair, relating to a chartered voyage to the West Indies with mix of actors and whalers onboard the schooner Gaspe filming whaling scenes for the motion picture, “Down to the sea in ships.” Includes descriptions of types of whales seen or taken and punishment on ship; and crew list. Other places represented include San Juan, Santo Domingo, Jacmel, Guantanamo Bay, Acklins Island, and New Bedford.

Blanch, J. (1894). Directoria comercial é industrial de la isla de Puerto-Rico para 1894. Formado con relaciones oficiales remitidas ... de cada localidad, Puerto-Rico, "La Correspondencia".


Blanco de Galiñanes, M. T. (1955). La enseñanza de la geografía en el Estado Libre Asociado. [Rio de Janeiro], [IPGH, Comissão de Geografia].


The author says that, when leaders of the Puerto Rican Liberal Party

The civic architecture and urban fabric of San Juan embodies many histories. First and foremost, the originating condition of San Juan situates it among those cities that gave substance to the civic dimension of the Leyes de Indias. But San Juan is also the product of the ars mnemonica and ars militaris of the plaza fuerte. I begin this study by reflecting on the fortress as emblem of the civic and military instances in architecture and society in the Modern world. I endeavor to do this by adopting what I consider a Viconian perspective of corsi ricorsi viewing the fortress in hieroglyphic terms as an icon over and above its value in technical terms. This enables resituating the fortress against the conceptual shift from emblematic literature referencing the Ancients as a mythopoetic meta voice enunciating beginnings. This approach also situates the literature on governmental1ty of Modernity as the supra index of the carceral in the Post 1898 World. The shift of the fortress from emblem to panopticon is a perfect allegory of the profound politico cultural changes implicit in the civic or city state and the State city as would be metropolis. This follows with a study of the change in tropic character of the from the civic or city or civic state to the State city or metropolis. The differences between the Hispanic and French Monarchies elucidated by the Polemic of 1635 exemplifies this transformation. This is evident in the relative importance of regional centers as civic states and capital city as metropolis for the supra regional or Nation State and its frontier or overseas imperium as politico cultural establishment. Thus, despite the ostensibly military focus of the study that follows, here I am concerned not with praising the Ceasars, but in helping to bury them. San Juan and greater Puerto Rico embody the
contradictions implicit in communal and societal role of the warrior and their venues. This is evident historically in the great fortresses of San Juan that served at once to represent the Crown of the Hispanic Monarchy and the peoples that found shelter and identity within there walls. True to their intrinsic character as a rhetorical device of constitutional stature, the fortresses of San Juan now allegorize the Puerto Rican people against those who would erase them as a nation from the face of the Earth. This study of the fortifications of San Juan is thus a sotto cove return to the role of the enceinte as syntagma of the Puerto Rican people as a nation. This condition entails a return to the origins of the city as self governing entity. And this in turn to the paradoxical condition of all such crucibles of democracy in the essentially nomadic condition of Humanity. This why in this text special importance is given to the city as a monument to the successive wandering and gatherings of peoples founded in synoecism. This is especially important in the civic traditions of the Luso Hispanic Americas including Puerto Rico. Synoeism speaks to a sense of multiple being through provenance and propinquity in which the condition of Self and Other are coterminous and acknowledged as such in a definition of the city as any one of an indeterminate number of contingent Ourselves. In the Modern World this view of the city as existential covenant was an intrinsic part of the civic traditions of the Mediterranean more intrinsic to the Hispanic Monarchy than its ruling dynasties. And this is the fundamental difference between the Hispanic and French Monarchies. This is the object of communication of the host of thinkers from Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico who speak to the Hispanic Monarchy as allegory of the Modern Ecumenicum in formation. Puerto Rico, like all other nations of Hispanic America was invented in accordance with the synoecdotal traditions of the greater Mediterranean World that their erstwhile Iberian metropolis were born to as cultural root. Puerto Rico is the product of a regathering of peoples who wandered there in Modern times. These forebears of the present day Puerto Rico were also the eponymes of this peoples as a nation. Synoeism disrupts the ordered hierarchical centralism of contemporary cultural paradigms. This is not an expression of high to low cultural exchange that would tie the cultures of humanity to any of a number of political spokes as Civilization. Instead, synoeism speaks to the promise of recognized agencial autonomy as a person and community key to sense of self as politico cultural persona. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

1Governmentality, a term coined by Michel Foucault. To be sure this is the title of an essay by this free thinker on the changes in politico cultural thought on the State under the heading of the education of the Prince. As a phrase governmentality should be taken to mean the mentality of governance. Enceinte, A French term commonly used in English which speaks of the city wall as a precinct under special judicial convention. Thus the term enceinte speaks to the juridic condition of the city as place of the res publica.


Extract from an essay which studies the evolution of the Puerto Rican peasant that took place during the 18th century. Discusses the development and strengthening of the ‘jibaro,’ rural and traditional. His customs and way of life are described. Based on works by O'Reilly, Acosta, Flinter and Alonso, written between 1765 and 1866.


The discovery in 1987 that the Puerto Rican police had maintained thousands of secret files on alleged subversives opened up a dark part of the history of the island. After a brief review of the political status of Puerto Rico under rule by the United States, this article discusses the secret surveillance files, their creation and maintenance, and what happened to the files after they were discovered. It also considers some of the archival issues involved in the proper management of these very sensitive and political records. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Explores the cultural work of Eduardo Alegria - performance art, postmodern dance, and electro-acoustic “post-pop” music - in the context of contemporary Puerto Rican artistic practices. In particular, the article examines how Alegria explores some of the different identity axes that have marked Puerto Rican subjectivities since the 1990’s through a queer idiosyncratic style infused with camp, parody, kitsch, melodrama, and standup comedy. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This is a study of the evolutionary genetics of a large colony of free-ranging rhesus macaques on Cayo Santiago, a small island located just off the coast of Puerto Rico. It focuses on documenting genetic and environmental influences on life history variation in female primates. The results are discussed in terms of understanding primate life history and sociality through analyses targeting variation within populations rather than interspecific comparisons. Population patterns of genetic variation and covariation, because of their role in evolutionary theory, are essential parameters to estimate, but are relatively understudied in primates. There are three sets of results. First, variation in female life history and morphology are shown to have a substantial genetic component
documented in trait heritabilities and coefficients of additive genetic and residual variation. The patterning of trait heritabilities and coefficients of variation does not fit the classic model predicting lower genetic variation in traits closely associated with fitness. Instead, it accords with schemes emphasizing the developmental and physiological interdependencies among traits. Second, the social rank of female matrilines—sets of females related through maternal genealogy—is shown to have pervasive effects on life history, elevating both the fertility and survival of higher ranked individuals. The most important effect of rank on female fitness is mediated through adult survival rates, though high rank also increases infant survival and young adult fertility. Additionally, predicted breeding values are used to demonstrate homogeneity among rank levels—that observed life history differences between ranked individuals are primarily due to the nutritional and stress environment provided by social rank and not the genes individuals carry. Finally, trade-offs among life history variables are explored. Little to no evidence of trade-offs is found in the phenotypic correlations among traits. However, one key trade-off was identified in the genetic correlation between early fertility and lifespan. This is an important microevolutionary trade-off constraining the evolution of these fitness components and predicted by the antagonistic pleiotropy theory of aging. Analogies between rhesus female and human patterns of resource manipulation to mitigate life history trade-off are suggested.

Bloomfield, M. (1912). A study of certain social, educational, and industrial problems in Porto Rico. [Place of publication not identified].


After the Second World War, a number of countries implemented industrialization programs based on import substitution, some of these with great success. One of the key elements in this success was the influence the Development Banks played in the economic development. This dissertation examines the Development Bank of Puerto Rico, and the role it played in the industrialization of the Island. It carefully analyzes the Minutes of the Board of Directors and the 450 loans approved by the Bank, information not available to researchers for more than 60 years. Rexford G. Tugwell, a New Dealer with ties to the Roosevelt Administration, was appointed governor of Puerto Rico in September of 1941. The combination of this appointment, the electoral victory of the populist Popular Democratic Party, and the horrific poverty of the Island, lead these newly appointed leaders to conclude that industrialization was to only way to rid Puerto Rico of most of its social and economic problems. The newly chartered Development Bank of Puerto Rico—one of the institutions that was though to be instrumental in achieving these
goals—was organized in order to finance the industrialization effort. The Development Bank was funded with limited capital, but additional deposits insured that capital would not be a hindrance for this institution to achieve its goal. However, the lack of prior manufacturing experience on the Island and qualified engineers and administrators, limited experience on exporting products to the United States marketplace, and lack of coordination among the political leaders of the time, severely limited the success of this institution. The Development Bank coordinated and sold $75,000,000 in bonds of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, the proceeds of which where used to improve the electrical capacity of the Island, as the industrialization required more electricity than was available. In this venture, the Development Bank was highly successful. The lending policies of the Bank, however, where more conservative than those adopted by the commercial banks operating on the Island. This, in addition to the fact that the Banks President, Rafael Buscaglia, though the Island Industrialist to be non-existent, severely limited the Banks loans to the industrial sector.


Bona, F. d. R. J. R., et al. (1861). Cuba, Santo Domingo y Puerto-Rico. Historia y estado actual de Santo Domingo, su reincorporacion y ventajas ó inconvenientes segun se adopte ó no una politica liberal para su gobierno, para el de las demás Antillas y para nuestras relaciones internacionales.--Estado actual politico y economico de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.--Urgente necesidad y conveniencia de liberalizar su administracion.--Observaciones á la doctrina emitida en el Senado sobre politica ultramarina y poblacion de Cuba por los generales duque de Tetuan y marqués de la Habana en su contestacion al marqués de O’Gavan. Con un apéndice en que se insertan el discurso en el Senado de dicho marqués de O’Gavan y el del Lord Russell en 1850, ambos sobre reforma de la politica ultramarina. Madrid, Impr de M Galiano.


Boneta, J. H. (1899). Escrito de réplica presentado. [San Juan, P.R.], [Tip Al Vapor de "La Correspondencia"].

Boneta-García, E. (1961). Progress report of the cooperative sugarcane breeding program in Puerto Rico 1960-61. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Discusses the social and political costs of the triumph of global and, more specifically, US capitalism on small nations, particularly Puerto Rico. The use of nations as the primary unit of economic analysis and as the determining factor in the mobilization of workers has negatively affected the status of Puerto Rican migrant workers within the United States and the rights of workers on the island, in addition to undermining the nation's social and political infrastructure.


Analyzes the role played by the so-called Puerto Rican Group of Luis Muñoz Marín, Teodoro Moscoso, Arturo Morales Carrión, and other major leaders of the Partido Popular Democrático [Popular Democratic Party] in "Operation Santo Domingo" (also known as "Operation Isabella"), a confidential plan to invade the Dominican Republic and assassinate dictator Rafael Leónidas Trujillo Molina in 1960-61. Launched against an increasingly isolated and discredited regime, the plan brought together many of Trujillo's exiled opponents in the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Dominicana group led by Horacio Julio Ornes and had the backing of Venezuela, Costa Rica, and initially the United States. After the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April 1961, the United States, however, proved to be wary and concerned primarily with keeping Trujillo on the defensive or replacing him with a friendly democratic government and thus preventing Communist and other hostile elements from gaining hold in the Dominican Republic. However, Trujillo's unexpected assassination by former regime members forced a change of plan. The more liberal Puerto Rican Group opposed the conservative inclinations of the US administration, including its willingness to negotiate with Trujillo's son Ramfis and the new puppet president, Joaquín Balaguer, in order to encourage political reform and democratic change.


This dissertation examines squatters, their politics, and state policies towards squatting in Puerto Rico from 1900 until 1992. The analysis operates from a perspective that emphasizes the class nature of squatters' politics and state policies. The central argument is that when a squatter population has a more peasant background, its politics and organizational activities are more conformist. Under these conditions, the state does not formulate a hard-line policy against squatting. Conversely, when a squatter population has a more proletarian background, its politics are more radical, leading the state to increase its level of intervention. The data for this research was gathered from four sources: (1) government documents, (2) newspaper reports, (3) a four-month experience as a participant observer in one community, and (4) interviews in three communities. The study reveals that from the 1900 to the 1940s squatters in Puerto Rico had a mixed class background (peasants and urban workers) and engaged in limited political activity. In general, during this period, the state ignored the activities of squatters. From the 1940s until the 1960s, as Puerto Rico industrialized, squatter settlements were developed primarily by peasants who migrated from rural to urban areas due to the progressive decline of the agricultural sector. The politics of squatters at the time were even narrower than in the first period and were limited to securing a place to live. Although the populist state that came to power in the 1940's enacted several programs affecting housing issues (land reform and a slum clearance and urban renewal program), its policy towards squatting did not change significantly. In general, squatters were treated in a lenient manner. Finally, from the 1960s until 1992, as squatters became proletarianized, their politics became more radical and their actions more collective. Accordingly, the state developed a more interventionist stance that combined co-optation and repression. Typically, when a squatter settlement appeared, state officials threatened squatters with eviction,
but usually offered housing alternatives in other locations. When communities capitulated to state intervention, some kind of agreement materialized. However, in cases where communities had radical politics and did not accept state intervention, communities were violently dislodged.

Bonnet Benítez, J. A. The nature of laterization as revealed by chemical, physical and mineralogical studies of a lateritic soil profile from Puerto Rico: 50, 55 leaves (some folded), 51 unnumbered leaf of plates.

Bonnet, J. A. (1941). Chemical data of Puerto Rico soil: correlation of data for humid and arid areas, field response of crops to available phosphorus and potash in soils. Río Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bonnet, J. A. (1963). Response of eighteen consecutive sugarcane crops to N-P-K in Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are ideal locations to test the possibilities of using indigenous renewable energy resources - particularly those involving ocean thermal energy conversion, solar thermal, photovoltaics, biomass, and wind projects.

Bonnet, J. A. B. E. J. (1958). Detailed salinity survey of Lajas Valley = Estudio detallado sobre salinidad en el Valle de Lajas. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bonnet, J. A. L.-L. M. A. (1950). Soil studies in the projected Coamo irrigation area. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Boorstin, D. J. (1955). Self-discovery in Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


A brief account of Episcopalian missionary activity in Puerto Rico and a mention of the documents from the missionary work which are housed in the archives of the Church Historical Society in Austin, Texas.

Borges, C. A. (2003). Vieques: Island of conflict and dreams. Ann Arbor, University of North Texas: 106. This written thesis is a companion to a 30-minute documentary video of the same title. The documentary is a presentation of the historical conflict between the United States Navy and the people of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico. For over 60 years the island was used by the United States Navy as a military training facility. The documentary attempts to present an analysis of the struggle between citizens of the island and the Navy. This written component presents a summarized history of Puerto Rico, Vieques and the conflict with the United States Navy. In
addition, the preproduction, production and post-production process of the documentary are discussed. A theoretical analysis of the filmmaker’s approach and technique are addressed and analyzed as well. The thesis’s goal is to provide a clear understanding of the Vieques conflict to United States audiences who do not have a familiarity with the topic. The thesis is presented from the perspective of a person who grew up in Puerto Rico.


The dissertation uses border theory to craft a comparative study that explores the promotion of the white jíbaro in Puerto Rico throughout the twentieth century and the challenges to that racialized identity that emerged simultaneously. Through a biographical approach that examines the lives of José Julio Henna (1848–1924), Arturo Alfonso Schomburg (1874–1938), Muna Lee (1895–1965), Juan Hernández (1896–1970), Ruby Black (1896–1957), Luis Muñoz Marín (1898–1980), Pura Belpé (1899–1982), Inés Mendoza (1908–1990), and Roberto Clemente (1934–1972) as symbols of Puerto Ricanness and contributors to its definition, the dissertation analyzes the racial and gendered inequalities that persisted during twentieth century Puerto Rico. Those prejudices can still be encountered on the island, as well as throughout the contours of numerous Latin American regions. The project seeks to bring forth constructive comprehensions about the creation of identities with inherent prejudices and a method for uncovering how they have been challenged. It also decenters the jíbaro from Puerto Ricaness and challenges nationalist identities. The dissertation before you is an unwrapping of how the pueblo of Puerto Rico refashioned its communal identity. The goal is to expose racist injections and patriarchal constructs into it. The argument is presented in two parallel parts. First, I look at how Puerto Rican identity has been infused throughout the twentieth century with a continual promotion of whiteness and male superiority in an attempt to construct a unified cultural nationalism that could wrestle some control away from United States colonial power structures while replicating them. Second, I examined how throughout the century puertorriqueños challenged that identity and developed new understandings of puertorriqueñidad that began a process of creolization for their identity that is still unveiling itself.

Borges, V. (1934). Memorias de un revolucionario: apuntes históricos sobre la revolución de Lares. P.R., [publisher not identified], Arecibo, P R:


After the destruction caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, and the earthquakes of January 2020, community-based organizations (CBOs) in Puerto Rico (PR) intensified their activity in accessing economic and capacity-building resources allocated by the federal government. This investigation of twelve case studies of Puerto Rican community development corporations (PRCDCs) addresses several critical questions relevant to the reconstruction of the island. First, why should policy makers explicitly involve PRCDCs in the short-term and long-term reconstruction of communities in the island? Second, what are PRCDCs currently doing in Puerto Rican communities, and what can we learn from them? Third, what are the challenges faced by PRCDCs in participating effectively in the future recovery and reconstruction at local, municipal, and regional levels? Our findings indicate that the prevailing narrative of centralized post-disaster planning and government recovery policy underestimates the PRCDCs’ experience and capabilities. While PRCDCs might have limited experience with specific federal funding and programs, they have accumulated legitimate experience in implementing projects with state and
federal agencies. PRCDCs have the entrepreneurial drive, and the professional, community-based
talent, to participate directly in the reconstruction of communities and municipalities. PRCDCs' 
collective experience represents a strong foundation from which it is possible to "scale-up from 
the bottom-up" the processes of reconstruction and resilience-building. [ABSTRACT FROM 
AUTHOR]

Bosch, J. (1939). Hostos, el sembrador. La Habana, Trópico.

Bosch, J. M. (1963). Puerto Rico: un pueblo en superación. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher 
not identified].

DEVELOPMENT." Revista Geografica (85): 189-203.

This investigation has determined that the migration processes which were operating in 
Puerto Rico during the 1935 to 1940 period were selective with respect to age, sex and family 
relationship characteristics. Generally speaking, migrants were more likely than nonmigrants to be 
adolescents or young adults. Internal migrants were most likely to be females; whereas most 
immigrants were males. The nonmigrant population was about evenly split between males and 
females. Although the data pertaining to family relationship were not specific with respect to age 
and sex, relatively fewer of the migrants were living in private households than was the case for 
the nonmigrant population. As for those migrants who did live in private households, a smaller 
percentage were children of the household head and a larger proportion were nonrelatives of the 
heads of their respective households. On the basis of these findings it is suggested that a larger 
share of the migrants were without family ties at the time they moved, or if they had families they 
chose to move without them until they could get settled and send for them at a later date. The 
degree of migrant selectivity appears to have been directly related to the distance traveled. In 
very general terms, the short distance movers were more similar to the nonmigrants than were 
the immigrants. Although there were some differences between the characteristics of the short 
and middle distance movers, these tended to be slight. This suggests that all internal migrants in 
Puerto Rico during the 1935 to 1940 interval were, in reality, short distance movers. This is not 
surprising given Puerto Rico’s small size. When the effect of interregional migration on seven 
regional age and sex structures was analyzed it was found to be virtually nil. This was thought to 
be related to three factors. First, the migrants did not represent a very large share of any of the 
regional populations. Second, although interregional migrants were different from the 
nonmigrant population they were not enough different, given their small numbers, to register 
much of an effect. Finally, the in-migrants and out-migrants had very similar characteristics, so 
they tended to compensate for each other.</p>

Boswell, T. D. (1978). "INTERNAL MIGRATION IN PUERTO RICO PRIOR TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT." 

Uses data from a special census in 1935 and the regular census in 1940 to identify the cause of 
internal migration in Puerto Rico. Multiregression models reveal that economic factors explain
most of the observed in and out migration. Such models cannot include such factors as family movement and specialized training. 5 maps, 6 tables, 30 notes, 42 ref.

Economic opportunity was the key factor in explaining internal migration in Puerto Rico and the Bahamas during the 1960's.


Bower, F. B. (1898). A record of events participated in by the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, U.S.V., during the war with Spain. [Philadelphia, Pa.?], [publisher not identified].


The Thomas D. Boyd, Jr. Papers contain pamphlets, reports, and other business records pertaining to Boyd's work in the sugar industry, especially his term as general superintendent of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company of Porto Rico in Ensenada, Puerto Rico.

Describes Puerto Rican spiritism, “an organized religious cult which adheres to Christian beliefs and bases its authenticity on Biblical passages.” Notes the effects of spiritism, which also incorporates African religious practice, on mental disorders and economic, social, and political affairs.


Reviewed: Tuning Out Blackness: Race and Nation in the History of Puerto Rican Television. Rivero, Yeidy M.


Focuses on the period 1960-76.


Brau de Zuzuarregui, M. (1900). Reseña heráldica del Blasón Portorriqueño. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Brau, S. (1907). La colonización de Puerto Rico, desde el descubrimiento de la isla hasta la reversión á la corona española de los privilegios de Colón, Tip "Heraldo Español, ".
This is a classic study of the early period of Spanish rule in Puerto Rico, covering the years 1493-1550. This is a difficult period to research because of the dearth of sources. In this work, Brau, 1842-1912, provided the reader with valuable information on the impact of Spanish society on the native peoples of the island, and he showed considerable sympathy for their plight. Brau introduced each chapter with a summary, and his appendices include copies of important original documents (letters, reports) for the study of the island's history.

Brau, S. (1909). La fundación de Ponce : estudio retrospectivo que comprende desde los asomos de vecindad europea en las riberas del Portugués, al terminar el siglo XVI, hasta el incendio casi total del pueblo de Ponce en febrero de 1820. Puerto Rico, Tip La Democracia.

Brau, S. (1956). Disquisiciones sociológicas y otros ensayos. [México], [Cultura].


Salvador Brau was a historian, novelist, journalist, and essayist born in the western Puerto Rican town of Cabo Rojo in 1842. This book is a compilation of journalism articles written between 1880 and 1894. The last two decades of the nineteenth century were a time of intense political ferment in Puerto Rico. The book reveals the author's knowledge of the forces contributing to the rapid change in the island's political and social climate. Among the essays included in this work are "En plena luz" (Exposed), which exposes Brau's political principles and his opinions about Puerto Rico; "Así como nosotros" (Just Like Us), which studies the political conditions in the island; "Busquemos el origen" (Let's Find the Origin), which discusses the relationships among Spanish settlers in the Americas and the colonies' needs for freedom; and "La Disciplina" ( Discipline), which explains the principles and ethics a political party should follow in a democratic society.

Bravo, J. S. (1900). Apuntes sobre el movimiento obrero en Puerto Rico. [Puerto Rico], Departamento de Trabajo.


Bridgers, H. C. Henry Clark Bridgers, Jr., papers, 1870-1981: 5.030 cubic feet (031,250 items) (039 items). A major portion of the collection concerns the East Carolina Railway and Bridgers's history of that railroad. Correspondence and other records concern the purchase of the East Carolina Railway by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, East Carolina Railway's association with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, construction mileage, role of railroads in the lumber industry, and the purchase of land for extensions in Edgecombe, Greene, Pitt, and Halifax counties. Other documents reflect the popularity of railroad excursions and the scheduling of special days for use by African Americans, growing threat of truck competition, installation of telegraph and telephone lines, and transportation of cotton and fertilizer along the Tar River. Other materials include documents related to Bridgers's research for The Story of Banking in Tarboro; his command of the Naval Air Station at Roosevelt Roads, including correspondence, records, command chart for CINCLANTFLT and CINCLANT, and map and history of the Naval station; correspondence with his father, H. C. Bridgers, Sr., which mentions fraternity rush, cost of meals, and buying a car while at the University of North Carolina during the early 1930s and photographs, which depict the Bridgers family, World War II Naval airplanes, Naval station at Roosevelt Roads, and Tarboro around the turn of the century.

The mainland American media has frequently deplored the population explosion on Puerto Rico; this issue has a history that reaches back to the 1930's and beyond. The racial fears of the white mainlanders were responsible for interest in Puerto Rican overpopulation, just as they feared increased fertility among the poor in the United States.

Addresses how the "welfare queen," that neoconservative icon that blames poverty on "bad mothers," was born. This figure is usually located in relationship to the Daniel P. Moynihan report of 1965, 'The Negro Family: The Case for National Action.' The article traces a closely related, Puerto Rican line of descent, through Oscar Lewis's 'La Vida: A Puerto Rican Family in the Culture of Poverty - San Juan and New York' (1966). Lewis's notion of the "culture of poverty," located in that book among Puerto Ricans, was not the relatively innocuous paradigm that liberal anthropologists usually frame it as and was, in fact, just as scurrilous and libelous as anything Moynihan wrote. 'La Vida' was part of a turn toward a social science "solution" to a public policy problem: how to manage the mass migration of Puerto Ricans, particularly to New York. 'La Vida' solves that problem by representing Puerto Ricans as hypersexual, as bad mothers, and as responsible for their own poverty - in short, as welfare queens. This article concludes with an exploration of the ways Puerto Rican activists formulated problems of poverty as structural issues of racism and labor. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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As the first decade of the new century ended, the legacy of the Spanish-Cuban-American War era had driven an American need to advance a New World imperial project. The New York Academy of Sciences, in close concert with the city's American Museum of Natural History, and also The New York Botanical Garden, adopted a plan in 1912 later entitled the "Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands." The sponsors envisioned an ambitious twentieth-century metropolitan variant of colonial science to conquer the new scientific frontier of Puerto Rico. Swarms of expeditionary scientists would catalog the plants, animals, geology and archeology of Puerto Rico, tangibly demonstrating America's far-flung imperium to a curious metropolitan populace. The New York Botanical Garden would compile the floras of empire, much as the Kew Gardens global network had done for the British Empire. The Scientific Survey of Puerto Rico would comprise eighteen scientific expeditions originating from the Garden during the years leading to 1933. The Academy published results until 1960, eventually compiling nineteen multi-disciplinary research volumes. Despite the Survey initially justifying itself according to the "civilizing mission," over the decades its leadership allied with future governor Luis Muñoz Marín's Liberal Party, working toward a progressive vision for Puerto Rico. New York Botanical Garden founder Nathaniel L. Britton---succeeded in the 1930s by Smith College geology professor Howard A. Meyerhoff---adroitly established close linkages with local elite power in Puerto Rico, with both leaders dedicated to insular development. The young, brilliant Cornell-trained Puerto Rican colonial scientist, Carlos Chardón, emerged as Britton's protégé, later assuming chancellorship of the University of Puerto Rico. Association with the well-respected Survey helped place Chardón in a position, in 1935, to be tapped by FDR to head a New Deal agency, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. Sugar corporations, FDR's New Deal, and the Scientific Survey of Puerto Rico all represented modernizing and professionalizing influences on Puerto Rico. Collectively, they led to an emerging professional class that by the late 1940s would assume the reigns of local power from mainland authorities, directing Puerto Rico's future throughout the rest of the century, to the present.


Correspondence, diaries, speech files, memoranda, reports, personnel files, minutes of meetings, briefs, testimony, decrees, legal documents, studies, maps, charts, publications, articles, reference materials, and other papers, relating to Brophy's career including service as special attorney for the Pueblo Indians (1930-1942, 1948-1952), chief of Puerto Rican Section, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Dept. of Interior (1942-1944), commissioner of Indian affairs (1945-1948), field solicitor, Dept. of Interior (1952-1959), and executive director, Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian (1957), and relating to his wife, Sophie D. Aberle, and her work as executive director of the commission (1957-1965). Topics include the general welfare of American Indians with emphasis on health, education, and legal rights, especially in New Mexico.


Brown, E. A. Letters, May-September 1898: 1 linear in.
24 letters from Brown to his sister Gretta Gordon Brown (Rowell) and/or his mother Grace Hotson Brown Copeland, mainly from Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga, Georgia, detail camp life, guard duty, shortages of food and water, weather, and the health and well-being of friends. 1 letter is from Puerto Rico where he was recovering after being kicked in the leg by a horse. Includes 1 newspaper clipping and 1 book of World War II ration coupons.


Browne, G. W. L. H. C., et al. (1907). The new America and the Far East; a picturesque and historic description of these lands and peoples, Marshall Jones Company.


   Discusses Puerto Rico's struggle to gain political and economic self-determination from US neocolonialism and multinational corporations' foreign investments from the 1950's-70's; considers the significance of the Puerto Rican labor movement.


   The imposition of relocation on slum dwellers to relieve congestion can lead to latent adaptations which are overlooked by researchers and planners. The author observed a family form in relocated Puerto Ricans, not nuclear and not the classical extended, but a modified extended: a series of families joined for mutual aid without geographical propinquity or occupational similarity. The problem of urban planning is how to eliminate congestion and its negative effects without destroying the extended family and its benefits. Misconceptions about lower-class families (e.g., illegitimacy, consensual unions) are not problems but slum dwellers' solutions to problems. It is recommended that urban planners develop more humanistic reforms and spend less time correcting distasteful behavior. 10 notes.


Buell, C. E. (1900). Industrial liberty: our duty to rescue the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands from that greatest of all evils - poverty. Plainfield, N.J., [publisher not identified].

Buell, C. E. (1900). Industrial liberty: our duty to rescue the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands from the greatest of all evils-poverty. Plainfield, N.J., [Buell?].


Describes and analyzes a document that constitutes an inventory of the potential and factual agricultural resources of Adjuntas at a particular moment. It provides also the theoretical and ideological apparatus, characterized as fomentarianism, with its physiocratic background and content, that underlies the basis of the document. It also prioritizes political economy from an agricultural perspective in the context of structural transformations that relegate cattle raising to a secondary level and elevate the production of cash crops toward a primary one. The document reflects the starting moments of this process in this highland town, including products such as sugar and coffee, based on a small-scale sample. Only 12 acres were under cultivation in 1820. At the same time, some 5,800 acres were dedicated to cattle raising. This image, from a superficial perspective, and in the short run, does not reflect the enormous structural changes that were just starting in Adjuntas and that eventually would produce the hegemony of agriculture, based mainly on coffee cultivation under a mixed system of peasant and hacienda farming, directed toward commercial production and for export to the metropolitan countries. From a macroeconomic perspective, it is worth remembering that similar processes were taking place in other locations in the Puerto Rican highlands.


Examines aspects of the transitions toward a labor force composed of non-slave elements in Adjuntas, a highland town in the interior of Puerto Rico, in the years 1870-73. Two archival documents present and describe in an official manner the totality of the number of slaves that existed in that particular period in Adjuntas. Both also offer additional information related to these slaves, which is examined in some detail. The later document shows the gradual and contradictory emergence of a work force composed of non-slaves who attempt to transcend in a dialectical manner the operational context of slavery (clearly depicted in the earlier document).
Denominado uno de los grandes “males sociales” y el oficio “más antiguo ejercido por las mujeres”, la prostitución continua provocando álgidos debates. El presente trabajo examina mediante el método cualitativo y la técnica de Análisis Genealógico Crítico de los Discursos inspirados en los trabajos de Michael Foucault los discursos que construyeron la prostitución como un problema social, político y de salud, que dieron lugar a la Campaña contra los vicios en Puerto Rico entre los años 1917–1919. En nombre de la salud, el progreso y triunfo en la guerra el estado puso en marcha un plan para erradicar todos los vicios. Como medida para atender el problema de la “epidemia de vicios’ en la población, el estado optó por el encierro de miles de mujeres puertorriqueñas en reformatorios por ser la fuente de los males y enfermedades”, por ser quienes amenazaban la sociedad con sus cuerpos sucios, enfermos, degenerados y malditos. Allí, serían rehabilitadas, curadas, y “convertidas en mujeres buenas y decentes”. A partir de este momento comienza la política prohibitiva y la criminalización del lenocinio en nuestro país. Putas, Sucias, Viciosas, Desviadas, Degeneradas y Criminales, pone en cuestión la llamada “historia oficial” y saca a la luz, las voces, sucesos, personajes y hechos ocultados y borrados de la historia sobre la represión de la prostitución femenina en nuestro país.
Discusses the role of the United States in Puerto Rico's economic development and industrialization in the 1960's and 70's.


This dissertation, a constitutional and international legal history of American empire in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, aims to recover the multiple, overlapping, and mutually constitutive traditions that shaped the legal landscape of empire in the Americas in a period of emergent U.S. hegemony. To that end, I examine the contributions of colonial elites to constitutional debates over the law governing relationships between imperial center and colonial periphery. Resisting the temptation to dismiss their efforts as mere collaboration, I instead seek to understand how these colonial subjects sought empowerment (for the colonies and in the process, yes, for themselves) through the language and practice of law. To the extent that they succeeded, they helped give shape to imperial constitutions; their failures reveal paths not taken, and shed light on imagined worlds now lost. The dissertation consists of five chapters. Chapter one looks at nineteenth century Puerto Rican constitutionalism, describing the struggle for autonomy under Spain and reflecting on how the autonomist movement responded to the transfer of sovereignty to the United States. Chapter two examines the debates over the Platt Amendment at the Cuban constitutional convention of 1900-1901 (while the island was under U.S. occupation), and describes how a “separatist” Cuban constitutionalism clashed with an “internationalist” U.S. constitutionalism in a contest over what shape Cuban-U.S. relations would take following the war with Spain. Chapter three concerns the denial of U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans and Filipinos, who instead became “noncitizen U.S. nationals,” and traces the origins of this form of partial membership to the development of nationality under international law. Chapters four and five turn to the debate over “American international law” and its institutional embodiment in the American Institute of International Law, focusing on the efforts of AIIL co-founders James Brown Scott and Alejandro Alvarez to rehabilitate the Monroe Doctrine and to use it as the basis for re-envisioning relations between the United States and Latin America—and between the Americas and the world. Together, these chapters reach toward a broader understanding of the way law worked at the intersection of imperial power, international norms, and constitutional aspiration.


During the 1930s, Puerto Rico experienced acute infrastructural and public health crises caused by the economic contraction of the Great Depression, the devastating San Felipe and San Ciprián hurricanes of 1928 and 1932, and the limitations of the local political structure. Signed into law by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (PRRA) replaced all other New Deal activity on the island. As a locally-run federal agency, the PRRA was very unique and yet very representative of the “Second” New Deal in the United States—which attempted to move beyond finding immediate solutions to the most critical problems of the day and make permanent changes to social and economic life for all U.S. citizens. As the first archival analysis of the PRRA, this dissertation argues that the PRRA actively shifted federal policy in Puerto Rico from a paradigm of relief to one of reconstruction focused on the island’s specific needs in the wake of the hurricanes and Depression. This shift mirrored the larger change from the laissez faire individualism of the 1920s to the more prominent use of federal power to intervene in socioeconomic life during the New Deal. By building the island’s first truly public works and establishing its first public authorities to administer them, the PRRA constructed a new public
infrastructure capable of addressing three interrelated goals: increasing life expectancy through concrete interventions in public health; providing more egalitarian public access to a safer and more permanent built environment; and limiting the private corporate control of Puerto Rico's natural resources. Designed by Puerto Rican engineers and built by Puerto Rican workers, PRRA public works projects made concrete contributions to the physical security of millions of Puerto Ricans through the construction of hurricane-proof houses, schools, hospitals, roads, sewers, waterworks, and rural electrification networks. These projects not only made lasting contributions to local social and economic life, they also had a transformative effect on Puerto Rican politics during the 1940s and the meaning of U.S. citizenship for Puerto Ricans in the twentieth century and beyond.


This work is an attempt to look at the problems of the nation and of nationalism in the context of Atlantic America, among peoples who conceive of themselves as thoroughly and fundamentally hybrid, both in race as well as in their cultural practices. In a world where body and ideal have been forever incompatible, this is a study of a metaphorical subject who is both imaged and imagined through a practice of space that is altogether real and powerful even when it may not necessarily conform to an ideal or politically viable discourse. The work begins with a search for the origins of a certain predisposition for hybridity in race, culture and language in the realms and kingdoms of Islamic Spain. The second chapter explores the practices of hybridity exported and replicated in the Indies during the first stages of colonization, most specifically the movements of mestizaje and mulataje, that is, of Euro-Indian and Euro-African miscegenation. The third chapter takes a look at seventeenth-century Mexico and to the world of the galleon trade, examining the first instance where a Creole subject took the liberty to speak on behalf of the colonial populations of the empire and analyzing that movement in relation to its inability to produce a coherent discourse. The fourth chapter explores the rise of the Mulatto. This is the foundational moment of the Caribbean peoples and one that carries within it both the Plantation and the discursive practices of the anti-nation. The discussion is a response to the concept of negritude and a search for a morally viable and politically workable concept of Caribbean identity based upon the realities of mulataje, that is of the traditions of miscegenation and transculturation that have produced the Mulatto peoples of the Caribbean. The fifth chapter describes the development of Creole separatist discourse during the nineteenth century in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the emergence of a profoundly ambiguous practice of space: the politics of the in-between. Finally, the last chapter, entitled “A Mulatto Proposal,” is a commentary on recent developments in the realm of Caribbean coloniality.


Papers chiefly concern Butte’s political and legal career but also relate to his education at home and abroad, his teaching career, his participation in Texas politics, and his business affairs.

The extension of U.S. citizenship to Puerto Rico has been the object of voluminous scholarly and legal research. The present essay serves as both an introduction to and analysis of the four articles that comprise this special issue of CENTRO Journal. Each of the articles employs a different analytical lens to focus on the intersecting dimensions of citizenship, colonialism, and empire. The essay identifies common themes among the articles with the aim of presenting a unified narrative of the individual contributions. It historicizes the study of Puerto Rican citizenship status by reviewing the modalities of political exclusion the U.S. practiced against racialized populations as it built an "Empire of Freedom" founded on a belief in Anglo-Saxon superiority. Also, the essay begins to elaborate a common theoretical framework to hypothesize how demographic changes, national strategic and security concerns, and shifts in the domestic and international political economy influenced the formation of U.S. citizenship policy toward Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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In 1917 the United States Congress imposed citizenship on the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. It was a contingent citizenship subject to legal redefinition and tailored to Puerto Rico’s colonial status within the U.S. empire. Many scholars have argued that racism was determinative in the decision to consign Puerto Ricans a diminished citizenship. But it is necessary to point out that the U.S. had crafted an adaptive racial narrative that distinguished among racialized people under its sovereignty in terms of their capacities for self-government and ability to comprehend Anglo-Saxon political and legal institutions. Moreover, in addition to racism, strategic considerations and territorial policies and legal precedents figured prominently in the decision to impose an unprecedented citizenship status on Puerto Ricans. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Examines the changing political economy of Puerto Rico during its industrialization since the 1950's, particularly labor relations. Industrialization in the 1950's, though state led, was dependent on foreign capital. In the early stages, domestic labor passivity was an important factor attracting foreign capital. Although supportive of trade unions, the ruling party sought to control their internal workings, and populist rhetoric shrouded central control of labor power. Later, the rise of multinationals skewed power relations in favor of industry and consumption changed accordingly. Eventually this led to rejection by employees of the ideology suggesting that central government can take responsibility for both growth and distribution in the economy, which helps explain the heightened strike activity in the 1970's.

Describes structural and political factors that have shaped the development of labor unions in Puerto Rico since 1947. Despite industrialization, economic growth, and increasing social problems, the labor movement has not actively supported the material and social interests of the Puerto Rican working class. Labor organizations failed to challenge the prevailing order for the following reasons. First, technological advancements created an underemployed working class that responded to any opportunities for employment. Second, labor unions were fragmented and lacked a coherent political philosophy. Lastly, it is significant that US legislation and regulations placed restrictions on union activities or coopted labor officers. As a result, Puerto Rico remains a subordinate possession of the US-dominated international capitalist system.

The current crisis in the colonial administration of Puerto Rico has its historical roots in the early congressional legislation (the Foraker and Jones Acts) that defined the nature of the colonial state and the economic and political relations between Puerto Rico and the United States. The author examines early US colonial policy from 1898 to 1917, and in particular discusses the formation and evolution of the colonial state. From 1898 until 1917, the federal government devised three bureaucratic institutions to conduct affairs in its colony. A military government ruled with virtual absolute power until 1900. In that year, Washington established centralized civilian government and delegated critical decisionmaking powers to North American appointees. This administration was retained until 1917 when policy was liberalized to provide for limited local elite participation in colonial rule. Colonial policy during this formative period was influenced by three major forces: 1) US geopolitical and strategic considerations, 2) intersectoral conflict among competitive sectors of US capital, and 3) the fragmentation and political struggles among the island's economic elite. To a very real degree contemporary US policy toward Puerto Rico is still influenced by these factors.

Discusses aspects of the US-Puerto Rico colonial arrangement since the 1950's, the political and economic circumstances leading to the creation of the "commonwealth" [Estado Libre Asociado], and pending US legislation that will determine the political status of Puerto Rico. Estado Libre Asociado - established in 1952 with the help of Partido Popular Democrático and approved by 47% of the people - maintained the framework of colonial rule while granting the Puerto Rican
government necessary freedom to advance a new economic model. Subsequently, the United States has enacted policies to enhance its economic interests while limiting the island's power to manage its political economy. Senate Bill 712 - which offers the choice among Puerto Rican independence, annexation, and redefinition of the Commonwealth arrangement - is a US strategy to manage more efficiently Puerto Rico’s political economy.


Panel discussion and comments from the floor at the 67th Annual Meeting, American Society of International Law, 12-14 April 1973.


Cabrera, G. R. Puerto Rico's economic stabilization and reconstruction: iv, 268 leaves tables 228 cm Dissertation: M.A.; University of Illinois.


This research deals with the multiple technological manifestations connected to the Puerto Rican sugar industry---with a wide Caribbean, South American and European comparative background---which made possible that sugar production occupied the most important economic branch and for the longest time, of the 19th Century. It covers a lesser studied period in Puerto Rican historiography, from 1778, when a Royal Decree sought to reconcile the criollo (Puerto Rican) and Metropolitan interests in favor of an industrial agricultural economy, to 1873 when an era of economic and social transformations came to an end crowned by the Abolition of slavery and of the day-laborers workbook regime, at the same time that a new stage began with the sugar factory system (Centrales). The research is complemented by and ample analysis of the preceding historical context from the beginnings of the Spanish conquest of America, with emphasis on sugar production and technological transfers akin to Spain and Portugal. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Cáceres de Diaz, L. (1963). *Formas de retribución al maestro y su relación con la escala de mérito*. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].
Traditionally, the Caribbean has been considered a separate area from the rest of Spanish-America and containing its own unity. Various theories of this Caribbean unity have been proposed. One has been suggested by Ramiro Guerra. By 1930, Guerra had already stated that the impossibility of combining the slave system with the agricultural-technological development of the sugar plantation was responsible for the shift from slave to wage labor and a transformation in the property system. Thus, for Guerra, the fundamental characteristic of Caribbean unity was the transformation of a feudal system into a capitalist one through a modernization process which established a society structured upon the principle of exploitation. This new society's principal characteristic was an economic relationship between capital and salaried workers. Jorge Manach, on the other hand, considered that the unity of the Caribbean was based on literature. Manach asserted that Caribbean literature was more nationalistic and less cosmopolitan than the literature of South America. Another theorist, Jose Antonio Portuondo postulates that the factor which defines the Caribbean as a unity is the presence of American imperialism in the region. This situation, according to Portuondo, promoted the isolation that traditionally existed among the Caribbean nations. The polemic about Caribbean unity asserts that the Caribbean has undergone a series of historical changes which have given the region its unique characteristics, and, furthermore, that the economic and political interdependency created by the development of the sugar industry during the XIX Century have given Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico a distinctive character fostered, in part, by the "plantation society." My hypothesis is that there is a unitary Caribbean literary discourse that is an expression of socio-economic, political and cultural unity that affects the entire Caribbean region. In an attempt to find common elements that constitute a Caribbean literary discourse, Foucault's concept of "general history," which focuses on discontinuity, will be used to analyze the literature that has emerged from historical junctures of rupture in the region. For Cuba, a study of Jesus Diaz's Los anos duros, as a representative work of the testimonial literature that emerges with the Cuban Revolution. Miguel Fonseca's El enemigo, as a representative work of the "post-War Generation," and as a testimonial of the American intervention in the Dominican Republic. An analysis of Luis Rafael Sanchez En cuerpo de camisa as a new questioning of Puerto Rican identity in the light of the crisis of "munocismo."

Cadilla de Martínez, M. La poesía popular en Puerto Rico: 366 pages.

Cadilla de Martínez, M. (1931). El hogar puertorriqueño y el deber de nuestras escuelas para él; discurso pronunciado en la Asamblea Anual de Maestros de Ciencias Domésticas. [Arecibo, P R ?].

Cadilla de Martínez, M. (1938). Costumbres y tradicionalismos de mi tierra, Puerto Rico [Imprenta Venezuela].


Cadilla de Martínez, M. (1945). Hitos de la raza (cuentos tradicionales y folklóricos). [San Juan de Puerto Rico], [Imprenta Venezuela].

Cadilla de Martínez, M. (1946). Rememorando el pasado heroico. Arecibo, P R.

Cadilla de Martínez, M. (1940). *Juegos y canciones infantiles de Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P R ], [Baldrich].


Due to the bilingual nature of Puerto Rico, public schools should be made bilingual to promote educational achievement and biculturality, 1970's.

Cajiga, L. G. (1900). *30 años de obra gráfica de Cajiga*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

The beginning of Spanish-Venezuelan relations as seen from the Spanish Antilles: the vision of the Conde de Mirasol, captain-general of Puerto Rico. 82(326): 70-94.

Calbetón, J. (1867). Discurso leído por el ilustísimo señor don Joaquín Calbetón, regente de la Real Audiencia de Puerto Rico, en el solemne acto de la apertura del Tribunal, el día 2 de enero de 1867, Imp de la RI Audiencia.


Puerto Rico needs to expand its modest efforts at foreign relations with Latin America and the Caribbean rather than rely on the State Department. The economic and political benefits promise to make the effort worthwhile. Primary and secondary sources; 19 notes.

Critiques three papers given at the Second Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association. Sees no immediate resolution of the political status question surrounding Puerto Rico for the rest of the 20th century.


Caldwell, W. L. S. V. L. B. T. M. (1964). The importance and reliability of the roentgenographic examination of the small bowel in patients with tropical sprue. Ft Belvoir Defense Technical Information Center. The interpretations of 322 radiographic examinations of the small bowel, including 228 in patients with tropical sprue, are compared with the results of other methods commonly employed to detect and evaluate malabsorption. Good correlation is revealed between the interpretation of the small bowel examination and the intestinal biopsy evaluation, the fecal fat determination, and the xylose absorption in patients with tropical sprue. The data presented indicate that the radiographic study of the small bowel, using the technic described, is a reliable and satisfactory method of diagnosing malabsorption due to intestinal mucosal disease, particularly when compared with the other common testing parameters. Ninety-three per cent of the small bowel examinations were abnormal in patients thought to have tropical sprue. The fecal fat determination and the intestinal biopsy evaluation were slightly more accurate. There were 13 per cent ‘false negative’ determinations with the 5 g xylose absorptive test, however, and approximately 20 per cent normal vitamin A and carotene levels in the same group. ‘False positive’ results for the various tests in nonsprue patients also are evaluated. (Author).


Callejo Ferrer, F. (1915). Música y músicos portorriqueños. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], Tip Cantero Fernández.


The following study seeks to understand the process in which language and culture were linked together in order to institutionalize Puerto Rican cultural nationalism. In the decades after 1898, Puerto Ricans went through a U.S.-imposed process of Americanization. What the U.S. originally had in mind was that Puerto Ricans would become American colonial subjects through U.S. control over the curriculum that made English the language of instruction in public schools. With a vague explanation from the U.S. of what Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans meant to the U.S. American nation, Puerto Ricans from various backgrounds debated Americanization practices. However, after the 1952 constitution that renamed the island el Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, defenders of this form of autonomous government within the U.S. empire divorced Puerto Rican cultural identity from the political identity that defined them as U.S. citizens. This dissertation, “Aquí se habla español: Cultural Identity and Language in Post-World War II Puerto Rico,” explains the Puerto Rican identity and the link between culture and language using a
borderland framework that defines Puerto Rico as a periphery of the U.S. empire. The evidence considered in this study shows how the government institutions created under Operación Serenidad addressed the importance of protecting the Spanish language, starting in the 1950s and continuing through the 1980s. The most important government institutions implicated in the process of constructing a cultural identity through language were the Departamento de Instrucción Pública (Department of Public Instruction, DIP), its División de Educación de la Comunidad (DivEdCo), and the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña (Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, ICP).


The article presents the author’s memories of her father Juan Hernandez-Ramos, with focus on his participation in the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry Regiment of the U.S. Army in the Korean War from 1950. Special attention is paid to the involvement of the United Nations (UN), the Chinese Army, and North Koreans. Also analyzed is the role of the 65th regiment in protecting the supply chain of the U.S. Eighth Army during the December 1950 withdrawal.

Camacho, P. A. (1957). Puerto Rico coffee insurance. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


The phenomenon of Puerto Rican voting has long bewildered political analysts and pundits. Puerto Rico has virtually the same formal institutional arrangements as the United States, yet turnout rates in Puerto Rico have been consistently higher since 1972 and its voting and registration laws have been historically more stringent and inflexible than those in the United States. By comparing two countries with such similar institutional settings I focus on the differences between them and study more closely the factors affecting turnout in each. Why then do Puerto Ricans vote at higher rates than Americans do? The answer lies in the political parties and the culture. Puerto Rican political parties are more disciplined than those in the US. Affiliation rates in Puerto Rico are higher than on the mainland. Parties in PR are dominant institutions, mobilizing people to vote irrespective of demographic variables. While in the US demographic variables such as age, education and income exert a strong influence on turnout, in Puerto Rico only age affects the probability of voting. Political patronage and status preferences (independence, federal statehood or Commonwealth, the current status) are also significant in affecting voting turnout. The political culture in the Island is also conducive to voting. It is similar to nineteenth century American political environment. People are surrounded by what some researchers have called the “culture of the vote.” This culture favors voting above all other options of political participation. Voting is perceived not only as necessary but as the only legitimate way available to participate and influence government. Finally, I also study why Puerto Ricans vote the way they do. To do this I focus on the historic 1996 general election in which incumbent governor Pedro Rosselló won by a landslide. In this election, personal, performance and economic evaluations had a significant impact on the vote choice. Age was also an important variable. Young people favored the incumbent governor over opposition candidates. Above these
variables, however, partisan affiliation accounted for much of the variation in the vote. This dissertation makes use of several data sources. To study voting turnout in Puerto Rico, I used an island-wide survey conducted by the Hispania Research Corporation in 1991. The data from this survey were compared with the 1988 American National Election Study. To study the voting patterns of Puerto Ricans I used the 1996 General Election Exit Poll, by Walter Díaz and Luis R. Cámara of the University of Puerto Rico. This survey contains 511 interviews collected in the cities of San Juan and Mayaguez. The data from this survey were compared with the those from 1992 American National Election Study. These data were complemented by six in-depth interviews with campaign workers in Puerto Rico. These campaign workers, two from each of the main political parties, actively participated in campaign events during the 1992 and 1996 general election.

Cámara-Fuertes, L. R., et al. (2006). "The Death Penalty in Puerto Rico." CENTRO Journal 18(2): 146-165. Despite high crime rates, opposition to the death penalty in Puerto Rico is strong. The authors investigate the demographic, media, and ideological factors that may influence public opinion on capital punishment using interviews of 539 residents conducted in January 2000. Puerto Rican opposition to the death penalty is widespread throughout the different socioeconomic groups. Gender, religion, and one's preference regarding Puerto Rico's political status are the main influences on support for or opposition to capital punishment. The article also discusses the implications of this research on federal attempts to impose the death penalty on the island.


Cambre Mariño, J. (1972). "PUERTO RICO BAJO EL REFORMISMO ILUSTRADO: DESPERTAR DE LA BURGUESÍA CRIOLLA." Puerto Rico under enlightened reform: The awakening of the native bourgeoisie.(73/74): 55-73. Enlightened reform government under Charles III allowed the dormant middle class of Puerto Rico to liberalize trade, promote agricultural reform, ease the tax burden, and to defend the interests of the island against the peninsular Spaniards and other foreigners. 59 notes.

Cambre Mariño, J. (1975). "SANTIAGO MÉNDEZ DE VIGO Y LA SOCIEDAD ECONÓMICA: UN CASA DE INTERFERENCIA AUTORITARIA EN EL PUERTO RICO DEL SIGLO XIX." Santiago Méndez de Vigo and the economic society: a case of authoritarian interference in 19th century Puerto Rico.(77/78): 33-59. The despotic Santiago Méndez de Vigo, governor of Puerto Rico, 1840-44, has been acclaimed for his basically liberal administration which promoted many general welfare projects. The unstable administration and his position as a functionary of the Spanish government necessitated his authoritarian behavior. The Creole middle class through its powerful Patriotic Society opposed the governor while seeking to advance insular interests which were occasionally in conflict with the policies of Spain.


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Analyzes the dynamics of change in the class structure that have accompanied the rapid monopolization and capitalization of the Puerto Rican economy by US capital. Provides a theoretical explanation for Puerto Rico’s employment problems and attempts to compensate via welfare payments. Also deals with Puerto Rican migration to the United States, in which Puerto Ricans provide a cheap and easily exploitable labor force. Shows the historical development of the movement of Puerto Ricans between the island and the mainland and the political consequences of migration. Tables.


Following World War II, Operation Bootstrap was successful in eliminating economic poverty in Puerto Rico. Due to billions of dollars invested by US firms, Puerto Rico’s growth rate was 6% for the 1950’s, 5% for the 1960’s, and 4% for the 1970’s. On the surface, Puerto Rico can boast of one of the most affluent economies in Latin America. It is an economy, however, heavily dependent on US investment and upon imports and exports. In 1976, despite an expanding economy, unemployment was 34%, and a growing number are dependent on welfare programs. Traditional agriculture has been largely supplanted by agribusiness, and the island must now import 80% of its food. In short, the economy of Puerto Rico has been absorbed into the United States economic system without increasing Puerto Rican control over any significant portion of local economic activity.

Campos, R. M. (1896). El porvenir de Utuado ; estudio histórico, descriptivo y estadístico, Ponce [P R ] "El Vapor".

About 1825, the decline of piracy, opportunities in the international market, and a new mercantile spirit among Catalan families living around Mayagües began to experience economic and social change. The economic expansion continued until 1890, although events began to undermine the power of families after 1856. Crises in 1866-68 and again after the abolition of slavery in 1873, a drought, and a hurricane in 1876 accelerated the decline of the traditional landowning families. Immigrant merchants began to achieve economic power in the 1830's but did not obtain social dominance until mid-century. The debts on land, the division of properties among heirs, and heterodox political and religious ideas increased the crisis in the 1860's and prepared the way for the Uprising of Lares, 1868. Many families were ruined during the uprising. Continuation of the economic crisis favored foreign, especially US capitalist interests and those individuals and families who adapted to the new realities.


From the early 19th century a considerable French community from France, Corsica, and overseas territories was settled in western Puerto Rico and despite the hostility caused by the Napoleonic wars was quite influential. The article recalls some individuals and families that stood out in the group.


Capital investments in mid-19th-century Puerto Rico included loans guaranteed with slaves or involved slaves purchased as speculations. Foreign investors put money into activities that supported sugar cultivation. German firms, such as Schulze y Sapia, Gruner Schroeder & Co., and Peter Linck, did business in the Aguadilla area. Catalan merchants, such as Salvador Casas, gradually replaced the Germans during the 1860's. The United States was the principal market for Puerto Rico's sugar (75.7 million pounds of 109 million total production in 1860). Collecting the proceeds of these sales was sometimes difficult, so that agents had to be sent to New York. With a weak economy oriented to exports and imports, Puerto Rico depended on foreign merchants to stimulate its economy. They tried to control it by using debt contracts granting them exclusive rights until the debt was paid.


Analyzes so-called marginal or noncanonical literature up to the 1950's on the US invasion of Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War of 1898 in light of the postmodernist blurring of the boundaries between historical discourse and fiction.


The director of the Juventud Popular Democrática of Puerto Rico explains the difficulties Puerto Ricans face in Latin America. First, he states that materially and economically all is well in Puerto Rico. He was therefore astounded when he contacted a group of young Latin Americans in Costa
Rica to find that they would not believe nor even listen to his description of the true conditions in his country. Instead, all Latin America speaks of Puerto Rico as a mistreated and poor colony of the United States. The author cites cultural, economic, spiritual, and other factors in the island which prove quite the opposite.


Candelas, J. B. (1959). Some effects of the sugar programs on the sugar industry of Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Capetillo, L. (1907). Ensayos libertarios : dedicado a los trabajadores de ambos sexos. Arecibo, P.R., Imp Unión Obrera.

Capetillo, L. (1910). La humanidad en el futuro. San Juan, P.R., Tip Real Hnos.
Capetillo, L. (1911). Mi opinión sobre las libertades, derechos y deberes de la mujer: como compañera, madre y ser independiente. [San Juan, P.R.], Times Pub Co.

Capetillo, L. (1916). Influencias de las ideas modernas. San Juan [P.R.], Tip Negrón Flores.


Caplow, T. W. S. E. (1950). The social ecology of the San Juan urban area. [San Juan]: University of Puerto Rico.

Capó, C. (1921). República independiente o estado federal?: (ensayo político). San Juan, P.R: [publisher not identified].

Capó, C. (1925). The island of Porto Rico a compilation of facts and some comments on the geography of the country. San Juan, P.R. The Globe Publ Co.


Although Latin American independence leader Simón Bolívar (1783-1830) was unenthusiastic about such projects, he helped to initiate various plans between the mid-1810's and the mid-1820's that called for Venezuelan naval expeditions with the support of privateers to assist in the liberation of Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and San Juan de Ulloa (the island fort controlling the Mexican port of Veracruz).


Cárdenas Chavero, A. (1960). La realidad de un ensueño. [San Juan, P.R.], Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Carlo, I. A. C. L. (1965). *The development of a line of swine for Puerto Rico*. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Studies the post of lieutenant governor in 18th-century Puerto Rico, a position created in 1731. Analyzes its functions - to give the governor a legal consultant, as well as to perform other political and administrative duties. Offers information on filling the post, which was in charge of the governor and municipal council. The work ends with comments on the 'juicio de residencia' (evaluation of performance in office) to which lieutenant governors were submitted. Based on documents from the National Historical Archive of the Government of the Capital of Puerto Rico and the General Archive of the Indies.


An examination of procedures followed for filling the office of governor of Puerto Rico during the colonial period with emphasis on the 18th century. The article is specifically interested in the succession question under extraordinary conditions. Documented, 17 notes.


Caro Guerra, J. J. (1915). *A Aguadilla: poesía*. Aguadilla, P.R., Tipografia "El Criollo".


Compares colonial representations of the Philippines and Puerto Rico from an 1899 travelogue, 'Our Islands and Their People,' commissioned by the US military, with representations of these islands made by today's Lonely Planet travel guides. The similarities between the 1899
representations and today's suggest the comparable aims of colonialism and tourism: to encourage the consumption of these islands by foreigners. The article goes on to explore how two novels, Jessica Hagedorn's 'Dogeaters' (1990) and Esmeralda Santiago's 'América's Dream' (1997), represent Philippine and Puerto Rican local perspectives of tourists to challenge the colonial/tourist representations.

Carpenter, B. R. Puerto Rico’s planned development of tourism: xvi, 311 leaves illustrations, maps (some folded) 323 cm Dissertation: American University; 1964.


A survey of iron-ore resources of the United States, with a selected bibliography and tables of iron-ore reserves and potential ore.


This work researches structures of power of the rural society of Caguas, Puerto Rico, between 1880 and 1898. The municipal law of 1878, the property laws of 1880 and 1884, the 1881 issue of “cédulas de vecindad” (identification cards), sought state centralization, land privatization, and to restrict mobility rights of the majority of the population. A series of health campaigns and familial regulations supported the transformation of common folk into productive beings. The execution of these laws and campaigns translated, in actuality, into an attack on the culture of the rural poor that touched every aspect of life. Members of the landed peasantry, sharecroppers and rural laborers developed a community of action in order to mitigate the most devastating effects of land privatization, in which necessity and work, rather than title of ownership represented the basis for claiming access to land. While intermediary sectors of the rural population and the landed peasantry showed some tolerance toward this phenomenon, large landowners not only condemned this community of action but also persecuted its practitioners as criminals. The Ayuntamiento (the municipal government) also created a series of projects of covert, symbolic violence in order to change people’s behavior and ideas about land, work and agriculture, family relations and health. For example, a strategy to impose capitalist discipline upon laborers consisted of the promotion of bourgeois family values among the rural population. The Ayuntamiento maintained that monogamous and heterosexual relations within legal marriage contributed to the ordering of society so that the rural poor would accept the moral guidance of the nation’s self-proclaimed wealthy leaders. These family ideas and values informed day-to-day execution of the law. The Ayuntamiento also stressed family ideas in the areas of personal care so that each family was responsible for safeguarding its member’s health. However, the Ayuntamiento adopted an aggressive policy of intervention in the areas of hygiene and contagious diseases. Medical and government authorities strongly believed in the environmental origin of diseases; therefore, the maintenance of high levels of hygiene became a public duty. In 1882, the government established the Provincial Vaccine Institute. Cagüeños, like most Puerto
Ricans, distrusted vaccination and avoided the vaccine whenever possible. Eventually, government vaccination reached almost every person in the rural areas of Caguas as did the anemia campaign in the twentieth century.

Carreras, C. N. Betances el antillano proscrito. San Juan de Puerto Rico Club de la Prensa: VII, 184 p., 181 h. de lám. 121 cm.


Carreras, J. (1964). La delincuencia juvenil: su acción destructora, sus peligros, un plan para sus remedios. San Juan, P.R., Impr Venezuela.

Carrero, T. (1960). Puerto Rico: la contribución de la planificación física al desarrollo económico y social = the contribution of physical planning to social and economic development. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

   The Walter Carrier papers consist of correspondence, government publications, scrapbooks, and volumes collected by Carrier during the years 1914-1931. The correspondence reveals Carrier's deep pacifistic beliefs. His views on such issues as World War I and the American intervention into Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the 1920s are of particular interest. The scrapbooks contain several pieces of correspondence as well as newspaper clippings.

   At the request of the Puerto Rican intendancy in 1815-16, the crown established a provisional 'consulado' [commercial tribunal] in San Juan, an institution that had been set up much earlier in most other Spanish colonies. The Puerto Rican 'consulado' lasted until 1833, when it was abolished and replaced by a commercial court whose members were appointed by the crown.

Carrión de Malaga, P. B. b. (1867). Nos don fray Pablo Benigno Carrion de Málaga por la gracia de Dios y de la santa Sede apostolica obispo de Puerto-Rico ... a nuestro muy amado gobernador, venerable dean y Cabildo de nuestra santa Iglesia catedral, vicarios foráneos y curas párrcos, demás clero y fieles de nuestra muy cara diócesis, salud, [Puerto Rico?].


Carrión de Malaga, P. B. b. (1867). Nos don fray Pablo Benigno Carrion de Málaga por la gracia de Dios y de la santa Sede apostolica obispo de Puerto-Rico ... a nuestro muy amado gobernador, venerable dean y Cabildo de nuestra santa Iglesia catedral, vicarios foráneos y curas párrcos, demás clero y fieles de nuestra muy cara diócesis, salud, [Puerto Rico?].


Illustrates the strong nationalistic sentiment that persists among Puerto Ricans in their colonial relationship with the United States. America has been able to exploit divisions among nationalists by presenting itself as a progressive social force. Ethnicity has been the source of modern nationalism and has been more strongly expressed in different cultural fields than in politics. A large pro-independence rally held in June 1989 demonstrates the weakened pro-American presence in Puerto Rico.


The importance of myths, rituals, and symbols for the nation as a social group has been highlighted by different nationalism theorists. The rituals that deal with the national flag have a special place among rituals of power. In Puerto Rico people's national loyalties are divided, and that is expressed in the predilection of one flag being favored over the other among different political opponents. Advocates for US statehood have recently expressed alarm about a growth in Puerto Rican nationalism. This has led to different incidents of mass political confrontation that the press has called the "War of the Flags." The author examines this so-called war as a case of ritual combat, a struggle on the symbolic plane. Puerto Rico provides the opportunity to observe symbolic struggles for power concerning the national flag in a stateless nation that belongs to the United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Carroll, K. S. (2008). "PUERTO RICAN LANGUAGE USE ON MYSPACE.COM." CENTRO Journal 20(1): 96-111. The social networking Web site MySpace has quickly become a venue in which Puerto Ricans are able to communicate among themselves within a larger global community, resulting in an interesting range of language use. After examining the number of Puerto Rican users, the researcher uses five aspects of MySpace profiles to analyze language use in fifty profiles of Puerto Ricans aged 18 to 22 years. The final portion of the article is a 2007 case study of three profiles highlighting current use of Puerto Rican Spanish and "netspeak." The article concludes that many Puerto Rican users of MySpace live in a bilingual linguistic reality floating between Spanish and English. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Facebook is the most popular social networking media service among Puerto Ricans and has become the premier venue for online communication on the island. This study uses public Facebook pages of various popular organizations to examine the Spanish and English language use among island Puerto Ricans. Special attention is paid to the formality of postings and their use of netspeak. Our findings document Spanish as the dominant language used among island Puerto Ricans on Facebook. Furthermore, our data suggest that Puerto Rican netspeak, at least within the pages analyzed, was minimal. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Casals, P. Festival Casals de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: volumes.

Casals, P. and C. Conf Author: Festival (1959). Festival Casals, 1 de mayo al 22 de mayo de 1959: programa, Teatro de la Universidad, San Juan de Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Casanova Prats, A. (1933). Estados Unidos y España en relacion con Puerto Rico y el derecho internacional. San Juan, P.R.


The 1941 expropriations in Vieques did not seal the military future of the island and did not have to do with target practice. This outcome issued from a second, decisive wave of navy expropriations in Vieques in 1947-48. The success of this second wave of expropriations linked to the initiation of the Cold War, was hardly predetermined but rather resulted from a complex interplay between power and negotiation under rapidly changing world conditions. In this process, major forces beyond the Pentagon played an important role: the island's sugar quota, the project for an elected governor, the economic clout of the navy presence in Puerto Rico, and local conflicts around large-scale, state-owned economic enterprise in Vieques. After 1948, the agricultural economy of Vieques was practically destroyed, severely constricting the ability of Viequenses to make a living. Periodically, thousands of troops came to Vieques for maneuvers and then left. A new type of service economy serving the troops developed, which provided some income to the commercial sector in Vieques, but deprived Viequenses of other economic opportunities. The impact of the expropriations continued to be felt for the next 55 years, until the withdrawal of the navy in 2003. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Casey, G. J. (2002). From bootstrap to shoulderstrap: Women secretaries and *class, culture, and voice in contemporary Puerto Rico. Ann Arbor, City University of New York: 332.

The mobilization of working-class identities among secretaries at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) and the history of their trade union, La Hermandad de Empleados Exentos No Docente (The Brotherhood of Non-Teaching Employees), are explored in this case study. Analysis of the Hermandad's public campaigns and internal programs of culture and labor education provide
insight into this trade union's long-term project of "classing" gender and national identities in Puerto Rico. Ethnographic data collected at a national union convention, an emergency strike assembly, and by accompanying workers on picket lines during three strikes is woven together with personal interviews, secretaries' life-history narratives (testimonios), and participant-observation of secretaries at work. The Hermandad ruptures traditional boundaries between class and gender identities by transforming women's demands for on-campus daycare centers and an end to domestic violence into trade union demands—supported by male and female workers—and by infusing class politics into the ritual cycle of secretaries, including National Secretaries' Week and Mother's Day. With regard to national identity, the Hermandad inserts economic struggles against "downsizing" of the public-sector workforce (which includes UPR personnel) and privatization of Puerto Rico's public corporations (colloquially called the "national patrimony") into broader campaigns that affirm Puerto Rican history and culture; locating trade union demands firmly within the larger project of cultural nationalism and defense of la puertorriqueñidad. The experiences of secretaries within the Hermandad is an example of Caribbean and Latin American trade unionism that challenges narrow conceptions of the borders among class, gender, and national identities.


The authors side with Professor José Villamil's attack on social and economic planning in Puerto Rico and criticize the defense offered by Dr. Rafael Picó, former president of the Planning Commission (1942-55). They emphasize that planning in Puerto Rico has been neither "integral" nor "democratic": US agencies have had more influence than native ones in matters like public housing; economic growth has been the result of massive flows of subsidized US investments; no master plan for the island has yet been formulated; and minority parties have had no access to the planning process. Economic growth has occurred, but under such conditions, any Latin American country would have experienced economic progress and social change.


Discusses the economic and commerical linkages between Puerto Rico and the rest of the Caribbean Basin, noting the importance of export industry for the island economies and the role of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Basin Initiative.


This paper studies the daily lives of those hundreds of men from different areas of New Spain (and even other areas of the Indian space) that were ostracized and sent periodically from the port of Acapulco (New Spain) to the Philippines and the island of Luzon, where they worked as soldiers in the King fixed regiment for a period of eight years because they had deserted from the militia, committed a some misdemeanor or simply were considered "vagos","ociosos" and "malentretenidos". Most of these individuals who integrated one battalion of 400 members had been prisoners in the jail of "La Acordada" and in the Royal Court Jail (located in Mexico City) or people "sin oficio conocido" (without known occupation) that had been captured in cam carried out by the mayors of the towns and villages of central New Spain. Also deserters who had fled from the various existing military posts in New Spain, the Caribbean (Puerto Rico and Havana) or
the Iberian Peninsula were sent to the Philippines. In general, it was required that such individuals were white, sturdy and "good fit" and have not committed crimes "despicable" and "shameful." (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Con este escrito se desea estudiar la vida cotidiana de aquellos cientos de hombres provenientes de diversos espacios de la Nueva España (y hasta de otros territorios del espacio indiano) que por haber desertado de las milicias, por haber cometido un delito menor o, simplemente por ser considerados "vagos", "ociosos" y "mal entretenidos" eran condenados al ostracismo. Estos individuos eran enviados periódicamente desde el puerto de Acapulco (en la Nueva España) hacia las Filipinas y la isla de Luzón, en donde debían laborar como soldados en el regimiento fijo del rey por un periodo de ocho años. La mayoría de estos individuos destinados a integrar aquel batallón de cuatrocientos miembros eran prisioneros provenientes de la cárcel de la Acordada y de la Real Cárcel de Corte (ubicadas en la ciudad de México), o personas "sin oficio conocido", que habían sido capturados en levas llevadas a cabo por los alcaldes de los pueblos y localidades del centro de la Nueva España. También eran remitidos soldados desertores que habían huido de los diversos destacamentos militares existentes en la Nueva España, las Antillas (Puerto Rico y La Habana) o la península ibérica. En general, se requería que tales individuos fuesen blancos, robustos y de "buena talla" y que no hubiesen cometido delitos "infames" y "vergonzosos". (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Castelar, E. (1873). Discurso pronunciado por D. Emilio Castelar en las Cámaras españolas el 21 de diciembre de 1872 : al presentar el gobierno la ley para la abolición de la esclavitud en las colonias españolas ... Uniform Title: Discurso pronunciado en contra de la esclavitud. Guatemala, Impr de Padilla.


Castellanos, I. (1965). “LOS VIAJES DEL SABIO NATURALISTA ALEMAN DON JUAN GUNDLACH A PUERTO RICO.” The travels of the learned German naturalist Juan Gundlach to Puerto Rico, 2(2): 45-60. Fragment of the unpublished biography (published in part in the magazine 'Bohemia Puertorriqueña' of the naturalist Juan Gundlach. The author begins with brief biographic notes about Gundlach and then relates his exploits on his two trips to Puerto Rico (1873-75) and the results obtained therefrom in the field of zoology, especially relating to birds. The author lists the principal publications of Gundlach on Puerto Rican fauna.
In 1797 the British considered the islands of Trinidad and Puerto Rico as the keys to the control of the Caribbean. They captured Trinidad and then attacked San Juan de Puerto Rico with a force of 68 ships under Admiral Henry Harvey and up to 13,000 men under General Ralph Abercromby. Aided by strategically placed and well-defended forts, the Spanish governor and captain general Ramón de Castro successfully defended San Juan and forced the British to retire in complete defeat. The text of Castro's report is included.
This study of the war diary of Puerto Rican Creole Angel Rivero Méndez highlights the fact that the disposition of Puerto Ricans paved the way for the Americans' triumph in the events of 1898. The population had wearied of Spain's late-19th-century colonial policy, which did not promote the development and improvement of the country. The article also analyzes the feelings of confusion and uncertainty experienced by the population at the end of the war.


During the first decade of the XVII century, First Sergeant Jerónimo de Mieses was the driving force of a passionate power conflict against the Governor and Captain General of Puerto Rico, Sancho Ochoa de Castro (1602-1608). These individuals maintained a fundamentally personalist struggle, which played within the classic conflicts that pitted central powers against local elites, and the overlapping colonial jurisdictions of government against each other. The alliances and fallouts between the principal players constitute an excellent case-study which reveals the importance of social relations in the formation and resolution of conflict and the mutable and dynamic nature of the personal networks that operated within the unsettled society of Puerto Rico in the early modern age. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

En la primera década del siglo XVII, el sargento mayor Jerónimo de Mieses encabezó una apasionada pugna de poder contra el gobernador y capitán general de Puerto Rico Sancho Ochoa de Castro (1602-1608). Estas personas protagonizaron una pugna fundamentalmente personalista, que se escenificó en el marco de los clásicos conflictos entre poder central y elites locales, y entre las solapadas jurisdicciones del gobierno colonial. Las alianzas y desavenencias entre los actores principales de esta trama constituyen un excelente caso de estudio que revela la importancia de las relaciones sociales en la gestación y resolución de los conflictos de poder y la naturaleza dinámica y cambiante de las redes que operaban en la conflictiva sociedad puertorriqueña de la edad moderna. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)


Célis Aguilera, J. d. (1886). Mi grano de arena para la historia política de Puerto Rico. [San Juan], Puerto Rico., Impr de Acosta.


Cepeda, F. L. R. M. d. (1890). Conferencias de Abuli : celebradas con el jefe de la minoría autonomista parlamentaria Rafael M. de Labra sobre política antillana, sus relaciones con la política peninsular y procedimientos que deben seguirse en interés de la reforma colonial. Ponce [P.R.], Tip de la Revista de Puerto Rico.


Chardón, C. E. (1921). *A contribution to our knowledge of the pyrenomycetes of Porto Rico*.


Chardón, C. E. (1928). *Experiencias sobre la caña P.O.J. 2725*. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.


This article provides a biography of Ramón Vicente Francisco Power y Girart, also known as Ramón Power, a Puerto Rican-born officer in the Spanish navy at the beginning of the 19th century. Power’s election to the Junta Central Suprema and his representation of Puerto Rico in the Spanish Cortes is examined. The author documents his influence in the Cortes, including his advocacy for the improvement of the Puerto Rican economy by opening up its ports for commerce.


Chen-Young concludes that through a detailed analysis of production and distribution costs of hypothetical and actual apparel manufacturing firms in Jamaica and Puerto Rico in 1963, the author concludes that Jamaican-based brassiere and shirt factories could operate at roughly 62 percent of the cost of similar factories in Puerto Rico. This Jamaican cost advantage, however, is more than offset by Jamaican export tariffs, not to mention a proposed 40 percent corporate tax. Based on published sources; 5 statistical tables, 30 notes.


Despite some great problems Puerto Rico has a healthy economy with steady growth.

Chevalier, E. (1902). *Al pueblo de Ponce y al honorable gobernador de Puerto Rico*. Ponce, P.R., Tip "Baldorioty".


Chico Rivera, F. *Capital y Trabajo*. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Año 1, núm. 1 (1937)-; volumes.


Interisland migration was a common feature of Caribbean society but in the historical literature has been greatly overshadowed by attention given to the African slave trade. In the case of Puerto Rico, fugitive slaves and others fleeing political changes or seeking greater opportunity arrived both before and after the 1815 edict that formally authorized immigration from the non-Hispanic Caribbean. Young free blacks were the largest group of arrivals, but white planters and skilled
workers also came. Nonwhite immigration, however, aroused official concern and was subject to increasing harassment.


Surveys Spanish government policy toward non-Spanish immigration into Puerto Rico in the 18th century, with special attention to the importance of immigrant planters, chiefly French and Irish, in the development of commercial agriculture after 1765 and to the increasing discrimination against free nonwhite immigrants that accompanied the dramatic expansion of plantation slavery. While the encouragement of economic development through foreign immigration was a reasonably consistent overarching aim of Spanish policy between 1765 and 1800, the level of immigration restrictions rose and fell in response to the changes in Spanish diplomatic relations with France and Great Britain and to the Haitian revolution, which both offered the opportunity to attract white refugees to Puerto Rico and exacerbated fears of nonwhite rebellion.


The article focuses on the discourse about slavery and the slave trade in the 18th century. It considers the failed plantation and slave trade project of Louis Balbes des Berton, duke of Crillón y Mahón for his lands in Puerto Rico. The author considers Crillón's observations concerning the transport of captives from Africa, the suppression of their resistance to captivity and the commercial valuation of slaves and their labor, particularly in the Spanish colonies in the Caribbean area.


By the late 1820s, Puerto Rico and Cuba had become Spain’s only remaining colonies in the Americas and its major source of colonial returns. A decade later, however, the slave-based plantation system in Puerto Rico was beginning to show signs of stagnation due to the convergence of a number of domestic and international forces. In the late 1840s the Iberian colonial bureaucracy initiated a series of proposals to stimulate Puerto Rico’s transformation into an agriculturally modern, diversified, free-labour economy. This initiative failed due to an adverse economic environment, administrative confusion and rivalries, and the failure of officials on the island to enlist the support either of local planters or those at the lower levels of society. This paper explores the reasons for this failure in detail. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Para fines de los años 1820, Puerto Rico y Cuba eran las únicas colonias restantes que tenía España en Latinoamérica y constituían su mayor fuente de ingresos coloniales. Una década después, sin embargo, el sistema de plantación esclavista en Puerto Rico empezaba a mostrar signos de estancamiento debido a la convergencia de una serie de fuerzas locales e internacionales. A fines de los años 1840 la burocracia colonial ibérica inició una serie de propuestas para estimular la transformación de Puerto Rico en una economía agrícola moderna, diversificada y con fuerza de trabajo libre. Esta iniciativa falló dado el ambiente económico adverso, la confusión administrativa y las rivalidades existentes por un lado y, por el otro, el fracaso de los funcionarios en la isla para obtener el apoyo de los terratenientes locales o de la gente en niveles más bajos de la sociedad. Este artículo explora en detalle las razones de tal fracaso. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Já no final da década de 1820, as últimas colônias restantes da Espanha nas Américas eram Porto Rico e Cuba, sendo elas sua principal fonte de lucro colonial. Todavia depois de dez anos o sistema de plantio baseado em mão de obra escrava em Porto Rico apresentava sinais de estagnação devido a convergência de várias forças internas e internacionais. No fim da década de 1840, a burocracia colonial ibérica iniciou uma série de propostas para estimular a transformação de Porto Rico em uma economia rural moderna, diversificada, com trabalho assalariado. A iniciativa falhado devido a um ambiente econômico hostil, confusão e rivalidades administrativas, e ao fracasso de oficiais na ilha em ganhar apoio de fazendeiros locais e das camadas mais baixas da sociedade. O artigo explora os motivos por este fracasso em detalhes. (Portuguese) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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As the sounds of gunfire faded from the 1898 Spanish-American-Cuban-Filipino War, the United States hovered on the precipice of empire. Though frequently imperialistic in its expansion across the North American continent and through its subordination of other peoples prior to the 1898 war, the United States had rhetorically maintained a divide between itself and traditional, European empires. Yet in the 1890s, proponents of the Large Policy, a political ideology emphasizing U.S. expansion in the Pacific and Caribbean through colonization and increased naval power, became increasingly influential in determining the nation's foreign policy. Expansionist politicians saw an opportunity to implement their philosophies when the Spanish-American-Cuban-Filipino War peace settlement ceded to the United States the Spanish colonies of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. However, the constitutional viability of Large Policy ideology had to be scrutinized before the United States could act as a colonial power. In the 1901 Insular Cases, the United States Supreme Court examined and legally upheld the United States's right to exert political influence without extending democratic rights. The Insular Cases then provided a legal support system for further U.S. imperialistic inroads throughout the early
twentieth century, particularly in the Caribbean and Latin America. This thesis argues that the Insular Cases brought the Large Policy to fruition in American politics and provided impetus for implementation of U.S. control in the Caribbean and Pacific, thereby playing a significant role in shaping the imperialistic foreign policy of the twentieth century.

  The public debt in Puerto Rico has risen from $54 per capita in 1950 to $2,321 per capita in 1981. Like the United States, Puerto Rico must find a way to reduce this public debt or face the prospect of future generations struggling to find ways to pay it off.

  Builds a model using 22 years of employment data for 15 different manufacturing industries in Puerto Rico to assist employment stability and growth planning. Industries are classed into three groups based on growth rates and employment stability. Local governments in Puerto Rico should try to attract industry that will reduce their employment volatility.


  Text of a speech to the UN Committee on Decolonization, 16 August 1977.


Church, A. M. (1898). Picturesque Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines; a photographic panorama of our new possessions ... Also life in the American Army and Navy, with portraits of the chief actors in the Spanish-American War. Farm and fireside library, O , Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

Church, A. M. (1899). Picturesque Cuba a photographic panorama of our new possessions ... Also life in the American army and navy, with portraits of the chief actors in the Spanish-American war. Over three hundred illustrations. Springfield, Ohio , Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

  The crisis that affected the Spanish monarchy in the early 19th century resulted in a series of reformist, revolutionary, and absolutist outcomes. The first outcome was the proposal of the government of Joseph Bonaparte (Joseph I), imposed by Napoleon, which sought to gain control of the Spanish empire in America. Another effect was the parliamentary and constitutional approach initiated in Cádiz in 1810, which included American and Peninsular representatives, which resulted in a number of decrees and a liberal constitution that spread across the Spanish world. Another consequence, however, was that of revolution throughout Latin America. In spite of Spanish opposition, independence movements were victorious throughout the New World by 1823, except in Cuba and Puerto Rico.
Cibes, H. S. G. (1960). Mineral-deficiency symptoms displayed by Dracaena Godseffiana and Dracaena sanderiana grown under controlled conditions. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cibes Viadé, A. (1900). Ciencias sociales 303: Historia de la cultura puertorriqueña, S L: [publisher not identified.]


Reconstruction of part of the action, begun on 27 April 1847, for the return to Puerto Rico of the brothers Andrés and Juan Eugenio Vizcarrondo. When they were accused of conspiracy in 1836, for trying to publish the Constitution of 1812 in the island, and hoped for its emancipation, they had to flee to Venezuela. Based on documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid; biblio.


A summary giving immigration figures from 1800 to 1900. It indicates the source of the immigrants (Spanish and foreign) and in the case of the Spaniards mentions also the proportion from each province. A final classification of immigrants is made according to age and social estate.


Reproduces a document written around 1680 by Bernardo Lando Ferrer y Espejo, on aspects of Puerto Rico during 1600-80. Describes the different towns, their condition, government, defense and military tactics, with some observations on the government of Gaspar de Arteaga and Juan de Robles Lorenzana, who Ferrer y Espejo credits with the period’s economic ruin.


Personal and family reasons constitute the most important causes for the return of Puerto Ricans from the United States. These migrants are always torn between the realities of their life and their aspirations.


Tribute to the Puerto Rican portrait painter and art teacher in the centenary of his birth. The artist was a simple, kind, and cordial man, beloved by his disciples.

Oscillating between the genres of academic analysis and intimate portrait, the author peels back the "layers of lived contradictions" that animate and enmesh families caught in the multigenerational legacies of colonial relations and migrations. Revisiting the society columns that his mother wrote while living in Puerto Rico, the author traces his family's multigenerational trajectory across class and geographic boundaries, as the regional social relations of Mayagüez are replaced by those of South Texas. In the process he demonstrates the power personal observation has to reveal a complex set of social processes and to challenge the generic distinctions between memoir and academic writing. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Cintrón, R. V. (1962). La iglesia, el estado y el individuo. [Santurce, Puerto Rico], Santurce.


The bulk of the papers date from 1935-1963 and reflect Clark's position as reporter on the United States Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Rules for Civil Procedure (1935-1956) and as associate judge of the Court of Appeal for the Second Circuit (1939-1963). The papers contain his files for the Committee on Rules for Civil Procedure including preparatory papers, committee proceedings, rule draft reports and correspondence. His years on the Second Circuit Court are documented with complete case and motion files, docket books and correspondence. Also in the papers are extensive research files on law administration, automobile accidents, Puerto Rican courts and the reorganization of state departments in Connecticut. Clark served on Connecticut commissions in 1935-1936 and 1949-1951. His voluminous correspondence (ca. 9 feet) with local and political figures spans the years 1920-1963 and includes Benjamin Cardozo, Felix Frankfurter, Augustus Hand, Learned Hand, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Milton Friedman, James W. Moore, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harlan Stone. There is only a small amount of personal correspondence.
or papers from his law school career, either as student, professor or dean. (For this period, see the Yale University Archives.) There are, however, family records, financial papers, account books, photographs, biographical newspaper clippings and a bibliography of his work compiled by Solomon Smith in 1968.


Papers documenting the professional career, civic activities, and personal life of Henry T. Clark. The bulk of the collection relates to Clark’s employment as a medical administrator at the University of Rochester, Vanderbilt University, the University of North Carolina, and as director of the Connecticut Regional Medical Program (CRMP). Much material relates to his work as director of Project Hope in Jamaica, and his extensive consulting activity at the Tuskegee Institute, in Puerto Rico, in the Dominican Republic, and at the University of Leiden and the National Institutes of Health. Materials relating to his participation in professional organizations, including the Society of American Administrators, the American Hospital Association, and the Association for Academic Health Centers, are also included. In addition, Clark’s involvement with tennis, church, and charities in Chapel Hill, N.C., and in Woodbridge, Conn., and with alumni affairs at the University of North Carolina, with Sigma Nu fraternity, and at the University of Rochester are also documented.


The Unionist Party of Puerto Rico, which sought greater local autonomy and which controlled the island House of Delegates, found reforms blocked by Governor Régis Henri Post (1870-1944) and the Executive Council. Unionists responded in 1909 by refusing to appropriate funds. Post recommended that in such a case the previous year’s appropriations should be automatically continued. With strong backing from President William H. Taft (who showed little sympathy to Puerto Rican pleas) the U.S. Congress passed the necessary legislation. In other ways, too, the crisis had as its short-run effect less island autonomy, but it publicized the need for change and in that sense prepared the way for the Jones Act (1917). Based on Insular Affairs Records in U.S. National Archives, the Taft Papers in the Library of Congress, and published sources; 61 notes.


Examines the proposition that the US policy in Puerto Rican administration was toward "educating the natives in self-government." The United States blamed the low level of self-government in Puerto Rico on demonstrations of incompetence. The fault really lay in US steadfast refusal to let the Puerto Ricans assume responsible governmental roles in such areas as finances, public
education, law and order, and long range status. This left it tempting and easy for native
populations to see politics as simply contests for the spoils of patronage. 43 notes.


Revised version of a paper presented to the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical
Association in Seattle on 27 August 1974. Although concerned, American administrators had no
program to improve Puerto Rico's economy before 1941. Nevertheless, the island's governors
recognized the major economic problems early and debated most of the present-day remedies
used in Puerto Rico.

Press.

Puerto Rico became a US possession in 1898, and the Jones Act of 1917 brought US citizenship to
Puerto Ricans, gave them some additional political autonomy, and also introduced Prohibition to
the island. Puerto Ricans overwhelmingly supported Prohibition in a referendum in July 1917
because the issue had become associated with ideals of loyalty and patriotism. Enforcement of
Prohibition, however, was almost impossible. As in the United States, the end of Prohibition came
in 1933.


Clark, W. A. G. (1911). Cotton goods in Latin America. Part four. Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Jamaica, and
Porto Rico. Transmitted to Congress in compliance with the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing
investigations of trade conditions abroad. Washington, Gov Prtg Off.

Clark, W. A. G. (1911). Cotton goods in Latin America. pt. IV. Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Jamaica, and


Clemens, W. C., Jr. (1976). "THE FIGHT OVER STATUS: NEW DECISION ON PUERTO RICO." Worldview

Traces the status of Puerto Rico as an American possession since 1900 and the fortunes of groups
favoring statehood, independence, and the status quo.

Clopper, E. N. (1905). Facts of Porto Rican history for grammar school pupils. San Juan, P.R., Department of
Education of Porto Rico.

64(2): 432-441.

Edna Bonacich's theory on minorities includes two propositions that assert that members of
ethnic groups who participate in the economy are more likely than other coethnics to be attached
to the in-group and ambivalent toward the host society. Using data collected in a sample of
Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico, tests these propositions and extends them to predict that ethnic
employees are more likely to depend on the in-group for survival. Ethnic employers and business
owners deal extensively with the out-group, or members of the host society, making them more amenable to assimilation than employees. The data do not support Bonacich's "middleman minorities" theory in general, though the results uphold the extended thesis on employer and employee differences.

Using data collected in a sample of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico, tests hypotheses derived from four explanations of immigrant entrepreneurship, each of which emphasizes one of the following: business background, labor market disadvantages, sojourning, and participation in the ethnic subeconomy.

Examines the sources of antagonism toward Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico, where Cubans have exhibited many of the characteristics of trading ethnic groups whose economic success and disinclination to assimilate incite animosity from the host group.


Examines the evolution of the merchant class in Puerto Rico from the beginning of U.S. rule (1898) up to the present, indicating the changes undergone in commercial relations. An examination of the merchants at the end of the 19th century and their characteristics reveals Spanish origin, a product of the mercantile system of Puerto Rico under Spanish rule.


Proposes that certain characteristics of Latin American culture and personality have hindered economic growth. On the basis of studies of Puerto Rico, Argentina and Mexico, the author compares Latin American and U.S. entrepreneurial responses to similar situations. The study cautions against applying economic laws universally without weighing cultural differences.


In 1898, the United States substituted the Puerto Rican government with a military government. From 1990 on, a so-called civil government was established under the authority of the War Department and the President’s office. Also a policy was established to Americanize the Puerto Rican people. In that context, President William McKinley met with mission agencies to promote that Americanization project and facilitate the mission agencies’ proselytization of the Island. In the highly conflictive environment that existed between 1898 and 1939, Protestant missionaries continued the evangelization of Puerto Rico. Some Protestants took advantage of the changes to support separation of church and state, freedom of worship, public education and democracy. At the same time, they were frequently accused of being Americanizers or an ally of a “foreign power”. An investigation of primary and secondary sources of the epoch show that almost from the beginning the Protestants demonstrated great creativity in utilizing the changes, promoting liberal ideals, ignoring or rejecting what was contrary to their interests, adapting what seemed beneficial, recapturing part of their Spanish past, undermining what was difficult to change and even acculturating the missionaries. The Puerto Ricanization was a conscious or unconscious project that conserved important aspects of the Puerto Rican culture and reformed others. This
A dissertation identifies certain aspects of Puerto Rican culture that affected the religious and cultural development of Protestantism, recognizes its Reformed and liberal roots and utilizes specific case studies to illustrate the development of Puerto Rican leadership. Throughout this study, the Puerto Ricanization of the Protestant faith is explored in administrative, financial, liturgic, political, literary, theological and, among others, feminine aspects. The Evangelicals affirmed the failure of Americanization and recognized they had not completely achieved their liberal aspirations. Often the missionary participation in Americanization was not beneficial to their ministry, although evidence is lacking to substantiate their always supporting that policy.


Coll Cuchí, C. (1938). La ruina de la industria azucarera. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].


In 1915 the Puerto Rican Parliament pondered whether English should replace Spanish as the official language at school but decided against it.

Coll Vidal, J. (1923). Una idea y unos hombres : apuntes sobre el problema político de Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P.R.?], Editorial "La Democracia".


Coll y Cuchi, J. (1924). Ante la opinión pública. San Juan, P.R., La Correspondencia de Pto Rico.

Coll y Cuchí, J. (1929). *A mi país*. San Juan, P.R., Impr Correo Dominical.


Coll y Cuchí, V. (1947). *Reseña histórica sobre la ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Coll y Toste, C. Boletín histórico de Puerto Rico: publicación bimestral (1914-1921). San Juan, P.R., Ateneo Puertorriqueño: Editorial LEA: 8 volumes in 4 ; 22 cm.


Coll y Toste, C. (1910). *Historia de la instrucción pública en Puerto Rico hasta el año de 1898*. San Juan, P.R., Tall Tipograf Boletín Mercantil.


Coll y Toste, C. (1957). *Puertorriqueños ilustres: segunda seleccion*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Coll y Toste, C. and Repertorio histórico de Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, Succesion de J J Acosta: aò 1, núm. 1-3; noviembre de 1896-1815 de diciembre de 1897.; 1100 pages 1830 cm.


Esta investigación estudia la historia del Teatro Rodante Universitario como herramienta pedagógica en el contexto de la ley de reforma universitaria de 1942 (1940–1950). Ann Arbor, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (Puerto Rico); 320.

Esta investigación estudia la historia del Teatro Rodante Universitario como herramienta pedagógica en el contexto de la Ley de Reforma Universitaria de 1942, a través de la década de 1940. El estudio se interesa en conocer la labor del TRU como instrumento educativo y promotor de la cultura en las comunidades, como disponían los propósitos cardinales de la Ley de Reforma Universitaria de 1942. La investigación parte de la tesis de mutua dependencia de los propósitos de la Ley y del Teatro Rodante Universitario. Metodológicamente se ha dado paso a otras posibilidades de análisis sobre el tema sin descuidar los aspectos relevantes del Teatro Rodante en la tradición de estudios que predomina la generalidad de los acercamientos y enfoques en la literatura teatral en Puerto Rico. La hipótesis de investigación del estudio reflexiona sobre cómo la Ley de Reforma fue un proyecto atado a los propósitos de legitimación del poder del gobierno del PPD. Esta legitimación implicaba identificar los instrumentos adecuados para llevar a cabo el programa de cambios dirigidos a impulsar el ideal de justicia social y educación democrática en las comunidades. El Teatro Rodante Universitario fue herramienta clave en los objetivos de acción pedagógica y cultural, fue una de las herramientas que permitiría que el Estado filtrara su proyecto hegemónico aparentando neutralidad e integrando a su esfera diferentes sectores ideológicos. El primer capítulo aborda una revisión historiográfica de aquellos escritos que han atendido el tema del TRU, en Puerto Rico. También se presenta información historiográfica de la función como herramienta pedagógica del teatro y de llevar la cultura al pueblo en las experiencias de las Misiones Culturales, de las Misiones Pedagógicas (La Barraca y el Teatro del Pueblo) y el Federal Theatre Project, en México, España y Estados Unidos respectivamente. El segundo capítulo expone los antecedentes históricos de la Ley de Reforma de 1942 hasta documentar la significación cultural de la misma. El tercer capítulo presenta los antecedentes teatrales del Rodante. El capítulo se completa con una exposición histórica de las razones pedagógicas del Estado y del Teatro Rodante para patentizar los objetivos legitimadores de la acción pedagógica en las comunidades. Los capítulos IV y V narran la experiencia del Teatro...
Rodante Universitario en su objetivo institucional de llevar la Universidad al pueblo. El cuarto capítulo, a partir de documentos de fuentes primarias posibilita imaginar como fueron los encuentros entre el Teatro Rodante y las comunidades que visitaron. El capítulo V se trabaja a partir de la reflexión de la importancia histórica de las fotografías de Manuel López. López nos sumerge desde diferentes perspectivas en la diversión y labor pedagógica de las funciones del TRU. La segunda parte del capítulo identifica y reflexiona sobre la presencia de los políticos en las funciones del Rodante. Las consideraciones finales del sexto capítulo informan sobre los hallazgos de la tesis y hace recomendaciones de otras líneas de estudios posibles o nuevas aproximaciones.


This research presents an examination and analysis of selected Spanish Caribbean printmaking art works for their aesthetic qualities and political contents. The purpose was to identify characteristics that may document a regional aesthetic affinity. The method employed consists of techniques derived from ethnography, phenomenology and hermeneutics. Published material, interviews with art experts and artists provided information from inside the culture. Interviews with artists followed a dialectical hermeneutical approach, guided by some principles from H. G. Gadamer's hermeneutics theory. An aesthetic analysis of 37 prints from Cuba, 34 from Puerto Rico and 13 from Dominican Republic was conducted following elements of the phenomenological method proposed by E. F. Kaelin. Each print is described first, followed by interpretation of possible meanings. Each analysis ends with a question the artist may be positing on his work. The prints were found to fall into three categories, Realist Figurative, Non-Realist Figurative and Non-Figurative. The predominant category was Non-Realist Figurative. Preferences for specific artistic mediums seem to be dominant in each decade. Relief prints in both woodcut and linoleum techniques are preferred during the fifties. Silkscreen is preferred in Puerto Rico and lithography in Cuba during the sixties. Intaglio is the preferred medium during the seventies and after. Collography and mixed media are more typical of the late eighties. The dominant medium in the three decades as a whole seems to be relief techniques. A cross-cultural analysis and comparison of invariants suggest that printmaking played an important role in the Spanish Caribbean from the sixties to the eighties and they function both as sociopolitical statements as well as aesthetic expressions. Even when artists are in different nations they express similar concerns, as observed in the prints by artists Carmelo Gonzalez, Lorenzo Homar, Alfredo Sosabravo, Antonio Martorell and Carlos Sangiovanni, among others. Other significant findings follow: It seems there exist an “art world” that considers thematic content meanings as part of the aesthetic content of an art work. During recent years, dominance of perceptual content is also observed, which occurs as artists are exposed to international artistic trends.


Evaluates the long-term impact on Puerto Rico of its economy's dependence on foreign capital since its acquisition by the United States in 1898, describing three economic stages: the early agrarian capitalism, the industrialization during the 1950's-60's, and the US-supported welfare economy of the 1970's and 1980's.


Examines the process through which the capacity of a developing nation to meet its food needs with local production was destroyed by foreign capital under the auspices of colonialism. Throughout the first five decades of US rule, the Puerto Rican economy was dominated by a system of dependent agrarian capitalism that had been imposed on the island by the colonial regime. Under this system, the bulk of the island's prime agrarian resources was expropriated by US investors who produced cash crops for export. The cash crop sector dominated the economy for several decades, forcing Puerto Rico to rely on food imports from the United States. Upon the demise of the cash crop sector, efforts were made to enact a series of agrarian reforms and break the island's dependence on foreign food supplies. However, those efforts were unsuccessful, largely due to political pressure from the United States. The author examines the conditions and events leading to and sustaining food-import dependence in Puerto Rico within the context of selected components of Alain de Janvry's theory of agrarian development.


Since 1970 Puerto Rico has become integrated into the broad US economy, although previous degradations, such as those in the agricultural sector, have not been ameliorated. The revamping of the food stamp program, which was implemented in 1974, would promote growth, eliminate fraud, and subsidize import substitution in the agricultural sector.


Discusses the developments of the US Congress's authority over Puerto Rico from 1898, the beginning of US colonialism on the island, to 1950, shortly before the island attained commonwealth status.


Colón, C. Papers, 1932-1970; bulk: 1950-1970: 1.44 cubic ft. Collection consists primarily of personal documents, manuscripts, notes, letters, press releases, programs, flyers and clippings. The folders are arranged alphabetically and the materials are in chronological order. The Clara Colón papers are a valuable resource for examining the relationship between the Communist movement in the United States and the independence of Puerto Rico as well as Puerto Rican participation in the CPUSA. They also contain information about feminism and leftist politics in the United States.


Colón, E. D. B. y. R. J. and ed (1948). La gestión agrícola después de 1898. San Juan, P.R.

Colón, J. Papers, 1901-1974; bulk: 1920-1970: 18.55 cubic ft. Collection contains correspondence with his wife Concha and political activists in Puerto Rico such as Juan Saéz Corales and César Andreu Iglesias; minutes, reports, programs, flyers, souvenir journals; writings including typescripts of sketches and notes for articles and lectures, clippings, photographs. Richly documents Puerto Rican organizations and Puerto Rican politics, with subject files on the IWO and CPUSA.

Colon, J. M. The construction and validation of scales for predicting graduation from the normal diploma program in the College of Education, University of Puerto Rico: xi, 89 leaves.


La presente disertación ofrece un recuento comparativo del devenir de los movimientos pentecostales en Cuba y Puerto Rico, dos territorios caribeños con rumbos históricos y políticos totalmente opuestos, particularmente desde 1959 hasta la década de 1990. En función de este ejercicio de documentación y análisis, se detalla el trasfondo histórico del protestantismo y del pentecostalismo en ambas islas. Tanto en Cuba como en Puerto Rico, el pentecostalismo encontró terreno fértil en la religiosidad popular y en las clases sociales más marginadas. En ambos contextos, este movimiento religioso se caracterizó, además, por su tendencia fundamentalista y por su decidida enajenación política durante décadas. Sin embargo, el despunte de la Revolución cubana propició el surgimiento de importantes contrastes. Gracias a este giro histórico, surgieron en Cuba importantes teologías libertarias e ideologías políticas, mientras una gran parte de las iglesias puertorriqueñas, sobre todo pentecostales, secundaba los discursos hegemónicos de la Guerra Fría, optando así por el conformismo teológico. En ánimo de analizar la transformación histórica de los movimientos pentecostales en Cuba y Puerto Rico, las siguientes páginas exploran tanto sus diferencias como sus semejanzas discursivas. Contrastan, por ejemplo, sus tendencias teológicas y posturas políticas al abordar temas como la sanidad divina y la separación práctica entre las iglesias y el Estado. En los últimos capítulos de esta disertación, se subraya el carácter neurálgico que tuvo el periodo especial en tiempos de paz, decretado por Fidel Castro desde 1991, tras la caída de la Unión Soviética. Las crisis socioeconómicas y políticas que se desencadenaron, en esta histórica fase, jugaron un papel
determinante para la revitalización del pentecostalismo cubano, que terminó reavivando viejas tendencias conservadoras. Este proceso coincidió con el notable aumento de la participación política de los movimientos pentecostales en el escenario puertorriqueño, de sostenida inclinación al fundamentalismo integrista. ¿Cómo y por qué un mismo movimiento religioso, subestimado por mucho tiempo, terminó adquiriendo fuerza política al interior de dos atmósferas de gobierno categóricamente contrarias: el capitalismo-colonial puertorriqueño y el comunismo cubano? A continuación, se propone una explicación reflexiva de este desenlace histórico y de sus implicaciones sociopolíticas, desde el punto de vista historiográfico.

Puerto Rican culture has been and should continue to be shaped by Roman Catholicism if it is to preserve its uniqueness. Reviews the influence of Catholicism on Puerto Rican culture in education, architecture, the fine arts, historiography, literature, geographic names, and the festival calendar.

Church-state relations have been a disputed question since colonial times and are a hermeneutic key to the history of the people of Puerto Rico. In the 1940's, authors such as Father Antonio Cuesta Mendoza defended colonial Catholic institutions, especially in the area of education, against attacks by such persons as Angel M. Mergal Llera. In the 1950's, the debate centered on the separation of church and state. Education, contraception, the relation of the state with the Vatican, and the nature and history of Puerto Rican Catholicism were discussed in the 1960's, most notably by Walton S. Custer. In the 1970's, studies focused on the effects on the Church, education, and related matters of the American episcopate and the separation of church and state. These topics were explored with more sophistication during the 1980's. Additional research is needed in microhistory, oral history, comparative studies, and standard editions of official Church documents.

Colón Torres, R. (1939). Estudio económico de 270 fincas de tabaco en Puerto Rico, 1936-37. Río Piedras, P.R., Estación Experimental Agrícola.

Colón Torres, R. (1950). La conservación de los recursos agrícolas de Puerto Rico : función de buen liderato y buena técnica. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

Colón Torres, R. (1951). Proyección para el uso intensivo y balanceado de los recursos agrícolas en Puerto Rico. [San Juan].


Colton, G. R. (1913). Discurso del gobernador Geo. R. Colton en el banquete ofrecido por el honorable Antonio R. Barceló, delegado por el distrito de Humagao, a los miembros de la Cámara de delegados y al gobernador, al cerrarse la Legislatura extraordinaria de la Asamblea legislativa de Puerto Rico, en San Juan, P.R., el 19 de agosto de 1913. [San Juan], [publisher not identified].


Concepción, C. M. (1995). "The Origins of Modern Environmental Activism in Puerto Rico in the 1960's." International Journal of Urban & Regional Research 19(1): 112. Examines the origins and evolution of modern environmentalism in Puerto Rico, highlighting its political significance and the response of the insular government to environmental protest. Environmental activism emerged early, in the 1960's, contrary to the perception of Third World environmental apathy. Sparked originally by protests over a proposed copper mine, environmentalism in Puerto Rico was distinctively political, also an unusual development in most nations in this period. The critique developed by the early environmentalists of the island's model of development - focusing on economic, political, and environmental objections - along with political mobilization, community organizing, and a strong concern for health issues in both the workplace and communities, still characterizes Puerto Rican environmentalism.

Concepción de Gracia, G. (1944). The Land Authority of Puerto Rico. [Washington], [publisher not identified].

Concepción de Gracia, G. (1954). En nombre de la verdad : el Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño ante los pueblos de América y ante la opinión mundial. San Juan de Puerto Rico, [Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño?].

This history of American nurses in the Philippines and Puerto Rico from 1898 to 1917 connects American internationalism with professional nursing. Nurses' work with the Army, colonial governments and mission hospitals was integral to American internationalism of this period. Nurses' work abroad also influenced the profession within the U.S. The study of American nurses in U.S. colonies offers a rich opportunity for analysis of women's roles in colonial expansion, construction of racial identities, and grassroots participation in national projects, in the histories of the colonial Philippines and Puerto Rico and of nursing professional development. By 1898 trained nursing was accepted as a component of proper American health care. During the Spanish-American War the American public demanded nursing care for soldiers. Similarly, the colonial governments of the Philippines and Puerto Rico provided American trained nurses in colonial hospitals as a benefit for colonial workers. This was a significant development for the nursing profession – running a colonial or military health care service without the skills of trained nurses was no longer possible. The profession of trained nursing was entwined with American colonial governments' goals in the colonies. The colonial governments promoted nursing skills as essential to self-governance. Native trained nurses would minister to their countrymen and demonstrate proper sanitation and health practices that would also promote healthy democracy and civic functioning. Protestant missionaries also expected that native nurses trained in the mission schools would offer health care to their communities while evangelizing. Although the actual number of nurses who worked abroad in this period was small, they had a disproportionate impact on the domestic profession. Army nursing education requirements became the first nation-wide standard for nursing training, and the civil service exam for colonial service nurses was another example of an early standard for nursing knowledge. Nurses' exploits abroad were publicized in national nursing journals, as well as local newspapers, mission reports and popular novels. The nursing audience attended to the details of their compatriots' foreign adventures, as did the community at large. Nurses promoted their profession and their nation in the colonies at the beginning of the twentieth century.


Entrepreneurs engaged in the wholesale distribution of food are essential to economic development. Puerto Rico has had at least 10 family-based firms and 10 subsidiaries of multinational firms in this business. The multinationals have introduced various technical changes that native entrepreneurs have used to their advantage, especially in the 1970's. Rising population and per capita income have provided opportunities for food distributors, but case studies show that subsidiaries of multinationals did not fare better than local firms when beginning new business ventures. Volume of output of food products and transportation costs are critical factors for the development of food trading and manufacturing in the Caribbean community.


Academic programs in Latino studies have historical roots in the community-based Puerto Rican and Chicano social movements of the late 1960's and early 1970's. A 1998 academic conference on Latina/Latino studies, celebrating the inauguration of a new program at the University of Illinois, reopened questions about the meaning and implications of those social movement origins. Presented as a paper at the University of Illinois conference, this essay posits that these social movement origins cast an "ideological dimension" over all critical aspects of academically
institutionalizing and developing a Latino studies program. Specifically, the essay examines key questions about the "organizational structure" of a Latino studies program, and the central role of the Latino student in organizing the "constituency" that advocates for the program and promotes and defends its social movement vision and goals. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Coolidge, A. Blue Dolphin (Schooner) Journal, 1931: 1 volume.
The journal kept aboard the schooner Blue Dolphin details a voyage from Gloucester, Mass., to Nassau, Bahamas; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts; Martinique; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent; Mayreau [i.e. Mayreau], Grenadines; Grenada; Trinidad; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; and back to Gloucester (Feb. 1931 to Apr. 1931). Home port was Gloucester; master was Capt. Ross; [keeper was Amory Coolidge]. It is a personal journal that describes wind, weather, life at sea, and port activities. Includes a plotting chart and photographs and illustrations documenting the voyage.

Cooperativa cafeteros de Puerto, R. Revista del café. Ponce, P.R.


Policymakers, practitioners, academics, and community leaders can often identify unjust outcomes resulting from disaster policies that fail to satisfy basic needs or that underserve disadvantaged populations. What is less clear is how to design and implement successful programs that result in better and more just outcomes. To shed light on this matter, this paper explores CDBG-DR governance models across different U.S. jurisdictions and examines strategies that promote equity by targeting the most vulnerable and prioritizing local needs, knowledge, and capabilities for long-term recovery. The paper uses a policy assemblage framework and draws on key stakeholder interviews and analysis of various secondary sources about disaster recovery planning and policy. Findings suggest that a great deal can be improved through (a) an equity-oriented interpretation of federal guidelines and the exercise of bureaucratic discretion, and (b) enabling networks to build local capacity for community and economic development. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Cordero, R. d. J. (1949). La Economía de Puerto Rico y sus problemas. [Place of publication not identified], R de J C Tipografia Porvenir).

Cordero, R. d. J. (1952). El progreso económico de Puerto Rico en los últimos 50 años : serie de conferencias preparadas a solicitud del Instituto de Relaciones del Trabajo de la Universidad de Puerto Rico para beneficio de los trabajadores, y radiodifundidas en junio de 1951 por el autor. San Juan, Editorial del Departamento de Instrucción.

Cordero Torres, J. (1958). "LAS DEPENDENCIAS ESPAÑOLAS." *Spanish dependencies, 5*(23): 113-158. After establishing the difference between movements for autonomy and those for independence and examining the causes and generic types of such movements, portrays the situation in Spanish America in the era of independence. The author analyzes, among others, the causes of independence, the part played in the movement by the various elements of the population, the grievances against the mother country (commercial monopoly), and the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution. Finally, he deals with autonomy, separatism and revolts in the Spanish overseas provinces (Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, 1824-1898) and in Spanish Africa (1900-1956), and with nationalism and independence in Morocco.


Córdova Dávila, F. (1928). *Empire or democracy? : Porto Rico’s relation to the United States should be definitely determined without further delay; speech*. Washington, U S G P O.

Cordova, G. F. (1982). *RESIDENT COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO IGLESIAS AND HIS TIMES. (VOLUMES I-III)*. Ann Arbor, Georgetown University: 807. When Santiago Iglesias arrived in Puerto Rico in 1896, he encountered a mass of workers. He rapidly began organizing unions which he directed through the Free Federation (1899). The American Federation of Labor played an important role in helping the local labor movement. In his quest for social justice, Iglesias founded the Socialist Party (1915) as a vehicle to transform the workers from their status of quasi-serfs to that of free and active citizens. The Socialists always remained numerically the third party electorally, but in 1936 they won more municipalities than the other parties. Iglesias' progressive style of labor activism and socialism was opposed by the upper classes and the absentee corporations. Better contracts and social legislation began to be achieved due to his efforts as a labor and political leader. As resident commissioner, Iglesias was a strong supporter of most New Deal legislation as he had been defending social changes all his life. His accomplishments in Congress (1933-1939) were a result of his previous experience, hard work, and the times. Iglesias was the resident commissioner who did the most to unite the American citizens of Puerto Rico with those on the Mainland by way of Congressional legislation. His socialist ideas, extraordinary personal dynamism, and devotion to the workers succeeded in awakening the social conscience of the working masses which gradually accelerated their emancipatory struggle.

Cordova, I. M. (2008). *Transitioning: The history of childbirth in Puerto Rico, 1948–1990s*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan: 299. This dissertation documents and analyzes the dramatic transformations in birthing practices that accompanied broader economic, political and cultural shifts in Puerto Rico during the latter half of
the twentieth century. Birthing changed from being a home-based event assisted by midwives to a hospital-based procedure, attended by medical experts, in fewer than 20 years. In 1950 the number of registered midwives was double that of registered doctors and they attended well over half of all deliveries. The Puerto Rican government grew after the 1950s and established itself as a colonial welfare system looking to uplift and remake itself following an industrial model, informed by rational, scientific planning, which ideally included even the most remote sectors of the island. These forces coalesced with the development of medical education, new medical technologies, significant improvements in the overall quality of life on the island, the urbanization of Puerto Rico, and a new faith in science, and moved labor and deliveries into the hospital while redefining childbirth and its practice altogether. I argue that as families ventured out of their more isolated, home-based daily lives to access basic needs, became active in public, urbanized spaces, and bought into a system based on colonial state panning, led by scientifically trained experts and organized by bureaucratic institutions, they also restructured their birthing practices. Midwives accepted these changes. They quietly stepped aside as the next generation delivered their babies in hospitals. Doctors came to hold the authoritative knowledge about the female body and its path towards birthing children and by the late 1970s midwifery disappeared. By the 1980s and 1990s, as a technocratic model of birth predominated obstetrics in Puerto Rico and cesarean rates skyrocketed, five newly trained midwives began delivering babies at home once again. The practice of these new midwives was the only birthing alternative to medicalized childbirth available to women on the island after the 1980s.


Explores the rhetorical power of the emblem of Luis Muñoz Marín's Partido Popular Democratico (PPD) during the senatorial campaign of 1940. The PPD's emblem invoked the archetypal myth of the 'jíbaro,' along with associated cultural values and corresponding ideological commitments, thus gathering the rhetorical forces the PPD needed to shape and mobilize a constituency. In so doing, the emblem rendered "visible" a 'jíbaro' subject, transforming the same into a political icon and enhancing the constitutive force of the campaign discourse. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This ongoing work is divided in two parts. The first section of this thesis is concerned with giving a detailed account of the events occurring in Puerto Rico before and during the return in 1966 of composer Rafael Aponte-Ledée from his studies abroad. Subjects discussed in this section are the creation of ensemble Grupo Fluxus de Puerto Rico, the musical scene in Puerto Rico at the time of the composers arrival and the debate concerning nationalist music vis-à-vis new musical aesthetics. The second part of this thesis analyses the composition Streptomycine. Composed in the turbulent political environment of cold war era Puerto Rico in 1969, the work was part of a series of compositions that explored indeterminacy, sound masses, piano preparations, mixed media and what at the time of composition were considered novel extended techniques for wind instruments. However, a series of complexities regarding the structure of the piece emerge upon close consideration. Chief among these are the network of influences the piece draws into its form and content, the different and divergent performance practices that have emerged from performing the work, and the rather cryptic nature of the handwritten score. My aim with this paper is to understand the structure of the composition, taking into consideration aspects of form, pitch, timbre, and texture. I choose to privilege structure in my analysis because it is precisely through Streptomycine's mutable structure that the work's peculiar notion of overall form emerges. As I will discuss at length in this paper, the various structural decisions available for the conductor and performers of Aponte-Ledée's piece will determine the sense of structure for that performance.


Discusses the umbrella jurisdiction of Puerto Rico and Cuba and the evolution of autonomous governmental control distinct from external influences.


Using family income data as provided by the US Census about Puerto Rico and comparing them with available income surveys designed to approximate net family income, tests the contention that income distribution depends more on the level of income and its rate of growth than on the economic structure. The article also questions the claim that the relative share is more important than the absolute distribution and proposes a new coefficient to measure the income gap among groups or deciles. Finally, the author challenges the ambiguity of the Gini coefficient and proposes a variation of the Gini that seems more significant to monitor income changes for the poorest half of the population, in an attempt to approximate Rawls's concept of justice.

This article by Juan Corretjer, Gen. Secy. of the Puerto Rican Socialist League, eliminates the notion that independence can be won without socialism. And the road to socialism requires People’s War. Socialism will not come to Puerto Rico as a gift of God, or out of some gratuitous act of the various imperialists. It will come from sharp class struggle which will lead to People’s War for independence and socialism.


Corretjer, J. A. (1957). Yerba bruja : portada de Rafael Tufiño. Guaynabo, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Cort, W. W. R. W. A. and P. G. C. (1923). The study of an area in the mountains of Porto Rico, which had been influenced for twenty years by hookworm control measures. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Costa Mandry, O. (1935). Evolución del ejercicio de la profesion médica en Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Costa Mandry, O. (1935). Addresses the relationship between the government and urban popular sectors in Puerto Rico through an analysis of the government’s responses to the process of ‘rescates’ [squatters']
mobilizations] as seen in the accounts of newspapers and government documents. Some characteristics of the ‘rescate’ mobilizations point to their political potential as a long-range social movement. The responses of the government partially explain why the mobilizations were successful in satisfying housing demand but did not satisfy the general demand for community political autonomy.


Correspondence; print materials; writing and research files including questionnaires, I.Q. test scores, and other data on Italian and Puerto Rican students; reports on East Harlem; drafts of Covello’s writings including *The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child* (1967); and other papers, relating to Covello’s career as a teacher (1913-1934) at Dewitt Clinton High School, principal (1934-1956) of Benjamin Franklin High School, and education consultant (1956-1971?) to Puerto Rico Dept. of Labor, Migration Division, and his activities in the Italian-American community, including organizations and research on Italian-American immigrants. Other persons and organizations include Vito Marcantonio, Frederic Milton Thrasher, American Italian Historical Society, Casa Italiana Education Bureau, George Washington Carver High School, Italian Social Workers Association, Italian Teachers Association, and Leonardo Da Vinci Society.


Examines birth patterns in North America, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, with emphasis on the time of year born, as related to the theory that peaks in the birth rate are meteorologically related. The author concludes that birth rate peaks are culturally and subculturally determined.


Cowles, H. T. (1938). *Abone sus rosales*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


The low fired earthenwares of eighteenth and nineteenth century Charleston and San Juan are associated with African Americans and display a syncretic blend of technological and stylistic traditions from West Africa, Europe and the New World. The cultural contexts of their manufacture, distribution and use relate to processes in which African American cultures developed in the New World, built upon a foundation of continuities with a shared if fragmentary African heritage, and framed with adaptations meant to cope with the oppressive conditions of poverty and racial oppression. The examination of colono and criollo ware pottery provides an opportunity to explore the complex struggle for control of African American culture as it was played out on two very different urban stages. The form, style, internal structure, and chemical composition of this pottery is examined. In South Carolina these vessels were part of a complex craft ways tradition in which many African American potters worked using a wide variety of methods. The makers of criollo wares in Puerto Rico, who may have enjoyed greater freedom than their counterparts in South Carolina, followed somewhat more standardized techniques. The elemental composition of this pottery, studied through neutron activation analysis, suggests that both of these traditions were made on many locations and were exchanged through regional trade networks. In both South Carolina and Puerto Rico there was a close association between the user of these earthenwares and African traditions in food ways, and domestic architecture. Changes in domestic technology during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as well as changes in European American attitudes towards African American material culture eroded the domestic context of which these vessels were a part. Although this pottery may have evoked strong associations with African traditions of hearth and home, especially for enslaved people in South Carolina, both traditions disappeared in the nineteenth century.


Crane, J. L. Jacob Leslie Crane papers: 3.5 cubic feet.
Seven project files composed largely of correspondence, accounts, drafts, reports, and working and reference papers such as maps, charts, and legislation relating to city planning. Also, printed material by Crane, and correspondence with Constantine Doxiadis. Files contain projects for the United Nations, 1946-1955; Greece, 1950-1956; Puerto Rico, 1952-1962; Piney Orchard, Maryland, 1954-1958; Norfolk, Virginia, 1954-1965; Baltimore, Maryland, 1955-1956; and Ponca City, Oklahoma, 1927, 1955-1959. The papers of Jacob Crane, consisting of seven project files, give only brief vignettes of a long career in planning and relate chiefly to Crane’s work as a consultant. While still in the federal civil service as assistant to the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency in international affairs, he served as consultant to Puerto Rico and to the United Nations Department of Social Affairs. His consulting work represented in his papers includes studies in housing, new towns, a master plan, urban renewal, and rehabilitation studies. Also worth noting is Crane’s 1933 Iowa Twenty-Year Conservation Plan, an early example of state planning, a printed copy of which is in Mann Library. Crane was acquainted with Constantine Doxiadis and became a senior consultant for Doxiadis Associates, an international firm, in 1955. There is correspondence with Doxiadis under two projects--Greece and Ponca City, Oklahoma--which contains an interested memorandum outlining Doxiadis' procedure for a study. The collection is divided into seven subject files, arranged chronologically by the commencement date of the project. The material is largely correspondence, accounts revealing the locale and duration of employ, drafts and reports, and some working and reference papers such as maps, charts,
legislation, etc. There is a small quantity of printed material by Crane, transferred from other collections.


Crawley, J. T. Report of director experimental station. San Juan, P.R., Progress Press Pub Co: 1 v. ; 23 cm.


Industrialization, based on the importation of capital, raw materials, and technology, and oriented toward foreign markets, is not solving the economic problems of Puerto Rico, which needs efficient and scientific agriculture serving local interests.

Cruz, D. d. l. (1962). *Puerto Rico resitando la represión yanki*. Habana, Cuba, [publisher not identified].

Cruz Horta, M. (1934). *El contrato de refacción agrícola : su naturaleza, su forma y sus efectos*. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta Venezuela.


Research has demonstrated that educational attainment, residential location and segregation, migration status, types of jobs available, and spatial location, as well as discrimination, have all influenced and shaped the poverty status of Puerto Ricans in the United States. Few treatments of the causes and consequences of Puerto Rican poverty have focused on politics. The article addresses this imbalance by looking at how previous studies envisioned the relationship between poverty and politics, and from there suggests a link between politics and poverty, focusing on the role politics may play in the elimination of poverty. Although low levels of political participation, ethnic divisions, and institutional neglect are key in explaining the inability of Puerto Ricans to address issues of poverty through political action, other factors have also played a role. The article explores the role of four such variables in the 1950's-90's: the colonial relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States, the timing of mass Puerto Rican migration, the effectiveness of interest group activity, and the contribution of Puerto Rican political leaders. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Cruz, L. R. R. M. L. M. *Leccionario pentecostal : guía del maestro, adulto*. San Juan, P.R., Editorial Pentecostal, Inc., Iglesia de Dios Pentecostal, M I: volumes ; 25 cm.
Revisits sexuality as a troubling, and often oxymoronic, trope for the formation of a geographically bounded sense of community or nation in 20th-century Puerto Rican texts.
[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This dissertation examines how contemporary transformative religious education guidelines and principles foster emancipation and sexual wholeness for Puerto Rican women who have suffered sexual violence and sexual injustice. The researcher employs textual analysis, historical inquiry, and feminist hermeneutics to draw from feminist religious educators, feminist theologians, and feminist historians to critique the complex social role of women within Puerto Rican society and culture. Chapter one introduces the thesis and offers an overview of the methodology, resources, and the unique focus of this dissertation. Chapter two analyzes the social role of women in the private and public sphere in pre-Spanish Taino/as society, and shows how Spanish colonialism imposed sexual violence and human injustice upon the Taino/as during the conquest of Boriken. It examines the categories of religion, family, politics, sexuality, and social economic structures and highlights the contribution of the women of Boriken. Special attention is paid to the influence of Spanish colonialism and the sexuality of women in the context of heteropatriarchal subordination and promiscuous masculinity. Chapter three focuses on US colonialism in Puerto Rico and the evolving DiaspoRican women living in the Puerto Rican migration. It highlights the effects that two major US social projects Operación a la Obra (Operation Bootstrap), and Las Operaciónes (Sterilization Abuse) had on Puerto Rican women on the island and the Puerto Rican Diaspora. It also explores the evolution of the Puerto Rican feminist movement and how it fostered emancipation for Puerto Rican women. In Chapter four an interdisciplinary lens is used to analyze Western sexual ideologies and how they inform Puerto Rican sexuality. The final chapter outlines contemporary transformative religious principles and guidelines for implementing a transformative religious educational framework, a feminist pedagogy, and a feminist historical hermeneutics which fosters human flourishing, a deeper spirituality, and a religious way of living for Puerto Rican women who have suffered all forms of sexual violence and sexual injustice.

Cruz Monclova, L. (1957). Historia de Puerto Rico, siglo XIX. [Rio Piedras], [Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico].


Cruz Monclova, L. (1959). Luis Muñoz Rivera: diez años de su vida politica. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena.
Although the Taino have long since disappeared, they have left a clear mark upon Puerto Rican language, customs, and culture.

Cruz, R. A. Promotion policies and practices in the public elementary schools of Puerto Rico: 148 leaves.

Traditional methods of dealing with Puerto Ricans’ high rate of school dropouts have been ineffective. One promising alternative, however, has been Centers for Educational Services. These centers are formed around a library and a core of educational materials. The students teach themselves at their own rate and teachers are employed only for guidance. These centers have shown considerable promise so far.

The dissertation follows the five-century struggle of peoples to inhabit the Caribbean island of Vieques and of empires to control it. This is a history of displacement and militarized imperialism, and an examination of the power of historical narrations in the struggle of colonized peoples to claim a place of their own. It is therefore also a study of memory, and of the symbolic and material practices that inscribe with local meaning spaces from where to negotiate collective identities. As a history of longue durée, this dissertation is structured through foundational conjunctures central to the late 20th century Viequense collective memory of themselves as an island-community. I trace this history through the imagining of Vieques as Isla Nena (Girl Island), the gendered and infantile representation of the island-community. The dissertation, in turn, delves into colonial-imperial negotiations surrounding Vieques through an organic account of Isla Nena’s life starting with the conception of an island-community worth dying for in 1514 with the Spanish massacre of the indigenous population, going through its birth and baptism as Isla Nena at the turn to the 20th century when the prosperous sugar colony was incorporated to Puerto Rico, and culminating with the Nena’s near extinction brought about by the U.S. Navy’s activities in the island since the mid 20th century. Historicizing Isla Nena, as an island-community inseparable from the multiple representations of its history, exposes intersections of gender and empires, of colonial fringes and imperial centers, of memories and histories, and of the historical making of Vieques and the inner contradictions of Puerto Rico’s colonial history. I explore these intersections through an interdisciplinary lens merging historical and autobiographical genres meshed through the lives of four Viequense women, of which I am the last generation. The tracing of my own Viequense genealogy allows an approach to Vieques through multiple narratives, including personal memories and postmemories. This interlacing of narratives also acknowledges my role as a weaver of historical narratives that bridge the abstract character of a long history with the intimacy of its ongoing significance for those, like me, who are part of this history.

Traces and offers an interpretation of liberal electoral politics in Puerto Rico from 1850 to 1898, the final decades of Spanish rule. Distinguishes between elite and popular political cultures, defining political culture as "a body of discourse and practices" and giving special attention to
perceptions of democracy among the Creole political elite in the years leading up to the implementation of universal male suffrage in March 1898. The March 1898 election, and the astonishing political mobilization that preceded it, was a triumph of liberalism led by Muñoz Rivera and Matienzo Cintron.


During the 19th century Puerto Rico was a stable colony of Spain. Historians have long been interested in the elements of this stable relationship with its unequal political power. This situation was the result of a consensus among landowners, professionals, and merchants. During the last three decades of the 19th century, coffee replaced sugar as the principal export product. Coffee prices rose while the price of sugar on the world market fell. Many of the large coffee growers and merchants were not immigrants, but Spaniards who intended to return to Spain and always kept their financial and business connections with Spain. Access to the world coffee markets and the Cuban market depended on the stable relationship with Spain. The interests of the economic elite depended on this relationship, and revolution against Spanish domination was thus without the leadership provided by the elite in other Latin American revolutions.


Discusses 19th-century narratives of violence as they appear in Puerto Rican court records, exploring their implications for the study of popular culture in the past and for the understanding of some of the processes that formed the 19th-century male working class, particularly the workers’ relationship to the state and the law under late-19th-century Spanish colonialism. In a context of expanding agrarian capitalism, men went to the law either as victims or as witnesses to denounce or to avoid fights that could cause incapacitating injury. In doing this, men participated in a discursive contest to define manhood on alternative terms or simply to express concern as salaried laborers who counted only on their able bodies to earn a living. Violent masculine contests, as forms of gendered interpersonal violence, were thus constituted as punishable crimes.


While sugar planters helped form the Puerto Rican Autonomist Party in 1887, they were not the major source of this movement. Instead, the political base of this party consisted of urban groups affected by the sugar depression of the decade. Sugar planters, consequently, were not interested in the liberal and republican ideas exposed by this urban group. The Autonomist Party, hence, had considerable internal tensions.


At the end of the 19th century, the evocation of a “heroic” and “hidalga” (noble) Spain was a commonplace in the writings of the Puerto Rican Creoles. This image acted both as a source of inspiration for their achievements and as a source of legitimation for their power and ambitions.
within the colonial society. At the same time, from a regenerationist and critical viewpoint, the Creoles condemned a second image of Spain, that of privilege and oligarchy. They viewed themselves as both Spaniards and Spain-loving; nevertheless, racist assumptions regarding Anglo-Saxon superiority led them to accept the new colonial domination under the United States as a duty imposed by reason.


Examines legal responses to domestic violence and rape against women in the Arecibo region of Puerto Rico during the late 19th century as a convergence of various social processes and a negotiation among several groups within colonial Puerto Rican society. Many cases brought before the Arecibo Superior Court were characterized by their fluid and negotiated nature, drawing not only the participation of the legal and law enforcement communities but also that of women who sought to assert greater control over their bodies. Criminal law was also guided by a modernizing trend that sought to refine and domesticize male behavior, thus expanding state control into the household. Despite this modernizing trend and the participation of women in these cases, most verdicts did not dispense with the overarching patriarchical structure of society; they confirmed women's legal and social subordination to men.


Assesses the applicability of Simon Kuznets's hypothesis on the relationship between economic growth and income distribution to postwar Puerto Rico by examining components of the Puerto Rican economy.


Cuevas Aboy, J. (1900). Geografía de los Estados Unidos de Norte América y de Puerto Rico. Ponce [P.R.], Tip La Democracia.

Cuevillas Hernández, H. (1902). Escrito presentado al honorable procurador general á nombre de los abogados de Puerto-Rico para que declare nulo y si á ello no hubiere lugar suspender la ejecución del reglamento promulgado por el tribunal supremo con fecha 28 de junio último. [San Juan], El país.


The dissolution of marriages in Puerto Rico has had a clearly negative effect on fertility.


This dissertation proposes an archeology of American representations of U.S. citizenship remediated as governmental technology through three forms of media for the U.S. colonial possessions acquired in 1898. More precisely, through critical discourse analysis this research looks at interplays of U.S. government produced documentary media, and cultural representations of U.S. citizenship as governmental technology of empire in the specific case of Puerto Rico through three periods of development encompassing 1898-1941. My work looks at how these representations of citizenship have been possible through three periods, and even promoted by the State's emissaries in Puerto Rico, specifically how Americans sought to remediate through images and texts a narrative of the Puerto Rican space and its subjects. Through this study the constitution, documentation and remediation of the Puerto Rican people as well as the island of Puerto Rico from the United States' point of view has been critically analyzed, generating a space where the past can be used to examine the present time in the island. This is achieved by reviewing three periods of media development and imperial discourse remediation, the latter seen as reconciliation of imperial discourse through each period, at the same time this discourse was re-launched through newer media. The unincorporated territory of Puerto Rico gained that status in 1900 (Foraker Act), and in 1917 through the Jones Act, U.S. citizenship was granted to the population of the territory. This research analyzes how the United States represented U.S. citizens from Puerto Rico to certain U.S. audiences. The sources chosen provide a material documentary trail that in each period evidences how U.S. citizenship was morphed by Congress to organize an overseas space away from the U.S. continental space, where U.S. values and morals were reproduced by government agents through Americanization policies for the subjects, while documented in these media. These cultural technologies became types of catalogs physically displaying the possibilities of prosperity waiting to happen in lands needing to be labored, exploited, and used for the Manifest Destiny of the American People. The first part of my work introduces the historical background assessed and provides in Chapter I keywords that have become the toolbox for this research. The second part (Ch II: Constituting Empire, and Ch III: Documenting Empire) provides a historical look at how imperial power and colonial governance were developed for the islands acquired during the U.S. expansion overseas after 1898, and how imperial power and colonial subjects depended on each other for parallel development of their identities. Ch IV: Remediating Empire closes the last part of my work, evidencing the change in language of imperial policies establishing the governmentality the U.S. had over Puerto Rico, through emissaries of Empire such as the U.S.D.A. and locally developed structures in the island, marked by the years after the New Deal (1930s). The methodology adopted for this research follows a Foucaultian approach to discourse analysis and evaluation. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as explained by Gillian Rose in *Visual Methodologies* (2012) in its two approaches, was used. As will be seen the particular CDA (I or II) applied for the media in each chapter depended on who and what was approaching the discourse of empire. In Ch II the approach was CDA I as it evaluated political cartoons printed in newspapers of the first reviewed period (popular media).
Ch III used CDA I as well, to evaluate the medium of documentary photography, which in itself represents a period of new media advancement coupled with scientific fact, text, and illustrations were reviewed for the discourse of empire for the newly acquired insular possessions. Ch IV used CDA I and II to work with visual and written texts from the chosen album, and moving onto the voice over of the film. However, it is a critical analysis of the ways the emissaries of the imperial power and its discourse a proached the subject through a display (as in museum or gallery catalog) in two different media of the constructed subjects (U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico). Data for this dissertation was collected from research done on-site at the Archivo Nacional de Puerto Rico, various libraries (PR and US), as well as through on-line archives, libraries, and informal interviews in Puerto Rico. This project is relevant as it mends a gap in the historical discourse of visual imagery made about Puerto Rico from the side of the U.S.A., permitting a periodization over the constitution, documentation, and (re)formulations of the island’s representation through official politico-cultural discourse of U.S. citizenship as a governmental technology, and its remediation through progressive developments of media.

Curbelo, S. Á. (2021). ""Yo no huelo nada": el rastro de los sentidos en la comunicación del desastre (Puerto Rico 2017-2018).” "You can block out all the senses except smell." (Hyett 1986). 33(1): 228-240. The article focuses on disaster communication in Puerto Rico in 2017–2018. It mentions that it is about the conflict between two regimes of real production: that of secrecy, which considered the statements of relatives as a basically private word that should not access the social surface and above all should not circulate.


When Columbus arrived in the Caribbean, the indigenous groups, labeled Tainos by historians and archaeologists, inhabited Puerto Rico and other parts of the Greater Antilles. For more than three hundred years the traditional historiography has claimed that these groups and their culture became "extinct" within a few decades of European colonization. In the past fifty years, however, an indigenous revival movement that has been called Neo-Tainos has developed, calling into question the claims of cultural and biological extinction. These claims have triggered a multilateral and unresolved debate between members of the Neo-Taino movement, historians, archaeologists, and anthropologists that has spread to the general public and popular culture of the Island. This paper presents a historical review of the debate, the main positions in favor of or against the claims of Taino descendancy in Puerto Rican communities both in the Island and in the continent, and discusses several issues that need to be considered and addressed to gain a better understanding of the controversy. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Political Change in the Spanish Caribbean during the United States Civil War and Its Aftermath, 1861-1878

Esta investigación retoma los orígenes del ballet en Puerto Rico y establece el desarrollo de una relación sociocultural entre el ballet y la sociedad puertorriqueña. Siguiendo la metodología del historiador Fernando Picó, basada en la investigación de la microhistoria, se pretende rescatar esta microhistoria dentro de la historia cultural de Puerto Rico. Destaca: El desarrollo y evolución del ballet universal, los inicios del ballet en PR y los inicios, historia, labor cultural de Ballets de San Juan (BSJ) como escuela formal y primera compañía profesional y nacional en Puerto Rico. Incorporando otras artes, llevando a las masas el arte del ballet, aportando al conocimiento histórico-social y cultural de la sociedad puertorriqueña con la perspectiva de la técnica de baile. Puede sugerirse que Operación Serenidad se une a respaldar este proyecto de BSJ, mediante la creación del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, institución que colaboró estrechamente con BSJ permitiendo su difusión y el desarrollo profesional de sus integrantes.


Currier, H. M. H. A log of my cruise in the U.S. Navy, 1904-1908: 1 cased vol. Log with diary entries kept by H. M. H. Currier of Boston, Mass. while serving in the U.S. Navy, 11 Aug. 1904-4 Jan. 1908. The title page reads: “A log of my cruise in the U.S. Navy, 1904 to 1908 (A round the World) H. M. H. Currier. Hosp. Appr.” Entries describe training at the Naval War College in Newport, R.I.; his training cruise on the USTS Hartford to the West Indies, including his seasickness, duties onboard, and visits to Cuba and Puerto Rico; and his service on the USS West Virginia. The West Virginia traveled to various locations along the eastern U.S. and West Indies before joining the U.S. Asiatic Fleet in Sep. 1906. Currier describes Mediterranean ports, passage through the Suez Canal, and sights in Egypt and Asia, primarily the Philippines, China, and Japan. Other entries describe a fight between a black sailor named William Lee and a white sailor named J. A. Warren, in which the latter was killed, 5 May 1905; a visit onboard by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, Oct. 1905; and sightings of Japanese and Russian ships after the Russo-Japanese War. The log also contains memoranda, artwork, and papers and printed matter pasted in, including transfer requests, programs for minstrel shows, regulations, a fleet roster, and court-martial orders. The log was apparently written and compiled later.

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were a period of dramatic economic and population change for the Spanish Caribbean, including Puerto Rico. This note describes a unique collection of population data that sheds nuanced light on older research themes and promises to inspire new inquiries. These aggregate population data, or padrones, commissioned by the Spanish Crown and now more widely available and usable than ever before, offer details on Puerto Rico's sex, age, status, and socio-racial composition on an annual basis for the period spanning 1779 to 1802. We describe the data, their accompanying limitations, and their potential uses to advance scholarship on late-colonial Spanish America. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Cypess, S. M. (1979). "WOMEN DRAMATISTS OF PUERTO RICO." Revista -- Review Interamericana 9(1): 24-41. Critics often overlook female playwrights in Puerto Rico, but they have been numerous and important historically. Indeed, the first truly Puerto Rican play, 'Los Deudos Rivales,' was written by a woman, Carmen Hernández de Araujo (1846). In spite of some successes, however, most female playwrights have faced so many obstacles in their work that few pen more than one play, preferring to labor in other literary forms. 61 notes.


Dalmau Canet, S. (1923). *José de Diego: estudio sobre su personalidad como literato, político, tribuno y legislador*. San Juan, P.R., Cantero, Fernández.

Dalmau Canet, S. (1929). *Próceres*. San Juan, P.R., Imp Correo Dominical.


Dalzell, J. (1902). *Statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory: Mr. Dalzell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 2479)*. [Washington, D.C.], [Govt Prnt Off].


The governments of Spain and England held serious discussions throughout the 18th century about exchanging Puerto Rico for Gibraltar. While both sides were willing to make such an exchange at various times, such an agreement was never concluded.


Dana, A. G. C. f., et al. (1928). *Porto Rico’s case: outcome of American sovereignty, 1898/24-1925/28*: popular estimate of conditions shown to be based on misinformation: prompt measures needed: island viewed as making brave fight against handicaps without real help. New Haven, Conn., The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.


Reviews the political status of Puerto Rico since 1898 and discusses the self-governing commonwealth’s political institutions, parties, elections, and voting behavior in the context of Puerto Rico’s relationship to the United States.

The California Folk Music Project of the California Work Projects Administration (WPA) was conceived and directed by Sidney Robertson Cowell and co-sponsored by the Music Department of the University of California, Berkeley, and the Music Division, Library of Congress. The resulting collection of sound recordings, photographs, correspondence, field notes, and drawings documents traditional music, including religious music, and folk song of many ethnic groups in northern California, including music of Armenians, Assyrians, Basques, Croatians, English, Finns, Hungarians, Icelanders, Italians, Norwegians, Russian Molokans, Scots, Portuguese, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Spanish Americans from 1938 to 1940. The sound recordings were deposited in the Archive of American Folk Song at the Library of Congress in 1940. The collection also includes a few instantaneous sound discs made by Sidney Robertson Cowell in Missouri and Iowa for the Farm Security Administration in 1936-1937, and includes folk music research and writing generated by Cowell and by the WPA staff who worked for her, and related documents to 1991. This collection also includes correspondence to and from Sidney Robertson Cowell concerning both personal and professional issues. Correspondents include Adrian Dornbush, Benjamin Botkin, Henry Cowell, Albert I. Elkus, Duncan Emrich, Percy Grainger, Herbert Halpert, George Herzog, Alan Jabbour, Alan Lomax, John A. Lomax, Rae Korson, Archibald MacLeish, Charles Seeger, Harold Spivacke, and others.

Darden, C. W. Medal, 1953: 1 item.
A medal commemorating the 50th anniversary of the University of Puerto Rico.


Daubón, J. A. (1904). *Cosas de Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P.R.], Tip La Correspondencia.

Census data is used to trace the changes in consumer expenditures between 1940 and 1970. Finds a decline in the elasticity for essential goods and an increase in elasticity for durable and luxury items. 7 tables, 7 notes, biblio.


Examines the production and marketing of folk art in Puerto Rico during the late 20th century by artisans and their sales strategies and different views about marketing folk art as authentic representations of culture and marketing folk art for profit.

Analyzes the impact of commercial advertising on the development of visions and definitions of Puerto Rican culture. Interviews with different advertising agencies conducted in the early 1990’s reveal that, aside from traditional actors such as intellectuals and political parties, corporate
sponsorship is a key element in discussions about national identity in Puerto Rico. Commercial advertising departs from traditional views of national identity, whose spokespersons are based on government cultural institutions, and from popular ways of expressing Puerto Rican identity. The essay begins by discussing the political-economic context of new advertising strategies and then describes two of the brand-name products that have most successfully used elements and symbols of Puerto Rican culture, Winston and Budweiser. The discussion concludes with an analysis of cultural politics in Puerto Rico in relation to corporate sponsorship, and the possible implications of this relation for the construction of alternate definitions of national identity.


Reports on different works of sacred art undertaken in Puerto Rico under the orders of Bishop Arizmendi, among which are the paintings of Campeche, the Christ of José Valentín Sánchez, and a relicary attributed to the silversmith Pedro Elías.


Studies the sources of the pastoral letter of 1812 issued by the said bishop against a theatrical representation given in Puerto Rico with the permission of Brigadier Meléndez. Most influential among them were considered the work of Father Pedro de Calatayud (1689-1773) and that of the pious Diego José de Cádiz (1743-1801). Reprints the text of the pastoral letter. Based on unpublished documents from the Historical Archive of the Navy at Vizo del Marqués (Ciudad Real).


Considers the development of class consciousness among artisans during the beginning of the 20th century in relation to the first organizations in Puerto Rico. Establishes a correlation between the type of organization and the corresponding level of consciousness.


Davis family. Isaacs, f. Davis and Isaacs Family Papers, Und, 1882-1987 1900-1941: 3 document boxes; 2 oversized boxes ; 5 linear ft.

This collection comprises the papers of the Davis and Isaacs Families, the bulk of which dates from about 1900 to 1940. Earlier materials tend to relate to the Davis Family, while those produced later tend to relate to the Isaacs Family. It includes mostly photographs and correspondence from 1900 to about 1940, but also includes travel diaries and journals, and general family artifacts including a stamp collection, a book of poems, a sympathy album, and organic materials such as hair and flower pressings. A large portion of the correspondence series is produced by Charles K. Davis, his daughter Ella Davis Isaacs, and her husband Nathan T. Isaacs. While most of the material is written in English, some correspondence is written in Hebrew and German. The photographs are almost exclusively of the Davis family, excepting those of Nathan T. Isaacs. The collection is of particular interest to researchers studying Professor Nathan T. Isaacs and his influence on law and business law, especially as it may relate to his early theories on connections between Jewish law and contemporary jurisprudence. More generally, the papers reflect the experiences of Jewish men and women living in the Midwest United States at the beginning of the 20th Century, and those of Boston before, during, and after World War II.

Davis, G. W. (1900). *Execution of persons in Porto Rico by the Spanish method of garrote: message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to resolution of the Senate of April 11, 1900, a report from the Military Governor of Porto Rico relative to the execution of persons in Porto Rico by the Spanish method of garrote*. [Washington], [Govt Print Off ].


An essay is presented on the relationship between animal welfare activism and American ideologies of nation building in debates over cockfighting in U.S.-occupied territories during the early 20th century. Particular focus is given to the role of nationalism in these debates within the historical and political contexts of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Topics discussed include speciesism, American exceptionalism, and cultural assimilation.


The article presents an account of a mutiny which took place aboard the Spanish troop transport ship (pailebote) Isabel II on the night of July 20, 1846 in Puerto Rico. The author describes in detail the events that transpired on board the ship including the armed actions of the four mutineers and the subsequent actions taken by the crew to regain control of the ship. The author also comments on the fate of those involved including the imprisonment of the remaining mutineer and the recognition of the bravery of several crew members.


Based on interviews conducted in 1998, uses the case of La Parguera, Puerto Rico, as an example of a particular type of illegal building: second homes used mostly for vacation and/or rental purposes, usually called ‘casetas.’ Although illegal building in Puerto Rico and elsewhere in Latin America is usually associated with ‘rescates, casitas,’ and other forms of squatting by the poor, ‘casetas’ in La Parguera exemplify a very different phenomenon, one that may be implicated in coastal gentrification and displacement and that is present not only in La Parguera but in other coastal areas of Puerto Rico as well.

Arturo M. Carrión was one of Puerto Rico's most prominent scholars, statesmen, and humanists of the 20th century. During the 1940's-80's, he preached and practiced the importance of integrating teaching and research and inspired many students to investigate their own national history. He was also a politician and diplomat, active in the Popular Democratic Party.

The present study investigates the politics and the music of four bands that appeared in the nineties, in a Post Cold War period: Cultura Profética from Puerto Rico, Rage Against The Machine from California, O Rappa from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Manu Chao from France. "Moviendo los Engranres: máquinas musicales del siglo XX...rumbo ao XXI" had two main goals: first it analyses the content of the lyrics of these musical groups. Secondly, it investigates the articulatory practices of these artists/activists with non-governmental organizations and new social movements. This dissertation proposes that the discourse of these bands constitutes a new channel for the expression of new social desires that appeared as a result of the end of the Cold War (the end of a bipolar vision of the world), as a result of a Technological Revolution (with the expansion of the use of computers and the growth of the Internet) and as a result of the globalization of the world (with new conceptions of time, space and subjectivities).

This study examines the multiple ways Puerto Rican teachers in the early twentieth century (1917-1938) conceptualized race and citizenship through the lens of schools and public education. It foregrounds the competing perspectives presented by a range of teachers, local and regional educators, and an assortment of Puerto Rican and U.S. administrators within the Department of Education. It reexamines everyday processes of colonialism in Puerto Rico from the perspective of local actors, in order to deconstruct a traditional narrative based on elite, U.S. colonial voices. I argue local teachers and educators crafted an alternative schooling project for the "racial" and national regeneration of the Puerto Rican citizenry. The teachers' project represented local appropriations of the post-World War I theory of "modern education" and the particular way they applied a neo-Lamarckian understanding of "racial degeneracy" to the student population. I examine the unique way Puerto Rican teachers adapted the modern education theory to the already existing local concerns over the alleged physical degeneracy of the student body. Teachers applied the modern education theory in combination with a neo-Lamarckian belief in
the possibility for "racial" regeneration to debates over illiteracy, delinquency, and disease. In addition, these ideologies informed discussions about the promise of developing physical education, rural education, and home economics courses. The teachers' national regeneration project provides an alternative understanding of the goals of colonial public education in early twentieth-century Puerto Rico. This study demonstrates the limits of the traditional definition of "Americanization" within Puerto Rican historiography by suggesting ways teachers and other educators re-conceptualized its goals and practices. It also examines the shared ideologies between elite teachers and U.S. colonial administrators that facilitated the reproduction of everyday forms of colonialism. These educators engaged in a conversation that imagined public schools were the primary venue through which to both create citizens and regenerate a "race."


The year 1917 marked a critical moment in the relationship between the United States and its Puerto Rican colony. It was the year the U.S. Congress approved the Jones Act, which further consolidated the island's colonial relationship to the empire. Through the Jones Act, U.S. Congressmen granted Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship. In turn, Puerto Rican men were asked to fulfill the obligations of their new colonial citizenship and join the U.S. military. The Porto Rican Regiment provided 18,000 colonial military recruits to guard the Panama Canal during the war. How did historical actors make sense of this new colonial citizenship? How did they interpret, debate, and adapt to the newly consolidated colonial status? This essay examines how local teachers and educators defined colonial citizenship. Puerto Rican teachers struggled to promote a citizenship-building project that cultivated student commitment to the patria (the island), while acknowledging the colonial relationship to the United States. In the late 1910s and throughout the 1920s, teachers debated military participation in World War I and the rights and obligations of U.S. citizenship. At the core, these debates were informed by anxieties over broader changes in constructions of gender. In the 1920s, Puerto Rico women aggressively and persistently challenged traditional gender norms. Working-class women joined the labor force in ever larger numbers and led labor strikes. Bourgeois women became teachers, nurses, and social workers. Both groups were committed suffragists. The historiography on citizenship and gender in the 1920s has focused on women's emerging role in public spaces and their demands for just labor rights and the franchise. In this article, I propose we look at teachers, as intermediate actors in the colonial hierarchy, and examine their anxieties over changing gender norms. They debated men's capacity to serve in the U.S. military and promoted modern physical education for the regeneration of boys and girls in the service of their patria. Debates among teachers in the 1920s sought to define the new category of colonial citizenship. As they did so, they helped liberalize some gender norms, while ultimately reinforcing patriarchy [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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“Imposing Decency” (2000) and Ileana Rodriguez-Silva’s "Silencing Race" anthropologist Sidney W. Mintz’ s "Worker in the Cane" and Juan Flores' "Divided Borders".


Se analiza la construcción de las nociones forjadas en Puerto Rico durante la década de 1950 acerca de la cultura del trabajo, la clase obrera, la organización sindical, las luchas obreras, la paz industrial y el género. Focaliza en las nociones promovidas a través del Programa de Instrucción Vocacional del Departamento de Instrucción Pública, el curso de adiestramiento acelerado para trabajadores, los medios de difusión de masas (Semana y Escuela) y la campaña de promoción desarrollada por la Administración de Fomento Económico. Se estudia el programa de industrialización incluyendo los factores de carácter nacional e internacional que influyeron en su desarrollo, los acercamientos historiográficos y sociológicos al programa Operación Manos a la Obra entre las décadas de 1960 y 1970, los estudios de género y la construcción del discurso a finales del siglo XX que permitan analizar las nociones ideológicas y culturales construidas durante el programa de industrialización. La decodificación de textos culturales hizo posible reconstruir las percepciones, normas y códigos establecidos para el hombre y la mujer trabajadora durante la industrialización en Puerto Rico. De igual modo, las imágenes fotográficas y dibujos permitieron estudiar la representación del género y los roles específicos asignados para el hombre y la mujer y visualizar las identidades construidas por el discurso desarrollista.


Puerto Rico’s evolution as a historical entity under Spanish colonial influence was disturbed by the US occupation and introduction of Anglo-Saxon norms, but there are signs that the detrimental effects can be contained.


Delgado, G. (2018). The Expression of the Past: A Variationist Analysis. Ann Arbor, Indiana University: 588. This dissertation examines Spanish past-time expressions diachronically in literary works and synchronically in Puerto Rican Spanish. The past-time expressions considered are the preterit, imperfect, present perfect, imperfect progressive with estar, preterit progressive with estar,
among others. Spanish past forms were chosen because although they generally express different aspectual meanings (i.e., perfective, progressive, and habitual) there are instances when they convey overlapping aspectual notions. The present dissertation takes as a point of departure the hypothesis that these structures are not stable in contemporary Spanish (i.e., Argentina, Puerto Rico, Spain, etc.) and may be subject to language variation and change (Delgado-Díaz, to appear, 2014). However, previous accounts tend to describe past forms in dichotomous categorizations (preterit vs. imperfect, past perfect vs. preterit, and imperfect vs. imperfect progressive). Such categorizations are made a priori based on traditional grammatical accounts. Given recent evidence of variation between these forms, it is possible to suggest that there are changes that fall outside of these dichotomous categorizations. For instance, if the imperfect progressive with estar can express a habitual function (Lamanna, 2008, 2011) this may affect the imperfect but it can also motivate changes in the preterit progressive with estar. Therefore, the present study has two main goals: First, to determine the usage patterns of the Spanish past forms. Second, to define the envelope of variation regarding these forms. The present investigation is guided by Grammaticalization Theory because this framework can explain language variation and change phenomena from a diachronic and synchronic axes (Bybee et al., 1994, Heine, 2003, Hopper & Traugott, 2003). More specifically, this theory states that periphrastic constructions tend to develop later in languages and cause changes in the tense and aspect system. The data from the diachronic part of the investigation comes from literary works from Medieval Spanish (Caballero Zifar, Mio Cid), Golden Age Spanish (Los Locos de Valencia, El Quijote), and Modern Spanish (Pepita Jiménez, Doña Perfecta), following Torres-Cacoullos’ (2012, 2015) methodology. Puerto Rican Spanish was selected for the synchronic part of the investigation since Delgado-Díaz (to appear, 2014) found preliminary evidence of variation regarding the use of the preterit and imperfect. A total of 33 speakers (17 women and 16 men) from Puerto Rico participated in this investigation. The participants had different levels of education (high school diploma, bachelor degree, associate degree, or graduate degree) and a mean age of 39.2 years-old. A battery of tasks were employed, which included a sociolinguistic interview, a retell task, a contextualized task, an interpretation task, and a background questionnaire, in order to define the envelope of variation regarding the Spanish past forms. The diachronic results indicate that linguistic factors that predict the use of these forms changed through time, which may indicate that these forms have been undergoing grammaticalization processes. For example, lexical semantics was not significant for the imperfect while perception verbs favored the use of the preterit in Old Spanish. In Golden Age Spanish lexical semantics was not significant for the preterit while perception verbs disfavored the use of the imperfect. The synchronic part of the investigation found that there is considerable amount of variation between some of these forms since they can convey the same aspectual function. More specifically, it was found that the progressive domain is more prone to variation because several forms can be used to express this aspectual function. For instance, the imperfect, the preterit, the preterit progressive, and imperfect progressive can all be used to express progressive events in the past. It is argued, following Grammaticalization theory, that these patterns of variation are due to layering (i.e., synchronous variation between two or more forms with similar functions) because it is a product of grammaticalization processes in which newly develop forms compete with older forms within different aspectual domains (Hopper & Traugott, 2003). Moreover, it is possible that layering is due to the emergence and development of the past progressive forms since these constructions can express a progressive function.


Delgado Pasapera, G. The relations between Puerto Rico and Cuba in the Cuban War of Independence: v, 145 leaves ; 129 cm Dissertation: M.A.; Louisiana State University; 1964.


Presents a critical interpretation of the Puerto Rican School of Fine Arts during its first twenty years, focusing on those problems arising from the genesis of the school as an artistic crafts workshop for the fine arts program of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. This insertion, at the
originating moment, in an institution founded by the government to preserve and disseminate the national culture invested the school's artistic activity and goals with a specific ideological weight. The workshop's spontaneous growth strengthened the traditional artisan model without allowing for an analysis of the artistic and aesthetic theories underlying the model. During the 1940's to the 1960's there arose in Puerto Rican society an artistic tradition that fulfilled specific social functions. Starting with the 1960's economic changes forced a careful reexamination of the function of art in the national context.


Depew, C. M. (1900). The whole question of taxation is remitted by this bill to the people and government of Puerto Rico. Here is the charter of Puerto Rican self-government: speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, in the Senate of the United States, Monday, April 2, 1900. Washington, [publisher not identified].

Depew, C. M. (1909). Amending act to provide revenues, etc., for Porto Rico ... Report <to accompany H.R. 9541>. [Washington], [Govt Print Off].

Depew, C. M. (1909). Porto Rico: The effort of the House of Delegates to revolutionize the government & coerce Congress by refusing to pass appropriation bills & the legislation necessary to maintain government & order in the island. Washington, D.C.


Depew, C. M. (1900). The whole question of taxation is remitted by this bill to the people and government of Puerto Rico: here is the charter of Puerto Rican self-government. Washington, [publisher not identified].

Derby, L. (2008). "Imperial Secrets: Vampires and Nationhood in Puerto Rico." Past & Present: 290-312. Examines the belief in a local vampire named El Chupacabra that was held responsible for a large number of livestock deaths in Puerto Rico and Mexico in 1994. The story of the three-foot-high creature covered in quills originated in a small town in Puerto Rico. The idea was quickly taken up by people in other areas, notably northern Mexico, and by entrepreneurs who sold T-shirts and other items depicting the creature. Reporters covered the belief extensively in both the English and Spanish media. It is possible that the myth arose as a reflection of the concerns of the population with the clandestine activities of the US government at military bases in Puerto Rico.


Descartes, S. L. (1938). *Organization and earnings on 130 sugar cane farms in Puerto Rico, 1934-35*. [Puerto Rico], University of Puerto Rico, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Descartes, S. L. (1939). *Los gastos de funcionamiento y las agencias de crédito de producción*. Río Piedras, P.R.

Descartes, S. L. (1941). *Algunos problemas económicos de la agricultura puertorriqueña*. [Puerto Rico], [publisher not identified].

Descartes, S. L. (1949). *Capacidad económica de Puerto Rico para la seguridad social*. San Juan, P.R., Oficina de Relaciones Públicas de la Fortaleza.

Descartes, S. L. (1950). *El financiamiento del desarrollo económico en Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P.R.], [Oficina de Relaciones Públicas de la Fortaleza].

Descartes, S. L. (1954). *La deuda pública de Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, Departamento de Hacienda.


Descartes, S. L. (1965). *La planificación agrícola en Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Descartes, S. L. D. P. S. N. J. R. (1941). *Food consumption studies in Puerto Rico*. Río Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.

Desing, M. F. (1948). *University faces unusual language problem*. [Rio Piedras, P.R.], English Institute, University of Puerto Rico.

Detweiler, C. S. Charles Detweiler papers, 1898-1963: 3.5 linear ft. (10 containers).

Collection consists of Detweiler’s sermons, manuscripts and articles, which focus on the missionary field in Latin America. There are also religious pamphlets, photographs, and scrapbooks. This collection contains texts written in both English and Spanish. Some of the most
interesting information in this collection pertains to Detweiler's first years of missionary service in Ecuador at the turn of the 20th century. Later some of his writings attend to the turbulent years of revolution and political unrest in Latin America. These cultural and historical highlights are spread amongst a large amount of religious writings.


Analyzes the impact of Puerto Rico's 1982 Nutrition Assistance Program - which provided cash instead of coupons for food - on household food expenditures and diet quality, finding that tighter eligibility and benefit restrictions lowered both food values and quality.

Devis Echandía, J. and (1949). *Puerto Rico*. Barranquilla, Colombia, [publisher not identified].


Dhaliwal, T. S. (1965). *Progress report of the project coffee breeding in Puerto Rico, 1954-65*. Río Piedras, P. R., Agricultural Experiment Station.


Díaz Caneja, I. (1887). *La autonomía de las Antillas. Su historia, sus principios, sus errores, sus tendencias y su porvenir, ante la razón, ante el derecho y ante el patriotismo*. Puerto-Rico, Impr del "Boletín mercantil".

Díaz Cruz, M. El Pacto de "Dominio Reservado" en las Legislaciones Modernas y en Nuestra Legislación. eCollections.

Conferencia pronunciada en la Academia de Derecho de La Habana, el día 16 de febrero de 1922
https://ecollections.law.fiu.edu/cuban_law/1001/thumbnail.jpg


Reviews ten books on Puerto Rico, covering the 19th-20th centuries. Studies of Puerto Rico must take into account the impact of colonialism. Research is moving away from the study of
"important leaders" toward an examination of matters such as race and gender discrimination and sexuality.

Díaz, L. E. (1982). "ACTIVIDADES FINANCIERAS DE UN HACENDADO CAFETALERO EN PUERTO RICO EN EL SIGLO XIX." Financial activities of a 19th-century owner of a coffee hacienda in Puerto Rico, 25(50): 69-77. During the 19th century, the Balearic Islands supplied many immigrants to Puerto Rico, among whom was Juan Castañer, a young man from Majorca. He became owner of a coffee hacienda and a commercial house in Yauco. Among his activities were moneylending and the organization of the first credit and savings bank in Ponce.


Díaz Melián, M. V. (1986). "LA CONDICION JURIDICA Y SOCIAL DEL NEGRO EN PUERTO RICO A TRAVES DE LAS ACTAS DEL CABILDO DE SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE PUERTO RICO (1775-1810)." The social and legal condition of blacks in Puerto Rico as seen in the minutes of the cabildo of San Juan, (12): 277-303. The condition of the black population of Puerto Rico, free as well as slave, including the status of fugitives from neighboring colonies, was regulated by treaties between Spain and other powers, the Spanish black code of 1789, and measures adopted by the city council of San Juan. A protective tendency existed alongside cases of cruel and arbitrary treatment.


Díaz Pacheco, S. and R. Expansión industrial en Puerto (1949). Conferencias dictadas en la Universidad de Puerto Rico en el foro público, sobre diversos aspectos de la economía del país. [San Juan], [Sección de Publicaciones e Impresos, Dept de Instrucción].


Unlike the United States and other nations of the New World, racial prejudice barely exists in Puerto Rico. What prejudice does exist stems primarily from social, rather than racial, tensions. This happy state of affairs owes its existence to the limited role that slavery played in Puerto Rico, and to the traditional willingness of all races to intermarry.

Díaz Valcárcel, E. Proceso en diciembre. Madrid Taurus Condor]: 148 p., 141 h. 118 cm.


Explains the development of fiction in Puerto Rico from the beginning of the 19th century, when it unfolded under the auspices of the Academia Real de Buenas Letras (1851), the Ateneo Puertorriqueño (1876), and the Aguinaldo Puertorriqueño (1843). Cites the principal authors: Manuel Fernández Juncos (1846-1928), Matías González Gacér (1866-1938), Pablo Morales Cabrera (1866-1933), Miguel Meléndez Munoz (1884-1966), Antonio Oliver Frau (1902-45), and the components of the generation of the 1940’s, including José Luis González (b. 1926), Abelardo Días Alfaro [b. 1920], René Marqués (b. 1919), Edwin Figueroa (b. 1925), and Pedro Juan Soto [b. 1928].


The Spanish-American War of 1898 ended Spain’s colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere, and represented the symbolic pinnacle of U.S. imperialism throughout the Caribbean and the Pacific. During this historical juncture, the U.S. launched the invasion of Puerto Rico and established itself as the governing power. My analysis of this defining event in Puerto Rico’s history focuses on the ‘discursive’ and ‘representational’ practices through which the dominant representations and interpretations of the Puerto Rican campaign were constructed. In revisiting the U.S. ‘imperial texts’ of ‘98, most of which have not been studied extensively, it is my intent to approach these narratives critically, studying their ideological and political significance regarding the U.S. acquisition of Puerto Rico as a colony. The ‘War of ’98 has been typically represented as an inter-metropolitan conflict, thus relegating to a secondary place the contestatory discourses produced within the colonies. It is the purpose of my dissertation to examine ‘dialectically’ the cultural counter-discourse produced by the Puerto Rican Creole elite alongside the U.S. official
discourses on Puerto Rico, concerning its colonial past under Spanish domination, the military occupation of the island, and its political and economical future under the American flag. With this purpose in mind, I chose to study four post-1898 Puerto Rican novels, specifically José Pérez Losada’s La patulea (1906) and El manglar (1907), and Ramón Juliá Marín’s Tierra adentro (1912) and La gleba (1913), all of which have been underestimated and understudied by literary scholars. As a gesture of resistance in the face of the disruption of the old social order (that is, the old patterns of life, customs, traditions and standards of value) caused by the U.S. invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico in 1898, the island’s intellectual elite—most of which were descendant of the displaced coffee hacendado families—responded by fabricating an ideology-driven national imaginary and iconography that proposed a hispanophile, nostalgic, and romanticized rendering of the late-19th century coffee landscape (i.e. the pre-invasion period) as an idyllic locus amoenus, thus becoming an emblem of national and cultural identity and values against American capitalist imperialism, the ‘Americanization’ of Puerto Rico’s economy and political system, and the rapid expansion of U.S. corporate sugar interests. This dissertation has two distinct yet complementary purposes: first, it examines critically the imperial/colonial power relations between the United States and Puerto Rico since 1898, while questioning the hegemonic discourses both by the Americans and the Puerto Rican cultural elite regarding Puerto Rico’s historical and political paths; secondly, it is an attempt to do justice to the literary works of two overlooked Puerto Rican novelists, approaching them critically on several levels (historical, literary, and ideological) and bringing their works out of the shadows and into today’s renewed debates around Puerto Rico’s unresolved colonial status and U.S. colonial practices still prevalent today.


Tras la muerte de George Floyd a manos de un policía blanco en los Estados Unidos en el año 2020, el movimiento Black Lives Matters cobra auge. Las personas alrededor del mundo comienzan a crear consciencia sobre la importancia y la marginalidad de la cultura negra. Ante esto, la propuesta de una creación de una plataforma web de un museo interactivo sobre afrodescendencia busca visibilizar la cultura africana en Puerto Rico. Además, presentará varios proyectos relacionados sobre los museos virtuales y diversos autores/as que entablan los temas de las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TIC) y realidad virtual. Adicionalmente, se encuentra varios teóricos como: Aníbal Quijano, Boaventura De Sousa Santos, Lewis, entre otros que aportan sus ideas sobre el tema de la negritud y las tecnologías. Finalmente, el trabajo mostrará un plan de negocio de cómo estaría compuesto la plataforma web. Alternate abstract:Following the death of George Floyd at the hands of a white police officer in the United States in 2020, the Black Lives Matters movement took off. People around the world are beginning to raise awareness of the importance and marginality of black culture. Given this, the proposal to create a web platform for an interactive museum on Afro-descendants seeks to make African culture visible in Puerto Rico. In addition, it will present several related projects on virtual museums and various authors that address the topics of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and virtual reality. Additionally, there are several theorists such as: Aníbal Quijano, Boaventura De Sousa Santos, Lewis, among others who contribute their ideas on the subject of blackness and technologies. Finally, the work will show a business plan of how the web platform would be composed.


Analyzes how women in Puerto Rico and Latinas in the United States distanced themselves from the ecclesiastical institutional structures to create a religious niche that has endured through the centuries. The shortage of Catholic clergy has forced the church to acknowledge the important role Latinas have played as community religious leaders, as well as the importance of the skills, techniques, and traditions they have developed outside of the institution.


This essay examines how the duet Calle 13 uses food, satirical humor, and profane language in his lyrics as a rhetorical strategy to construct cultural and national imaginaries. It also discusses the role that Calle 13's alternative and urban music genre plays in providing a resistance tool against oppression, social inequality, and colonialism in the contemporary context of Puerto Rico.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Introduces the journal issue "Puerto Rico: Class Struggle and National Liberation." Provides an overview of the colonial history of Puerto Rico from 1898 to the present and a political-economic analysis of the economic structure, class structure, working class, effects of migration, and proposals for change. Also introduces and summarizes the other contributions to the issue.

Tables.


Puerto Rico’s experience in relying on foreign investments to develop the island may not benefit the island in the long run, and may not be an appropriate model for other Third World societies to follow.


Neither capitalistic nor Marxist theories of underdevelopment adequately explain its persistence in the Third World. The problem is that capitalism consists of a series of stages, and what is true at one stage is not true at another. The present stage in Puerto Rico features a revolutionizing of the means of production, but maintenance of feudal or precapitalistic forms of production. Thus, the imperialist capitalists benefit from the changes while the native, exploited peoples do not. Future revolutionists should be aware that Puerto Rico and other developing nations are caught in this web of capitalist dependency. 3 tables, 2 fig., 12 notes, ref.


Brief review of 13 studies published during 1979-80 in Spanish and English about Puerto Rico in the 19th and 20th centuries. Ref.


Reviews five recent publications on Puerto Rico's history, economy, and politics, focusing on how Puerto Rico's fortunes are tied to US policy.


Oscar Lewis was a cultural anthropologist whose work documented the lives of the world’s poor. He developed a hypothesis called the “culture of poverty” which held that the desperately poor in modern nations live within a distinct subculture that transcends national boundaries and separates the poor from the broader societies in which they live. Lewis also developed a novel ethnographic method that relied on a combination of tape-recorded interviews, material culture analysis and psychological examination. This dissertation traces the development of Lewis’s theory and method through several of his works, focusing on La Vida, Lewis's final major work and most widely read book. La Vida examined an extended Puerto Rican family living in San Juan and New York City. The book was a landmark work in the War on Poverty debates, as well as the debate about the relationship of Puerto Rico to the United States. Lewis himself considered the book to be an anti-imperialist tract, though he did not make that clear publicly. The culture of poverty, in vogue in the late 1950s and most of the 1960s, was by 1968 under sustained attack. Scholars and the public retreated from it, and Lewis’s star went into decline. Although the culture of poverty may be flawed, Lewis’s work remains vital to understanding poverty in modern societies.


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Discusses the "urban spatial aesthetics" of reggaetón. The article examines the particular views of the city that reggaetón makes public and the policy manifestations of these representations. The author shows that the lyrical profile of reggaetón underscores poverty, violence, masculinity, and race as vital constructs of an authentically urban experience since the 1990's. Reggaetoneros have made public the plight of the urban poor in Puerto Rico and unearthed their potentials, becoming sociopolitical ambassadors who calibrate the urban policy frames in Puerto Rico.


This dissertation excavates the intersection between the production of psychological knowledge, assessment, and colonialism. Utilizing the history of the dissemination of psychological knowledge in Puerto Rico, I will render problematic the role of psychology within practices of colonialism and the role of colonialism within the practice of psychology. This dissertation also provide an analysis of how psychology and colonialism intervene upon the individual to shape a particular kind of subject that is bound to the descriptions already available by psychological and colonialist discourse. Finally, it questions the current role of the psychologist and provides coordinates to rethinking this role in light of an analysis of power and processes of social accountability.


The new role for nonprofessional Puerto Rican court workers as developed by the New York City Juvenile Court Services Program encompasses case finding, cross-cultural interpretation, Puerto Rican social environment, and relationships between the Puerto Rican community and New York City agencies. 6 notes.


Until 1906, formal preparation for ministry in the Protestant churches of Puerto Rico was sporadic. Four small denominational schools were founded from 1906 to 1918 to prepare ministers for their particular churches. In 1919, these institutions merged to form the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico (ESPR). The Seminary reached its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1994. In all these years, only short institutional studies were conducted, and these dealt mostly with the structure, organization, and study programs of the school covering the period in which the survey was completed. Three of these studies were written by visitors from the United States, and only one by a Puerto Rican who was related to the Institution. There is no extended or comprehensive history
of the Seminary prior to this dissertation. ESPR’s history is significant because the Seminary has been crucial to the existence of the Protestant Church in Puerto Rico. The church depends on the leadership of its ministers, and the majority of Puerto Rican ministers are trained at the school. Seminary graduates do not only serve as pastors but also as educators, denominational executives, chaplains, and missionaries throughout the Island, the United States, and Latin America. The historical study begins reviewing the Puerto Rican Society on the eve of the founding of the Seminary. It then presents the dimensions of early Protestant missionary work on the Island. It narrates the account of the school’s growth, influence, and struggles. The careers and ministries of several men and women are also part of the story. The study’s Epilogue looks into the school’s future and its challenges. The Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico is the only Protestant, ecumenical, evangelical, and inclusive accredited graduate school of theology in Puerto Rico. The Institution has been facing many challenges (growing Protestant community on the Island, growth and diversification of the student body, motivating faculty to devote to scholarship, etc.). However, one of its greatest challenges is strengthening the school’s financial base concentrating on internal sources and local support.


Domínguez, J. A. (1936). La tragedia de Puerto Rico : una página de la historia-patria que nuestros hijos y nietos deben conocer en todos sus detalles. San Juan, P.R., Imp Venezuela.

Domínguez, J. d. J. (1887). La autonomía administrativa en Puerto-Rico. Problemas antillanos; Variation; Problemas antillanos.; SOLINET/ASERL Cooperative Microfilming Project (NEH PS-21089); SOL MN02663.06 PBR., Tip comercial.

Domínguez, V. R. (2007). “When the enemy is unclear: US censuses and photographs of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines from the beginning of the 20th century.” Comparative American Studies 5(2): 173-203. Uses a close reading of US Census documents and photographic representations of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines between 1899 and 1905 to complicate current notions of colonial representations as exoticizing and primitivizing documents in the service of the colonizer. Focusing particularly on the surprising inclusion of photographs of the local census enumerators along with the extensive amount of numerical data about age, occupation, race, sex, and education that they gathered about island populations, the article argues that the very presence of these seemingly unimportant photographs demonstrates a recognition of sameness on the part of the US census organizers and perhaps of the US readers of the census books. Contrasting the presentation of European-origin Cuban and Puerto Rican elites with representations of the Philippines reveals not only that colonizations are place-specific but also that they sometimes include ambivalences that emerge in unlikely modes of representation. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Donohue, F. M. A study of the original Puerto Rican colony in Brooklyn, 1938-1943.

Dooley, E. B. K. (1935). Old churches of San Juan. San Juan, P R.


Norman Dorsen (1930- ) is a prominent American civil liberties advocate, professor and lawyer. He is best known for his tenure as president of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) between 1976 and 1991. As director of the Arthur Garfield Hays Civil Liberties Program at the New York University School of Law since 1961, Dorsen has participated in a large number of important civil liberties cases, including many in the U.S. Supreme Court. He has likewise been an active participant in debates over civil liberties issues in the press and other venues. The Norman Dorsen Papers consist of materials from Dorsens legal, political, and scholarly work on a wide variety of civil liberties issues.


Examines the interregional movement of slaves from Puerto Rico to Cuba from 1848 to 1873 as an abolitionist phenomenon for Puerto Rico. Begun under pro-slavery governor Juan Prim but greatly accelerated under moderate abolitionist Juan Pezuela, the trade was motivated and molded by local economic insecurity and Spanish imperial interests, but it was surrounded by expressions of sympathy, frequently from slavery's supporters, for suffering slave families, though those expressions seldom resulted in real benefit.


Analyzes the Cuban exile community in Puerto Rico since the 1960's, paying particular attention to the role of Cubans in commerce and comparing their status to other minority communities in the Caribbean region.


Combines the psychocultural perspective with the social-structural approach to examine how an ethnic group establishes a cultural enclave and how the existence of the enclave affects the existence of its members. Puerto Rico's Cuban ethnic enclave demonstrates that a strong Cuban ethnic presence resulted from Cuban socioeconomic adaptation to Puerto Rico. The Cubans created an enclave based on social interactions that provided the framework for their economic middlemen role in Puerto Rican society. Essential exclusiveness of Cubans from Puerto Ricans protected Cuban identity while economic interaction with Puerto Ricans created a viable existence.


Cuban and Dominican migration to Puerto Rico is a recent example of the intra-Caribbean movements initiated over 200 years ago. Migration within the Caribbean is as important as migration outside the region. Intra-Caribbean migration preceded the movement to North America and Europe. Furthermore, migration within the region has always been heterogeneous in its socioeconomic composition and motivations. The author examines the similarities and differences between Cubans and Dominicans in Puerto Rico as well as the magnitude of the flows and the migrants' residential patterns, mode of incorporation into the labor market, socioeconomic origins, and reasons for migrating. Intra-Caribbean migration continues to provide a significant avenue for social mobility within the region.


Because racial identity is embedded in a social and cultural context, the mass exodus from the Dominican Republic has culturally redefined the migrants' racial self-awareness. Immigrants from the Dominican Republic leave a setting in which they generally view themselves as dark-skinned whites or light mulattos, but in North America and to a lesser extent in Puerto Rico they find themselves classified as black. The article uses historical material and field studies carried out among Dominicans living in the United States and Puerto Rico from 1990 and 1993 to contend that the immigrants' long-term failure to progress in the labor and housing markets is directly
linked to the contradiction between public perception and racial self-concept, noting that their lower-class status reinforces their public perception as outsiders.

Focuses on the bilateral flow since the 1960’s of people between Puerto Rico and the United States, also known as circular or commuter migration. More broadly, the article assesses the implications of circular migration for Puerto Rican communities on and off the island. The constant displacement of people to and from the island has blurred the territorial, linguistic, and juridical boundaries of the Puerto Rican nation. As people expanded their means of subsistence across space, they developed multiple attachments to various localities. In the Puerto Rican situation, such mobile livelihoods have been easier to establish than in other instances because of the free movement of labor and capital between the island and the mainland. Circulation has not entailed major losses in human capital for most Puerto Ricans, but rather often has created occupational, educational, and linguistic assets. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Reviews eight books published during 2001-04 about race, gender, and transnationalism in Puerto Rico.

Despite their high out-migration rate, Puerto Ricans in the United States send less money than Dominicans and Mexicans to their relatives back home. One explanation for the low level of private transfers of Puerto Ricans is that public disbursements, especially for nutritional assistance, housing subsidies, and educational grants, may well be the safety net in Puerto Rico that remittances serve in other countries. In addition, most Puerto Ricans are covered by unemployment and disability insurance, and many have earned benefits such as Social Security, Medicare, and veterans pensions. Finally, Puerto Rico's higher standard of living, compared to other Latin American countries, may mean that many migrants do not feel as obliged to send money to their country of origin as Mexicans or Dominicans do. The broader implications of remittances for understanding the transnational ties between Puerto Ricans on and off the island are examined and compared with the other two groups. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The article discusses the U.S. government policies towards Puerto Rican immigration to the U.S. mainland, especially the Farm Labor Program administered by Puerto Rico’s Department of Labor during the post-war period of the 1950s and 1960s. Other subjects considered include Puerto Rico as a transnational colonial state, sociologist Clarence Senior, Puerto Rican politician Luis Muñoz Marín, the influence of the Puerto Rican political party Popular Democratic Party, and population policy and the standard of living in Puerto Rico.

Examines the relative indifference of North American anthropologists to Puerto Rico during the first half of the 20th century and the divided loyalties of those who worked within the US colonial administration but who sympathized with the Puerto Rican desire for independence.

This dissertation presents a zooarchaeological study of three contemporaneous archaeological sites that were settled within a single river drainage in pre-Columbian south-central Puerto Rico (600-1500 CE). It is the first study of its kind, and offers a unique opportunity to observe changes in animal use through time and across the region. The study had three primary goals. First, I explored the affect of growing social and political influences in the region on the ways in which people used animals for food and ceremony. Second, I explored how ceremonialism affected animal use, and whether certain animals were more likely to be found in ceremonial contexts. Third, I explored the nature of inter-community relationships, as they pertained to animal acquisition, distribution, and perhaps (ceremonial) communal sharing. The study of animal remains from these sites provides evidence of food acquisition, distribution, and consumption, as well as the use of animals in ceremonialism. The comparative analysis of multiple temporal and spatial contexts indicates growing congruency in the ways people used animals at these sites. There is also some evidence that certain animals, specifically the guinea pig (an exotic domesticate), may be more associated with ceremony. Faunal remains may also indicate that certain coastal resources may have been restricted. Communities may have coordinated efforts to acquire resources at the coast, and maintained relationships through food sharing or ceremony. This study provides important information that can be used comparatively with other sites on Puerto Rico to broaden our knowledge of prehistoric activities during times of increasing social complexity.

Although academic disciplines such as ethnomusicology, folklore, and cultural studies have helped legitimize scholarship on vernacular culture, the concept and practice of "art" in the university is still fundamentally different compared to most community settings. This article explores the nature of that difference and its implications for the inclusion of Afro-Puerto Rican bomba in the university. Based on literature review, interviews, ethnography, and the author’s experience organizing community artist residencies, the article focuses primarily on the challenges and rewards of teaching bomba in university music programs, using a residency by Pablo Luis Rivera at the University of Washington as a case study. The more interdisciplinary and integrated
practices of community arts activists, both inside and outside of the academy, in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, are also considered. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Traces the development of industrialization in Puerto Rico during 1940-70. Comments on the US interest in the process, the effects of industrialization on employment and income, dependence on US capital, and the quality of industrialization. Stresses the need for the encouragement of local enterprise so that the country does not continue to be subject to the vagaries of foreign trade and investment patterns. Primary and secondary sources; 3 tables, 54 notes, appendix.

In 1970, 60% of Puerto Rican families had income below official poverty limits.

The Fomento, created in 1950 to reduce unemployment and increase per capita income, has in a way transformed the economy of Puerto Rico from one predominantly agricultural to one predominantly industrial. It has not however achieved the objectives that had been assigned to it.


Anthropology has moved far beyond the methodology and ideology present in Julian H. Steward, ed., 'The People of Puerto Rico: A Study in Social Anthropology' (Urbana: U. of Illinois Pr., 1956). Steward's outdated view of culture needs to be revised to make work such as his relevant. Secondary sources; 17 notes.


This article re-estimates the structure equations of the Puerto Rican Model by seven alternative methods of estimation. Three different types of predictions-pure ex-post, pure-ante and partial ex-ante have been used. Then the predictive power of the various estimators in terms of several descriptive criteria have been compared. The specification of the model remains as before. The model consists of 36 jointly determined variables and 36 equations. Twenty-three of these equations are stochastic and the rest are definitional. The equations have been estimated from annual time series data relative to the Puerto Rican economy, 1948-1964. It is noted that in this model the number of predetermined variables, 25, is greater than the number of observations 17. This raises the problem of degrees of freedom for 2SLS, LISE and 3SLS estimators. With regard to the statistical significance of the estimates, 80 coefficients of 22 parameters obtained by seven methods across 12 structural equations, are found to be insignificant at the 0.05 level. More than 75 per cent of those insignificant coefficients are obtained by 2-SPC1, 2-SPC2, IIV and LISE.


Echevarría, J. M., et al. (1851). [Poemas premiados por la Academia Real de Buenas Letras de Puerto Rico, 19 de noviembre de 1851: en certamen para celebrar la gloriosa defensa de la ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico durante el asedio británico que sufrió en 1797. San Juan, P.R., Imp de Ignacio Guasp.


Echevarría Morales, M. (1941). Doce años de vida parlamentaria. Ponce, P.R., Editorial “La Tribuna”.


This paper analyzes a number of cases in which Puerto Rico-born individuals found that they lacked Jones Act citizenship, twenty-two years after the passage of the law. Letters written to Congressman Vito Marcantonio reveal that these petitioners utilized narratives of citizenship to counteract their lack of legal and social belonging, and dominant discourses which placed the Puerto Rican community outside of the boundaries of the North American body politic. Acting on instrumental, rather than ideological grounds, the petitioners fought to protect the most crucial rights of Puerto Rican U.S. citizenship—namely, mobility and right of abode. The seeming contradictions between their political positions on the rightful status of Puerto Rico and their self-advocacy should be seen, instead, as efforts to ensure conditions that would allow for their empowerment and continued work toward their vision of the Puerto Rican cause. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Correspondence, lists, original drawing, and printed announcement relate to United States Army officer S[tephen?] H. Elliott and his many duty stations around the world between 1875 and 1905.

Elliott, W. H. William H. Elliott collection 1893-1945: 1.0 Cubic feet 2 manuscript boxes.

This collection includes correspondence and bound volumes from William H. Elliott and correspondence between family members and friends in New Castle, Indiana; San Juan, Puerto
Rico; Italy, and France, with a few correspondence from miscellaneous other states in the U.S. ranging from 1895-1945 regarding political and personal matters.

Examines the role of gender relations in the migration of Puerto Rican women between the US mainland and Puerto Rico. A 1984 survey of 238 Puerto Rican women who made at least one complete circulation to the United States and back to Puerto Rico indicated that many women moved to New York and other locales as a result of decisions made by their male partners. Divorce or dissolution of relations prompted only some of the women to return to the island; most women stayed on the mainland and attempted to find work and thus had a significant impact on the nation's economy. Evidence strongly suggests that Puerto Rican women initially did not come to America for the work opportunities alone, but rather to keep family life intact.


Reprints Charles Chauncy Emerson's "Lecture on Porto Rico" delivered in Concord, Massachusetts, during the winter of 1833. Emerson had visited Puerto Rico during the winter of 1831-32. He commented on the history of the island, its agriculture and economy, the state of San Juan, race, education, popular diversions, taxation, and many other topics. A separate article in this issue of 'Revista Interamericana' introduces the lecture.


Enamorado Cuesta, J. (1952). *Yo estuve en "La Princesa" y Yo emplazo a los gobernantes*, San Juan de Puerto Rico Escritors Por Paz de América.


This article examines the legal history of the extension of United States citizenship to Puerto Rico between 1898 and 1940. During this period, Congress enacted a series of laws that extended three different types of citizenship to Puerto Rico, namely a Puerto Rican citizenship, a derivative form of parental or jus sanguinis citizenship, and a statutory form of jus soli or birthright citizenship. This article argues that law and policymakers developed the latter citizenship laws and policies in order to affirm the inclusive exclusion of Puerto Ricans within the nascent U.S. global empire. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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La paranoia era el pan de cada día en el Caribe Frío. El imaginario de los poderes del deporte pendió de un hilo muy fino que toca problematizar sin sentimentalismos. El contexto de aquellos Juegos Centroamericanos y del Caribe de San Juan 1966 invita a pensar en el peso de la soberanía deportiva y sus alcances. Es un hecho que a través del “poder olímpico” se pusieron en marcha distintas negociaciones a nivel internacional para adelantar la causa deportiva. Sin embargo, la soberanía deportiva no pudo frenar el impacto de un operativo policiaco que evidencia que los espectáculos de naturaleza olímpica pueden ser algo más que una puesta en escena rentable para el poder. En el caso de San Juan 1966, la movilización policiaca sirvió para adelantar agendas represivas en el marco de la Guerra Fría y para poner sobre la mesa el imaginario de la violencia, así como las “suaves dominaciones” del Estado.


An analysis of 1980 US census data on male Puerto Rican migrants returning home to Puerto Rico from the United States between 1970 and 1980 reveals that prolonged absences penalize returnees, possibly due to the accumulation of too much US-specific human capital or alienation from the Puerto Rican labor market. Otherwise, duration of absence is neither penalized nor rewarded, but the earnings of returnees remain below that of stayers. The gains expected with likelihood of increased English fluency and new skills learned in the United States are offset by the slow industrial growth and labor surplus in Puerto Rico.


Entenza Escobar, P. F. *Curso de derecho de obligaciones*. v. ; 28 cm.


The changes in values from those of the traditional Hispanic culture to those of a modern industrialized, urbanized culture are bringing an increasing significance to the use of English as a second language. Indications of social mobility, urban residence, educational level, and occupational category are used to verify this. Secondary sources; 4 tables, 54 notes.


After the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico became a US territory, but the status of its people remained vague. When Puerto Rican Isabel Gonzalez attempted to enter the United States in 1902, immigration authorities rejected her as an alien. Attorney Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Puerto Rican politician Federico Degetau challenged the ambiguity of federal law and Supreme Court decisions, arguing in 'Gonzalez' v. 'Williams' (1904) that the Supreme Court had to define whether Puerto Ricans were citizens, subjects, or aliens. Gonzalez won a narrow victory, but she subsequently challenged the Supreme Court’s avoidance of broader issues by writing letters to the 'New York Times' demanding full citizenship rights. In 1917 Congress extended US citizenship to all Puerto Ricans.


By invading and annexing Puerto Rico and other Spanish lands in 1898-1899, the United States took an imperial turn that unsettled its constitutional order. This dissertation traces responses by two groups—one within the U.S. government and another comprised of Puerto Ricans—to the legal uncertainty that reigned until Congress extended U.S. citizenship to "citizens of Porto Rico" in 1917. It also reconstructs the social and legal terrain surrounding key legal actions: the Treaty
of Paris, the Foraker Act, the Insular Cases, and the Jones Act. For representatives of the U.S. government—federal judges, elected officials, and appointed administrators—U.S occupation of the island imposed hard choices between the exigencies of imperial governance and what they saw as adherence to constitutional norms. For a group of Puerto Ricans, mostly male politicians, competing federal actors and priorities provided openings to advance individual and collective claims to status. This study traces the political and legal activities of officials and claimants as well as the metaphors they drew upon to explain their claims. U.S. officials characteristically expressed fidelity to legal concepts, alleged Anglo-Saxon superiority, and contrasted their actions with Spanish imperial misrule. Rather than reject racial hierarchies in U.S. imperialist and eugenic thought, Puerto Rican actors often claimed favorable positions within those hierarchies through Reconstruction metaphors and self-affirming historical accounts of their Spanish-era political participation. Close study of Puerto Ricans who sought citizenship or self-government in this period, especially the unusual grouping of claimants involved in Gonzales v. Williams (1904), reveals that existing accounts of the Insular Cases overemphasize the coherence of these decisions. The oft-cited Downes v. Bidwell (1901), moreover, should be read alongside Gonzales. For two decades the Court declined to completely embrace the doctrinal innovations or delineate the implications for Puerto Rican rights of the Downes ruling. The Insular Cases developed slowly and ambiguously, transforming U.S. citizenship for Puerto Ricans from a status that courts might recognize in individual islanders and that might bring them full constitutional protections and eventual U.S. statehood, into a largely empty vessel, achievable only through Congress and heralding indefinite colonialism.


Although the Second Vatican Council pronounced that Church institutions could learn from folklore and the people from the institution, this is not true with the "décima" and "decimillas," Puerto Rican folklore ballads that have been overlooked in the liturgy by the Church. Theological concepts do not necessarily originate in institutions, as God does not always speak to man through the Church.

Escabi, R. S. (1955). Drogas narcóticas. [Río Piedras, San Juan, P.R.], Ediciones del Colegio de Farmacia, Universidad de Puerto Rico.


In the past decade, an impetus towards a more globalized field of Hispanic studies has emerged, critiquing the Peninsular/Latin America binary in academic departments and highlighting the need for significant studies of Hispanic Asian and African literatures. Various scholars have been contributing to this call, both in the study of Africa and in Asia, in order to move away from the centrality of the Spanish presence. My research is located in this emerging trend. This project highlights Filipino texts in order to continue building a transoceanic bridge to the Pacific by comparatively placing it alongside Cuban and Puerto Rican texts. This project carries out a transoceanic comparative study of Cuban, Puerto Rican and Filipino nationalist and revolution literatures written during the late nineteenth century, leading up to Spain’s loss of its final colonies in the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the first few years of U.S. neo-colonization.
Using South Asian and Latin American Subaltern Studies as a point of departure, it addresses the gap in Iberian and Latin American studies that ignores the former Spanish colonies in the Pacific Ocean with a decolonial objective in mind. The works studied show the development of a new, regional and national consciousness and reveal the authors’ responses to modernization, highlighting the political, cultural, and social tensions of that time period aesthetically and socio-culturally. By employing a transoceanic approach of the Filipino propagandista movement and the Latin American modernista movement, I aim to disrupt coloniality’s focus on the Atlantic and allow for the emergence of decolonial thought that considers the inclusion of the formerly marginalized Pacific. Through an analysis of these parallel movements, my overall claim is that, by reading these texts through a transoceanic lens, we see not a mimicry of a European style, but rather an educated, elaborate response to the collapsing empire and to the international community. In the struggle for the active participation in the production of knowledge and power, justice, and the creation of a national identity, both Latin American and Filipino cultural and ideological production were carried out by autonomous agents that confronted, negotiated, and initiated their own responses to the colonizing and modernizing projects.

https://idn.duke.edu/ark:/87924/m1f022https://idn.duke.edu/ark:/87924/r4wp9th60.
Frank Espada's photographic archives comprise thousands of black-and-white photographs and negatives and related materials concerning Espada's lifelong work documenting the Puerto Rican diaspora, civil and economic rights movements, indigenous Chamorro communities in Micronesia, and HIV/AIDS outreach in San Francisco. Photographic subjects include racially mixed people as well as African Americans, Puerto Ricans, and indigenous peoples. The Puerto Rican Diaspora project also includes over 150 oral history recordings. The Civil Rights series documents voter registration and school desegregation rallies in New York City, 1964-1970, as well as housing and anti-poverty movements, primarily in California. The professional papers include files related to activism, research and writings, exhibits, teaching, and publicity. The earliest dated item is a 1946 essay by Espada, "What democracy means to me."

While strikingly different on the surface, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico have in reality faced similar political developments from the 1930's to the 1990's. All three faced the issue of dependency, dramatic political restructuring in times of crisis, and long-lived political regimes and parties.


The current surge in religious pluralism in the North American Latino community is not a new post-1960 phenomenon, but rather it is a movement that traces its roots back to the late 19th and especially early twentieth century. The growth in religious pluralism has contributed to the current reformation in North American Latino religiosity. Pentecostalism has served as one
important stream in this multi-streamed reformation of Latino religions. The Latino Pentecostal
movement is much older, larger, theologically diverse, and more transnational than previously
believed. It traces its roots back to the Azusa Street Revival in Los Angeles in 1906. The movement
created a fluid, self-affirming, and transnational Protestant subculture in the North American
Borderlands. The key ingredients to the shift in Latino religiosity from Roman Catholicism to
Pentecostalism were (and still are) its egalitarian message, its emphasis on personal conversion,
divine healing, women in ministry, proselytism, fully participatory worship services, socio-
-economic conditions, and a church growth strategy of planting self-supporting, self-governing,
and self-propagating indigenous churches. Pentecostal churches often served as transgressive
spaces where women, immigrants, and the working-class could cross some, though clearly not all,
of the borders and boundaries of their day. Although Pentecostal emphases on sin and salvation
were negative, in many other respects Pentecostalism offered a decidedly optimistic (i.e., Arminian
and semi-Pelagian) message of self-empowerment and self-improvement. All these factors, along
with similarities to the ritual apparatus and religious grammar of popular Catholicism, mainline
Protestantism, and metaphysical/occult traditions, enabled Pentecostalism to function as a via
media between these traditions. These similarities enabled it to attract followers from all three
traditions and enter into the marrow of Latino society. For these reasons, by 1945 Pentecostalism
became the largest variety of Protestant Christianity in the North American Latino community.
This dissertation demonstrates the organic and historic relationship between the North American
Latino communities in the United States, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. Finally, it calls on scholars to
end the erasure of Latinos from the narrative of American religious history and to reimagine and
retell it as a [North] American story.

histórico, socioeconómico, político y educativo del sector Berwind-Country Club del barrio Sabana Llana

La investigación que se presenta a continuación es el perfil histórico, socioeconómico, político y
educativo del sector Berwind Country Club del barrio Sabana Llana de Río Piedras. Se coloca en
perspectiva un fragmento geográfico y humano para realizar un análisis y una interpretación de
los datos vinculados con la visión o panorama histórico que nos presentan los hechos acaecidos
en el área de estudiada. El trabajo es una reconstrucción histórica, socioeconómica y política del
sector Berwind Country-Club. A la luz de la investigación histórica local del pueblo de Rio Piedras
y del municipio de San Juan, se analiza el impacto del crecimiento y desarrollo socioeconómico y
sus resultados en el barrio Sabana Llana de San Juan. El sector Berwind ha demostrado tener unas
transformaciones de gran impacto socioeconómico para el barrio Sabana Llana y para el
municipio de San Juan. Por tal razón, analizamos los factores que han contribuido y afectado el
crecimiento y desarrollo del sector desde una perspectiva histórico estructural. Esto es por medio
de la de la contextualización histórica de los aspectos económicos y demográficos obtenidos del
área estudiada. La disertación se dividió en ocho capítulos que comprenden desde el origen y
evolución del municipio de Rio Piedras y su estrecha relación con el municipio de San Juan, hasta
el crecimiento y desarrollo urbano del sector Berwind-Country Club. El primer capítulo se
estableció la introducción, descriptión y la justificación del estudio. Además, recoge los objetivos,
el marco teórico (hipótesis) y la aportación histórica del trabajo investigativo. El segundo capítulo
nos ofrece el origen y desarrollo del antiguo municipio de Rio Piedras y las condiciones
socioeconómicas que dieron origen a sus barrios. Se tomó de ejemplo el caso del barrio Puerta
de Tierra para contextualizar el periodo y las condiciones de vida que ofreció el arrabal en Puerto
Rico. El tercer capítulo nos muestra el origen y desarrollo del barrio Sabana Llana de Río Piedras
desde su fundación en el año 1835 hasta el 1930. En este particular se señala la aportación
económica del barrio y una descripción de los más importantes propietarios de fincas. Además, se describe la incorporación de las facilidades del complejo deportivo golfístico Berwind Country Club, como unas de las novedades que se trajeron al Barrio Sabana Llana de Río Piedras. El cuarto capítulo se designó para exponer la importancia de la incorporación del pueblo de Río Piedras al municipio de San Juan. Se analizarán las causas y efectos de este proceso que llevaron al crecimiento demográfico y el ámbito urbano en el barrio Sabana Llana. El quinto capítulo muestra el análisis de los perfiles socioeconómicos y educativos que caracterizaron al municipio de San Juan y al sector Berwind-Country Club. El sexto capítulo hace referencia al análisis de datos estadísticos donde se compara las problemáticas sociales del uso y abuso de sustancias contraladas del municipio con el barrio Sabana Llana y el sector Berwind Country Club. Además, se exponen las incidencias criminales por tipo de delito y por sector de precintos policíacos que componen el área de San Juan. El séptimo capítulo nos ofrece las estrategias y las controversias del gobierno y el liderato de las comunidades de escasos recursos en cuanto a la solución de las problemáticas sociales que afectan el sector Berwind Country-Club y al municipio de San Juan. El octavo y último capítulo involucra las conclusiones, implicaciones y recomendaciones necesarias para trabajos investigativos futuros sobre los temas expuestos en este estudio.


This essay analyzes rurality as represented by various sectors of fundamentally urban cultural production during the euphoric decade of 1950. While the rhetoric of the Commonwealth proclaims the island’s development and modernization, government and intellectual sectors, in a neo-Creole attempt, naturalize a national culture based on rural-agricultural subjects and spaces. The essay moves from María Teresa Babín’s pastoral writings to the anti-pastoral writings of José Luis González. It questions the idealistic approach of DIVECO’s educational film and suggests the presentation of rural migration in the music of Cortijo y su combo. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Esteves Völckers, G. (1960). *Tarjetero-histórico: noticias sobre el segundo viaje del elmirante D. Cristóbal Colón, su paso por Boriquen, el sitio del desembarco, c la llegada de D. Juan Ponce de León. San Germán el Viejo, San Francisco de Asís de la Aguada, y otros asuntos relacionados con éstos*. [Madrid], [publisher not identified].


Presents a comment on Gabriel Haslip-Viera's "The Politics of Taino Revivalism: The Insignificance of Amerindian mtDNA in the Population History of Puerto Ricans. A Comment on Recent Research" (see entry 44:7235). The author, a member of the Taino population, finds fault with Haslip-Viera's methodology and argument.


Evans, A. W. (1902). *Hepaticae of Puerto Rico by A.W. Evans*. [Place of publication not identified], [Place of publication not identified].

Evans, L. Papers, 1902-1969: 10.15 ft.

Correspondence, reports, and subject files, concerning Evans's work as chief consulting engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority and as a consultant in Austria, China, England, and Puerto Rico.


Evermann, B. W. and M. C. W. A. Marsh (1900). *Investigations of the aquatic resources and fisheries of Porto Rico by the United States fish commission steamer Fish Hawk in 1899*. Washington, Govt Print Off.


Utilizing data gathered in a larger study of Puerto Rico's economic development during 1950-65, analyzes information concerning the main sources of local news for samples of the general urban population, managers of food retailing firms, and rural agriculturalists. Among consumers, radio was most important; among managers, newspapers were most important; among agricultural producers, newspapers and radio were about equal. This suggests that relative preferences among media as local news sources are largely the same as in the United States. Across the three survey groups, newspaper use was predicted by higher income, more education, and younger ages. Radio was associated with lower income and less education with some indication of an older group. Television remains enigmatic. Interpersonal sources were indicated by lower education. Audiences for radio and newspaper are substantially the same for both urban and rural. 2 tables, 9 notes.


Although World War II often has been viewed as a time of prosperity for Puerto Rico, there was another side to the war years. The island suffered greatly from food shortages in 1942, and, throughout the war, had a very high rural unemployment rate.


Collection documents the Farmers' professional and personal activities including their involvement in the U.S. civil rights movement. Correspondence, minutes, financial records, and other materials relate to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the civil rights organization James Farmer founded in 1942. The papers also contain extensive documentation of three organizations Farmer established in the 1960s and 1970s: the Center for Community Action Education, the Council on Minority Planning and Strategy (COMPAS), and the Public Policy Training Institute. In addition, the papers contain material relating to Farmer's unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1968; his tenure as assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1969-1970); printed materials on civil rights, education, housing, and labor issues in the 1960s and 1970s; extensive correspondence concerning Farmer's national lecture engagements (1967-1975); Farmer's literary productions; and personal papers relating to the Peterson and Farmer families.


The William Farquhar papers contain Farquhar's vita as well as reports and articles written by Farquhar about academic achievement, motivation, and counseling. Also included is the report "1976 Inventory of Summer Project Resources Region V, Migrant Education Project Directors Report Full Technical Report Part II" from the Montcalm Area Intermediate School District Region VI Migrant Education Program.
Farr, K. R. Luis Muñoz Marín: his role in the development, leadership and influence of the Popular Democratic Party of Puerto Rico: v, 121 leaves. 128 cm Dissertation: M.A.; University of Florida.

Farrelly, M. N. S. Papers, 1917-1972: .8 cubic ft.
Correspondence, clippings, research notes, booklets, sheet music, and other papers relating to the career of Sister Mary Natalena Farrelly as an.

Considers H.J. Res. 384, to support the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Organization, to replace the Caribbean Commission with the Caribbean Organization and to allow participation within the Organization by Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Fassig, O. L. (1911). The climate of Porto Rico, West Indies, [San Juan?].

Fassig, O. L. (1911). The trade winds in Porto Rico. [San Juan, Porto Rico], [Local Office, U S Weather Bureau].

Fassig, O. L. (1928). San Felipe, the hurricane of September 13, 1928. San Juan, U S Weather Bureau.


A survey of the first-name choices of four generations of Puerto Rican families reveals an increasing preference for English names over Spanish names. This gradual but definite switch in the naming pattern reflects the island’s sustained contact with the United States.

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a comparative study of American public education strategies in two of its colonial possessions at the beginning of the 20th century. The United States defeated the Spanish in 1899 and took over the Philippines and Puerto Rico, both of which shared a long history of Spanish rule. Victory in the war with Spain propelled the United States into the ranks of the imperial club and posed challenges greater than any encountered in the conquest of the native Americans and the West. At the time of Spain’s defeat Filipinos had already taken up arms against the Spanish while Puerto Ricans had won concessions through negotiation and both looked forward to independence; however, the U.S. intention to retain lands that they felt had been won fairly in battle dashed such hopes. Before President McKinley could apply
American-style, liberal, republican governance to what he and most Anglo-Saxons viewed as the less civilized natives of these territories, the army had to quell an armed Filipino resistance and lay the groundwork for a colonial government. Offering free public education became a key component of a U.S. strategy to create compliant citizens and at the same time shrink the ranks of those willing to take up arms against American rule. American attempts to expand the availability of education in the Philippines, scene of some of the most ferocious fighting, have received a lot of praise mainly for its nobility and accomplishments. However, judging the effort based upon the original goal of creating an educated populace capable of taking its leaders to task reveals shortcomings. This thesis compares American public education in the Philippines with the system implemented in Puerto Rico. It has been over a century since Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay, but a study of the strategies used in the American territories can still provide lessons today.

Nations, including the U.S., continue to invade other countries for various reasons, stated and otherwise. Invariably, some form of rebuilding occurs after an invasion and are presented as concise steps leading to a preferred outcome. Looking back at early American imperialism in the Philippines and Puerto Rico provides evidence that plans, even those that are the centerpiece of a strategy, remain very malleable—pushed, pulled and sometimes broken due to the exertions of those who claim an interest or instead may be threatened. The influence of native leaders, colonial administrators, U.S. politicians, and corporations all played a part in determining the successes and failures of the imperial enterprise.


In this dissertation we explore Spain’s actions regarding the Dominican Annexation and the War of Restoration between the years 1861-1865. Through the analysis of journalistic, military, naval and governmental documents, we inquire into the external manifestations of the background and most significant events of the Dominican Annexation and Restoration. This allows us to analyze the motivations and circumstances that governed Spanish politics in the process. We develop the complex relationship that existed between Spain, its colonies and Haiti, as well as the military and diplomatic strategies employed by Spain to achieve geopolitical balance in the international dynamic of the Caribbean in the nineteenth century. At the theoretical level, we study the ideological motivations that influenced Spanish foreign policy towards the Annexation. We present a fully documented reconstruction of the Spanish military actions for actually assuming control of Santo Domingo, once annexation was declared. We make a theoretical analysis about the Dominican nation and its independence, followed by a study of the characteristics of the War of Restoration from Spain’s perspective. Finally, we study the participation of Puerto Rico in the military seizure of Santo Domingo and its supporting role once the War of Restoration started.


Contraband trade was rampant in Puerto Rico from 1750 to 1788. It reached the point where foreigners resided in the island to conduct this trade. Much of this trade centered along the southern coast and was assisted by a willing local population.

This dissertation examines the historical, institutional, and interactional dimensions of Taino activism in Puerto Rico. Particularly, I consider how the presumed extinction of the Taino in Puerto Rico has served to limit their claims to indigeneity as well as the role that they can play in public policy debates concerning the management of indigenous human remains and sacred sites. Drawing on two years of ethnographic research in Puerto Rico, I argue that Taino activists address and reconfigure widespread historical narratives within everyday interactions. I propose that Taino activists seek to reposition the histories that erase them by focusing particularly on three factors: (1) the incongruity between the life stories and documents that inform prevalent historical narratives premised on the Taino extinction and the personal and filial trajectories that inform current claims to being Taino, (2) the ensuing discrepant interpretations of ambiguous terms in historical documents, and (3) the repair of Taino erasure through the active reclamation of Taino identity in cultural and linguistic terms. I examine how these incongruities, ambiguities and repairs materialize at various levels of social action: within discursive and interactional realignments, through recruitment encounters, in the socialization of novices, in the course of creating a Taino script, throughout the manufacture of Taino speech forms, and in bureaucratic encounters. The dissertation shows how these social dimensions have been involved in the recent public emergence of Taino as an increasingly visible social identification in Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is one of the few areas where nationalism has not enjoyed a great vogue. The word nationalism evokes horrors among the assimilationist majority, and consequently the Nationalist Party remains only a splinter group. Cultural nationalism, even chauvinism, does exist; but since most Puerto Ricans, especially the nouveau riche bourgeoisie and the lower middle classes, attribute their limited economic success to the American presence, they are adopting the ritual, symbolism, and culture of the colonial power. 11 notes.

Puerto Rican females currently occupy a position subordinate to males. The family and schools pass on traditional values concerning women to each generation, but male-dominated economic, religious, and political institutions also play a role in perpetuating sex discrimination. Only direct action by Puerto Rican women can change this situation.

Examines the career of Puerto Rican literary historian Josefina Rivera de Alvarez, including reviews of her principal reference publications.

Comments on an earlier interview of Margaret Mead printed in 'Revista Interamericana' 5(1) (see entry 14A:5789) which is translated in this issue, pp. 163-169. Most of the commentators do not question Dr. Mead’s credentials as an anthropologist, but they do not believe she is very knowledgeable about the island. Some of the problems that Puerto Ricans face outside their country are encountered by Americans in Puerto Rico.


Fernández Juncos, M. (1883). Costumbres y tradiciones, Puerto Rico Biblioteca de "El Buscapie".


The article presents an overview of the social conditions and working conditions of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans who became subjects of state-sponsored labor importation projects in the United States between 1942-1964. A discussion of the ways that Mexican workers earned legal entry into the country as foreign nationals through the Emergency Farm Labor or Bracero Program, a temporary recruitment program designed to help with severe labor shortages during World War II, is presented. The ways that Puerto Ricans became labor migrants in the U.S. through the Puerto Rico Department of Labor Migration Division, as part of the island's modernization and population control effort known as Operation Bootstrap/Manos a la Obra, are discussed.
Throughout the 19th century the Spanish patronage normalised its intervention in increasingly large areas of the temporal government of the Church in the Spanish overseas territories. This process was seen by the bishops of these dioceses as an overstepping of the limits of patronage rights and, therefore, from the 1850s onward, they will multiply their denunciations against this “interference” by civil power and the limitations that the system imposed on the exercise of their episcopal faculties. This article proposes to project the reality of the Spanish patronage in the Spanish Antilles, based on the diachronic analysis of some of the main issues of friction, on which the debate between two models of the Church (regalist and ultramontane), and the attempts and mechanisms arbitrated by the bishops of Cuba and Puerto Rico and by pontifical justice to surpass an exceptional situation. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

A lo largo del siglo XIX el patronato español fue normalizando su intervención en áreas cada vez mayores del gobierno temporal de la Iglesia de los territorios españoles de Ultramar. Este proceso fue percibido por los obispos de estas diócesis como una extralimitación de los derechos de patronato y, por ello, desde finales de la década de 1850 van a multiplicar sus denuncias contra esta “ingerencia” del poder civil y las limitaciones que el sistema imponía al ejercicio de sus facultades episcopales. El presente artículo se propone proyectar la realidad del patronato español en las Antillas españolas a partir del análisis diacrónico de algunas de las principales cuestiones de fricción, en las que subyace el debate entre dos modelos de Iglesia (regalista y ultramontano), y los intentos y mecanismos arbitrados por los obispos de Cuba y Puerto Rico y la diplomacia pontificia para superar una situación excepcional. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Ao longo do século XIX o padroado espanhol normalizou a sua intervenção em áreas cada vez maiores do governo temporal da Igreja dos territorios espanhóis de Ultramar. Este processo foi visto pelos bispos dessas dioceses como uma ultrapassagem dos limites dos direitos de padroado e, por isso, a partir da década de 1850 vão multiplicar as suas denúncias contra esta “ingerência” do poder civil e as limitações que o sistema impunha ao exercício das suas faculdades episcopais. O presente artigo propõe projetar a realidade do padroado espanhol nas Antilhas espanholas, a partir da análise diacrónica de algumas das principais questões da fricção, nas quais subjaz o debate entre dois modelos de Igreja (regalista e ultramontano), e as tentativas e mecanismos arbitrados pelos bispos de Cuba e Porto Rico e pela justiça pontifícia para superar uma situação excepcional. (Portuguese) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Examines the structural changes which took place in the economy and society of Puerto Rico between 1898 and 1955. The author shows how the changes in the ecological-economic basis and in property affected the relations among the social classes and the structure of power in Puerto Rican culture in these years. Also published in slightly revised form in the second volume of 'Crónicas de Puerto Rico' (1493-1955) (San Juan: Ediciones del Gobierno de Puerto Rico, 1957).


Presents the social theory of a 19th-century Puerto Rican thinker. Biblio.


Fernández Méndez, E. (1959). La identidad y la cultura; críticas y valoraciones en torno a Puerto Rico. San Juan, Ediciones "El Cemi".


Fernández Méndez, E. (1965). La identidad y la cultura; críticas y valoraciones en torno a la historia social de Puerto Rico. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.


Sketches the illustrious Luis Muñoz-Rivera (1859-1916), and praises him as a literary figure and champion of the autonomy of his country. Describes Muñoz’s cultural formation and his ideals.


Describes the scientific voyage made at the end of the 18th century (1797) to the islands of the Caribbean by an expedition of naturalists with Captain Nicolas Baudin. One of them, André Pierre Ledrú, published a report on the journey. Biblio.


Describes life in Puerto Rico in the 19th century. Analyzes the change undergone by its social structure and in its economic activity, the alteration of its demographic components, the
intellectual life, its relations with the United States, the movement for independence, and its most outstanding men.


Anthropology affords a variety of ways to study the Tainos. The most fruitful approaches in recent times have been to combine physical and linguistic anthropology with comparative ethnology, sociology, and archaeology. Secondary sources; photo, 4 notes.


Discusses changing economic and social conditions of the late 19th through mid-20th centuries as reflected in three novels by Puerto Rican writer Enrique A. Laguerre: 'La Llamarada' (1935), 'Solar Montoya' (1941), and 'Los Dedos de la Mano' (1951).

Fernandez Vanga, E. (1931). El idioma de Puerto Rico y el idioma de Puerto Rico. San Juan, [publisher not identified].


Fernández, V. M. (1947). Huellas de una vida : historia de un amor y artículos. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified] Imprenta Venezuela).


Fernós Isern, A. (1923). *Nosce te ipsum; conferencia pronunciada en la Logia “Caballeros de la Verdad” en la noche del 16 de febrero de 1923*. San Juan, P R, Tipografía El Compás.

Fernós Isern, A. (1948). *Enfoque del problema del estatus político de Puerto Rico : conferencia por radio*. [San Juan, P.R.], Impr Soltero.


In 1974, the Partido Popular Administration headed by the governor Rafael Hernandez Colón successfully acquired the Puerto Rico Telephone Company (PRTC), which had been previously owned by the conglomerate International Telephone and Telegraph (I.T.T.). The study seeks to understand the causes and consequences of what at the time was considered a momentous change in the island's telephony structure. Aside from identifying structural elements underlying the acquisition, such as demographic and economic factors, the thesis provides a century-long look at the telephone's lethargic growth and its social impact. It also incorporates the growth of the Puerto Rican middle class in the metropolitan area, which was a significant component of the island's structural economic change during the middle of the century. Perhaps its most significant contribution is its technological analysis, identifying changes in switching technology at mid century, along with the eventual incorporation of mobile telephony at the end of the century.


José Martí looked upon Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Santo Domingo as a unit and regarded the 'Partido Revolucionario Cubano' [Cuban Revolutionary Party] as a mechanism to be used to free both Cuba and Puerto Rico from Spanish domination. Cites Martí's writings about Puerto Rico and various Puerto Ricans of the period 1875-95. Also cites the writings of Puerto Ricans about Martí.


Discusses the contributions of María Vaquero to the study of Spanish in Puerto Rico. Her trajectory as professor, researcher, and member of the Academia Puertorriqueña de la Lengua Española is highlighted and put in its fair perspective in the framework of the origins and development of linguistic studies in Puerto Rico. Vaquero, the most Puerto Rican of all Spaniards, the most Spaniard of all Puerto Ricans, has left a legacy to the study of Hispanic linguistics in Puerto Rico not only with benchmark works of outstanding scientific merit but as an inspirational model to future generations in the study of the vernacular. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Ferreras Pagán, J. (1902). *Biografía de las riquezas de Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., L Ferreras.


Fife, L. C. (1939). *Insects and a mite found on cotton in Puerto Rico, with notes on their economic importance and natural enemies*. Mayagüez, P.R., Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


In 1904, the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples (LMC) expanded its non-governmental institutional scope from discussing U.S. Indian relations, and briefly the Negro problem, to dealing with U.S. insular territorial policies toward the Philippines and Puerto Rico. LMC founder Hicksite Quaker Albert K. Smiley and other pragmatic Quakers associated with the LMC placed U.S. insular territorial policy debates under the racialized category “Other Dependent Peoples.” In this study, I explore the institutional, ideological, and historical impact of the Quaker LMC in U.S. national political life by situating it within three contexts: U.S. Quaker and social gospel movements, progressive reform politics, and the development of modern U.S. imperialism in the years between 1898 and 1917. I show how the Quaker LMC accomplished its ecumenical and political objectives by relying on what I call a pragmatic Quakerism approach to managing nonwhite peoples that drew from deep rooted Quaker testimonies, methods, and values; its own non-governmental institutional characteristics; and the practical lived experiences of elite members. Through original archival research, historical analysis and textual exegesis, I also demonstrate the extent to which the LMC served a mediating role in national debates over U.S. territorial relations with the Philippines and Puerto Rico in the early 20th century. Thus, I argue the LMC relied on Quaker beliefs and methods, pragmatism and evolutionary racialist assumptions to guide U.S. political discourses on insular territorial policies (citizenship and self-government) while settling seemingly irreconcilable ideological tensions between liberal democratic ideals and illiberal non-democratic actions. Some scholars have more recently begun to include religion and race, although often treated separately, in their accounts of early 20th century U.S. imperialist state development. Yet, these few scholars who have taken seriously the role of religion or religious beliefs in American political life, most often do so by emphasizing the Protestant-Catholic historical dynamic. Placing their accounts within this familiar framework undervalues the importance of Quakerism or Quaker beliefs, practices and methods in American political thought and policy development. The exclusion of Quakerism in the political science literature on citizenship and U.S. – territorial relations ignores how Quakers’ reliance on “Inner Light” spirituality and its traditional testimonies fueled pragmatic and humanitarian political action, influencing U.S. public discourses and policymaking since the late 18th century. Moreover, ignoring the work of pragmatic Quakers at the LMC in early 20th century U.S. political development also overlooks how religious beliefs and racial thought are intertwined in the politics over insular territorial race relations, suggesting a broader white-nonwhite context beyond the more familiar black-white framework. The study contributes to scholarly and policy debates over immigration, citizenship, and territorial sovereignty that are premised in moral-religious-racial grounds. Studying the interventions of the Quaker LMC into U.S. insular territorial policies affords the opportunity to understand the depth and breadth of how U.S. national leaders often engage the politics of “dependent peoples” and the subsequent extension of citizenship, and self-government. Thus, I hope to follow recent work that takes seriously the role of race, religion and institutional politics in American political thought and policy development.

Figueroa, C. A. (1923). El problema cafetero de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.

Figueroa, C. A. (1934). Some facts concerning the marketing of Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables in New York City and comments on: The Cuban American Reciprocity Treaty of 1934. San Juan, P.R., Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, Division of Commerce.
Figueroa, L. (1934). El grave problema de la mortalidad infantil en Puerto Rico: ... y estadísticas de natalidad, mortalidad y abortos en el hospital de maternidad de San Juan, durante los años económicos 1931-34. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta, y Transporte.


Simon Bolivar’s dream of independence for all Spanish colonies in the New World has always had considerable support in Puerto Rico. In the 19th century, it was Spain which frustrated efforts to achieve Puerto Rican independence, although individual Puerto Ricans helped others obtain freedom. In the 20th century, it has been the United States that has subjected the island to outside control. Nevertheless, the Pro-Independence Movement is still strong and hopeful that national sovereignty will be achieved soon.


Discusses the role of women in Puerto Rico and other Caribbean states from the 19th century to the present, noting the work women performed and their political involvement.


Summarizes the doctoral dissertations submitted during the 1962-63 academic year to the various faculties of the University of Madrid. Three of these papers pertain to the relations of Spain with the Americas.


The profession of architecture in Puerto Rico was a masculine field during the decades of 1960 and 1970 even though women had joined the practice as early as the mid 1940’s. This dissertation analyses the way that the profession constructed an ideology of the practicing architect as male; how this ideology designated architecture as man’s work, how it was transmitted thru education, and how women were many times excluded from the practice. The perception that society and the profession had of the few women architects then, has been exposed through the analysis of images, articles and advertisements published in the press and the professional magazines in PR. Interviews with more than twenty-five professionals, who practiced at the time, have also provided necessary information for the realization of this work. The class theory of Pierre Bourdieu together with the theory of gender and performativity of Judith Butler, have been appropriated to explore the ways that gender and class interacted in the field of architecture and construction. The concept of the disciplines’, developed by Michel Foucault, has been used to analyze the formation of professionals by the educational institution; and in the theory of Roland Barthes, the necessary tools for the analysis of the advertisements were found. The history written here has tried to shed some light on how gender relations have limited and, at the same time, given shape to the identity of professionals. The relationship developed between domestic architecture and women architects shows that the profession, as well as society, divided work and space according to sex. The documentation gathered here reveals that the prevailing definition of
the architect as male has worked as an obstacle in the education and practice of women architects.

Figueroa, S. (1888). *Ensayo biografico de los que más han contribuido al progreso de Puerto-Rico*. Ponce, Est tip "El Vapor".


A redefinition of citizenship along class and gender lines emerged from the conjunction of social fear and politics in the Puerto Rican city of Ponce in the 1880's-90's. Migrants from the countryside, including many single women, raised Ponce's population while a crisis in the sugar industry had depressed its economy. Working-class women's unconventional behaviors became grounds for an antiprostitution campaign and enactment of the Reglamento de Higiene de la Prostitución de Ponce of 1894. By effectively equating disorderly women with prostitution, the campaign for maintaining morality made controlling female behavior a civic responsibility. The Liberal Autonomist Party of Puerto Rico, the party of independence from Spain and universal male suffrage, in Ponce incorporated the decency campaign into its drive to draw working-class men into the party. The regulation primarily targeted working-class women, but the assumed potential for disorderly conduct in all women excluded them from citizenship.


Explores the connection between the concept of morality or respectability and race in Ponce, Puerto Rico, through a discussion of antiprostitution efforts in the 1890's. In the 19th century the discourse on honor and respectability was racially charged. In addition, sexual practices and norms, along with racial identities, had become indelibly intertwined. As a result, proper sexual behavior was viewed as "white" behavior and therefore offered a means by which some could claim to be "white," or as a method of "whitening" an individual of African descent. Conversely, improper sexual behavior was identified with those of African descent and could be used to affirm an Afro-Puerto Rican identity. Thus, in the 1890's, racial categorization was defined by biology and social perceptions. Other behaviors, such as participating in African cultural activities, speaking in a certain manner, or dressing in tattered clothing, could also designate a person as "black," even if their phenotype was "white." In Ponce, the antiprostitution campaign subjected women to a "darkened" identity because their sexual behavior was deemed improper.


Findlay, E. J. (2010). *ARTFUL NARRATION: Puerto Rican Women Return Migrants' Life Stories*. 22: 162-184. This article notes the tension between the compelling specificity of the individual narratives which historians often use as evidence in their craft and the conviction that broad generalities constitute "legitimate" historical interpretations. Historians can profit by analyzing more closely the "artisanal" qualities of life-history narrations—those which make them aesthetically creative, and therefore singular, even as they speak to broad audiences. But in order to do so, they must take
more seriously the art involved in spinning such tales. Two oral life histories, narrated by Puerto Rican women with very similar empirical life circumstances, use very different narrative strategies and form quite distinct interpretations of relationships between men and women, mothers and daughters, changing social consciousness, and the meaning of history. This article encourages historians to look at our evidence in new ways—as frequently complex creations of beauty and emotion as well as sources of empirical information. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This essay analyzes the workings of race and ethnicity in the life stories of fifteen New York-born Puerto Ricans who have lived in the San Juan metropolitan area for several decades. I argue that discussions of race and ethnicity played an important symbolic and structural role in these memory accounts. The narrators used such conversations to distinguish themselves from islander Puerto Ricans, to assert their legitimacy as true Puerto Ricans, and to critique the United States. These memories confirmed scholars’ observations that Puerto Ricans have historically experienced a homogenizing, oppressive racialization upon emigration to the U.S. Finally, the narratives also expose multiple, changing, emotion-laden meanings of race, particularly of blackness. Ultimately, I argue that the meaning of race not only shifts according to the historical context, but that in narratives spun by New York Puerto Ricans, multiple interpretations of race can exist simultaneously. Thus, these narratives demonstrate that a single interpretive framework for analyzing race, even when carefully contextualized, can offer us only a partial understanding of the complex workings of race for Puerto Ricans. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Finkle de Peña, J. Standards of growth and development for Puerto Rican children: iii, 114 leaves.


Compares the media personas and musical performances of two Puerto Rican pop megastars, Nuyorican (New York City resident) Marc Anthony and island-born Ricky Martin, during 1999-2000. Both artists actively performed a ‘Latinidad’ that was consumer oriented, in which Puerto Ricanness, or better put, their performance of Puerto Ricanness, was fundamental. The artists’ commercial success was related to the general appeal of clichéd visions of local, exotic flavor, in
Martin's case, and a weak "Puerto Rican-American" hyphen in Marc Anthony's. The author also considers the impact of marketing categories on the music itself. Drawing on previous work by scholars in Puerto Rican-Latino studies, this article contributes to a critique of "consumer ethnicities" and "mapping 'Latinidad'" in the United States, examines mass media coverage during 1999 and various television specials aired during 1999 and early 2000, and provides a brief analysis of the crossover compact discs that were at the heart of this pop phenomenon.


The Roman Catholic hierarchy for many years had opposed what it held to be an excessively materialistic Puerto Rican government. As the elections of 1960 approached, critical expressions from Church leaders became more frequent; Governor Luis Muñoz Marín's opposition to a bill for released time in school for religious instruction helped precipitate open and organized Church opposition. A mass rally in May produced a pronouncement from Bishop James P. Davis of San Juan that he would not object if Catholics "organized themselves into a religious party." Shortly this party appeared, under the name Christian Action Party (Partido Acción Cristiana - PAC). A bitter campaign was conducted; all other parties were declared unacceptable by the bishops, and especially was this applied to Muñoz Marín's ruling party. Pastoral letters affirming that a vote for his party was sinful were read and excommunication threatened. This appearance of an openly religious party with a religious program was unusual for an area flying the U.S. flag; and the fact that it came when John Kennedy was running for president added to the significance. The mainland hierarchy expressed regret as did candidate Kennedy. The PAC campaign was poorly conducted; its candidates were inept. It received 52 thousand votes or 6.5 percent of the total cast. The ruling Popular Party received almost 458 thousand votes, the most ever, though in percentage terms this was a decline of four percent since the last election. The results hurt the prestige of the Church and demonstrated that its power to act as a political restraining force was small. 128 notes.

Evidence is presented that census data on bilingualism, whether scored on a priori or empirical bases, can have substantial validity, particularly in conjunction with wholistic criteria that reveal a considerable 'range of talent' within a bilingual population. Since census responses involve respondents' awareness of their wholistically perceived and normatively interpreted bilingual behavior, such responses tend to correlate more substantially with other wholistic and naturalistic measures than with more fragmented measures that deal with details of bilingual usage that are far from consciousness. Since census scores are based on self-reports of usage and proficiency, they tend to correlate more substantially with other self-report measures than with more direct measures of proficiency or productivity. A priori and empirical scores derived from census responses tend to have very similar validity coefficients with a very slight edge going to empirical scores over a priori scores. All in all, census responses are sufficiently independent of other measures of bilingual usage and ability that it is advantageous to examine their joint prediction of appropriate criteria. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Describes the efforts of intellectual and author José Luis González to provide a cultural history of Puerto Rico and its peoples through his writings. González concludes that the basis of Puerto Rican culture is its Afro-American component, which has been supplemented by the influences of immigrants from other parts of the world. In particular, the US occupation of the island and subsequent American efforts to modernize and industrialize it have not only affected Puerto Rican political and economic development but have also influenced its culture. For González, reconstructing Puerto Rico's cultural history is a way of revealing an incipient national self-image. Such an image can become reality only with the end of American colonialism.


Highlights the role of the Puerto Rican community in New York City as the social base for the creation of Latin music of the 1960’s-70’s known as salsa, as well as its relation to the island. Caribbean diaspora communities need to be seen as sources of creative cultural innovation rather than as mere repositories or extensions of expressive traditions in the geographical homelands and furthermore as a potential challenge to the assumptions of cultural authenticity typical of traditional conceptions of national culture. A transnational and pan-Caribbean framework is needed for a full understanding of these complex conditions of musical migration and interaction.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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En esta investigación el género es utilizado como categoría analítica para decodificar los discursos y símbolos generados y manejados por el Estado, así como por diferentes sectores de la sociedad, durante la época de hegemonía del Partido Popular Democrático. Como había sucedido ya en otras naciones, en Puerto Rico el Estado se apoyó en la imagen de la familia monogámica y heterosexual para viabilizar y convocar a las comunidades en dichos proyectos. El Estado apeló a la llamada “comunidad imaginada” en su intento de desarrollo. Los sectores hegemónicos promovieron el que dicha comunidad se viera a sí misma como una compuesta por familias heterosexuales y monogámicas. El imaginario colectivo alimentado por el Estado y los medios de comunicación en masa daba por sentado que la familia era la base de la sociedad. La imagen de la familia monogámica y heterosexual como metáfora de la sociedad democrática que se pretendía construir requirió que el Estado se embarcara en el proceso de esbozar y tratar de imponer nuevas identidades genéricas. Dichas identidades fueron aceptadas, resistidas y resignificadas por los diferentes sectores de la sociedad civil. No cabe duda de que el PPD logró el apoyo de diversos sectores sociales en su proyecto de modernizar a Puerto Rico. Sin embargo, el discurso de democracia y modernidad tuvo implicaciones directas en la vida cotidiana, que no fueron del agrado de todos, afectando las relaciones entre hombres y mujeres, padres e hijos, religiosos y feligreses. La amenaza contra relaciones de poder tradicionales, fuesen éstas genéricas o no, produjo un discurso donde se construye ambigüamente el progreso, la modernidad y la democracia como bienes deseables, pero cuyo costo es la proliferación
inevitable de males sociales. Como estrategia de investigación se utiliza un espacio social imaginario que está contenido entre dos oposiciones binarias promovidas por el Estado. En un extremo, la construcción mujer-familia, en el otro, la “mala mujer”, que puede ser prostituta o no, pero siempre se construye como un desafío a las prescripciones sociales. La primera, es sinónimo de orden, salud, modernidad y progreso. La segunda, equivale al desorden, enfermedad, subdesarrollo y atraso.


Fonfrías, E. J. (1955). La eliminación del arrabal: problema multifacético. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], American Print Co.


Fonfrías, E. J. (1959). “LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA, POLITICO.” Luis Muñoz Rivera, politician 2(4): 43-48. Synthesis of a lecture. The author considers the multi-faceted personality of Muñoz Rivera (born 1859) and especially refers to his political activities for the independence of the island in the last years of the colonial period.


Fonfrías Rivera, E. J. (1961). Public housing in Israel, report on a visit to the State of Israel in September, 1961. [San Juan, P. R.], [Urban Renewal and Housing Corp of P. R.].

Font Saldaña, J. (1952). El ideario de Martí y la libertad de Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P. R.], [Editorial Caribe].


Fontanilles, F. (1868). Manual de los dueños de esclavos, ó Recopilacion de todas las obligaciones y derechos que tienen, según la legislacion vigente, para conservar su propiedad; con nueve modelos para los diversos partes que han de dar a las autoridades. Puerto-Rico, Imprenta militar de Gonzalez.


In this essay, I discuss the beliefs and experiences of Puerto Ricans who chose to manage their own belonging and express their cultural national identity by legally renouncing what they consider to be an imposed United States citizenship. Recognizing that the legal system is a key player in shaping individuals' social construction of their reality, I share narratives as to how some Puerto Ricans exercise the negation of U.S. citizenship to assert their cultural national identity.
when confronted with oppressive legal structures and unequal socio-political arrangements. My discussion illustrates how citizenship is much more than a legal construct; it is also a subjective experience that leads to agency. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Recent research suggests the emergence of simultaneous Puerto Rican Spanish-English bilinguals in younger generations of speakers (Fabiano-Smith et al., 2014). With the emergence of larger numbers of L1 English speakers on the island, it is reasonable to expect subsequent dialect formation, not as part of a generational language shift, but rather as a reflection of complex cultural interactions and the amelioration of language attitudes towards American English. This dissertation employs approaches and concepts including perceptual dialectology, signal detection theory, and rootedness to explore the process of enregisterment and new dialect formation in Puerto Rican Island English (PRIE) as an emerging variety of American English. A total of 338 naïve listeners, mainly from the Upper Midwest, responded to three surveys: (1) a Matched-Guise Box Task, (2) a set of Identification and AX Judgment Tasks, and (3) a Mental Map Task. Nonparametric statistical analyses were conducted for the Judgment Tasks and comparative descriptive analyses were conducted on the results in the Mental Map Task. The findings in the signal detection tasks confirmed that listeners identified PRIE as distinct from the other speaker groups, and that PRIE holds a similar perceptual status as the other simultaneous Spanish-English bilingual varieties of mainland American English. The results from the Mental Map Task indicated that PRIE did not yet appear as a form that was uniquely enregistered to Puerto Rico. Perceptions of PRIE speakers patterned closer with that of the mainland simultaneous bilingual speaker groups that were most associated to the English controls. Puerto Rico has been almost entirely viewed as an L1 Spanish/L2 English-speaking community, even with the increasing sociocultural and sociopolitical influence of the mainland United States on the island. This dissertation is the first study to show the rise of a new variety of American English in Puerto Rico that can be heard by listeners in the mainland United States. The findings in this study begin to reshape the conversation on the role of English on the island and dispel some of the myths associated with a lack of knowledge about the linguistic diversity and changing linguistic landscape of Puerto Rico.


Foraker, J. B. (1900). Protection's grave peril : the Porto Rico bill and its real meaning ... : Senator Foraker reviews the measure and discusses the prospective effect of the proposed legislation. Washington, [publisher not identified].

Foraker, J. B. and (1900). Industrial and other conditions of the Island of Puerto Rico, and the form of government which should be adopted for it : hearings before the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico of the United States Senate on Senate bill 2264, to provide a government for the Island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes, February 5, 1900, presented by Mr. Foraker and ordered to be printed. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office.

Forbes, W. T. M. Records, 1913-1949: 1.6 cubic ft.
   Material about the Porto Rico Survey includes committee minutes, 1926-1945; correspondence concerning matters regarding reports, papers, field trips, publications, funding and other subjects between the Porto Rico Committee chairman, Academy staff and officers, and scientists including Howard A. Meyerhoff, geologist who was active in the 1930s. Correspondence of Nathaniel Lord Britton, Chairman, 1923-1934; and Roy W. Miner, editor of the SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF PORTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1929-1949. Also, scientific papers and maps about the moths of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, by William T. Forbes; bills, statements, estimates, receipts, and related financial information regarding the scientific surveys; and accounts regarding the publication of the findings of the field scientists.


Fortuño Janeiro, L. (1960). Album histórico de Ponce : 1692-1963 : contentivo de los más importantes datos históricos y de una exposición gráfica de su cultura y progreso. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified], Imp Fortuño).

Fosalba, R. J. (1937). La independencia de Puerto Rico. Montevideo, [publisher not identified], (Tipografía "Atlántida").


Foster, W. Z. (1948). Respaldo a Puerto Rico. [Santurce], [Distribuidores: Librería Estrella Roja].
With the loss of most of its empire from 1760 to 1830, Spain was left during most of the 19th century with only Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. What was once the fringe now became the center of the empire. However, Spain was able to hold onto these possessions because of the military reforms that grew out of the Seven Years’ War (1756-63) and the British occupation of Havana and Manila. Spain rebuilt colonial military defenses of these three possessions to the level that no internal disorder could result in independence. Only the outside intervention of a more powerful nation, such as the United States, could result in ending Spanish rule.

Reform of the University of Puerto Rico’s curriculum in 1942 and the proliferation of student periodicals gave the “Generation of ’46” new ideas, excitement, and intellectual outlets. The Puerto Rican transcendentalist movement appeared in the midst of this ferment. The author and the poets Eugenio Rentas Lucas and Francisco Lluch Mora conceived the movement’s goals while on a trip to San Juan in May 1948. Their ideas and the relationship of their movement to other Puerto Rican literary movements of the 1940’s-50’s are discussed briefly along with some of the movement’s works published in ‘Alma Latina’ and by ‘Editorial Yaurel’ or presented at the Ateneo Puertorriqueño. The article includes the group’s eight-point 1948 manifesto.

This project explores the military and political mobilization of rural and urban working sectors of Puerto Rican society as the Island transitioned from Spanish to U.S. imperial rule. In particular, my research is interested in examining how this shift occurs via patterns of inclusion-exclusion within the military and the various forms of citizenship that are subsequently transformed into socio-economic and political enfranchisement. Analyzing the armed forces as a culture-homogenizing
agent helps to explain the formation and evolution of Puerto Rican national identities from 1868 to 1952, and how these evolving identities affected the political choices of the Island. This phenomenon, I argue, led to the creation of the Estado Libre Asociado in 1952. The role played by the tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans in the metropolitan military in the final creation of a populist project taking place under colonial rule in the Island was threefold. Firstly, these soldiers served as political leverage during WWII to speed up the decolonization process. Secondly, they incarnated the commonwealth ideology by fighting and dying in the Korean War. Finally, the Puerto Rican soldiers filled the ranks of the army of technicians and technocrats attempting to fulfill the promises of a modern industrial Puerto Rico after the returned from the wars. In contrast to Puerto Rican popular national mythology and mainstream academic discourse that has marginalized the agency of subaltern groups; I argue that the Puerto Rican soldier was neither cannon fodder for the metropolis nor the pawn of the Creole political elites. Regaining their masculinity, upward mobility, and political enfranchisement were among some of the incentives enticing the Puerto Rican peasant into military service. The enfranchisement of subaltern sectors via military service ultimately created a very liberal, popular, and broad definition of Puerto Rico's national identity. When the Puerto Rican peasant/soldier became the embodiment of the Commonwealth formula, the political leaders involved in its design were in fact responding to these soldiers' complex identities, which among other things compelled them to defend the "American Nation" to show their Puertorriqueñidad.

Examine aspects of the emergence of a progressive movement in the United States (1930's) and its solidarity with the Puerto Rican nationalist movement, both of which called for an end to American colonialism in Puerto Rico. While many well-known Americans were a part of the campaign, artist Rockwell Kent brought widespread public attention to the civil liberty abuses and police brutality of General Blanton Winship's government by cleverly including a cryptic anticolonial message in an American mural commissioned by the US Treasury Department.

Puerto Rico's unprecedented program of economic development and industrialization, initiated in the 1940's, brought about a rapid structural transformation of the labor force. It also set in motion changes in the structure, orientation, and curriculum of public postsecondary education. In the 1960's, the University of Puerto Rico underwent a rapid and remarkable transformation. An important part of this process was the establishment and development of a system of regional colleges that became responsible for the development of two-year technical programs. An apparent shortage of technical personnel necessary to sustain industrial development, along with a high unemployment rate among four-year college graduates, helped to spark the establishment and development of these programs. However, the system of higher education in Puerto Rico shows an imbalance in social-class composition between regional college students and those in the more prestigious campuses.

To understand how the United States has sustained its rule over Puerto Rico since the Spanish War over 120 years ago, this dissertation focuses on the growth of the University of Puerto Rico from its origins as a public normal school with fewer than thirty faculty and students to its
emergence as a public research university that commanded respect far beyond their homeland’s territorial limits. While scholars have typically overlooked the role of the UPR in Puerto Rico’s long, unhappy history as a US colony, my research in the Library of Congress and the National Archives, as well as twenty-five other repositories across the continental United States and Puerto Rico, reveals that the university's development intersected with a number of trends in twentieth-century US culture, politics, and law that I collectively refer to as "the citizenship revolution."

Between 1898 and 1933, the citizenship revolution spurred the UPR to construct dormitories, diversify its curriculum, expand its administrative staff, and recruit instructors with graduate degrees from US and European universities. I show that the citizenship revolution gradually transformed the UPR into a nursery for a new colonial elite, which embraced a distinctive conception of citizenship that generally valued social rights such as the right to a dignified standard of living more highly than the right to vote, the right to stand for public office, or the right to due process of law. While treasuring their homeland’s linguistic and cultural heritage as a former Spanish colony, they accepted that its economic development required the federal government’s continued goodwill and financial support. In 1933, after the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president of the United States, this new colonial elite chose to partner with his administration to develop policies designed to simultaneously raise the standard of living for rural working-class Puerto Ricans and erode popular support for radical anti-US political groups. In so doing, they solidified US imperial rule in Puerto Rico and transformed citizenship—a concept that scholars typically associate with positive developments such as the extension of voting rights to women and people of color—into a powerful tool of empire.


The Development Bank and the Development Company were meant to be the two pillars of the industrialization effort implemented in Puerto Rico at the start of World War II. It was hoped that this effort would lift the island out of its severe economic and social crisis. The Development Bank was created to take risks and finance industrial loans. However, deeming them too speculative, it concentrated its effort on building its wealth by investing in risk-adverse governmental backed bonds and similar obligations, as well as issuing bonds for infrastructure projects. It therefore ignored or sidetracked the reason for its creation. This article examines the origins of the Development Bank and explores the reasons it sidetracked its development functions.


Friedman, B. D. (1959). *Administrative organization of the University of Puerto Rico: a special report*. Río Piedras, P.R., Dept of Finance, UPR.


Frosham, S. H. (1928). "Con señales siguiendo:" *la historia del presente avivamiento pentecostés*. San Juan, P.R., Tip Real Hnos.


Fumero, J. J. B. (2002). "FRANCISCO LLUCH MORA: POETA E HISTORIADOR." *Francisco Lluch Mora: poet and historian* 44(86): 83-89. Discusses the life and writings of Francisco Lluch Mora, a notable poet in the Puerto Rican transcendentalist literary movement during the 1940′s-50′s and, since 1971, historian of the founding of several towns and cities, among other topics.


This dissertation challenges how critical scholarship on race and racism in Latin America has traditionally understood racial subalterns in Cuba and Puerto Rico as people who are prevented from acting as black political subjects because of the hegemonic power of discourses of nationhood premised on ideas of mestizaje and racial fraternity. By providing an intellectual history of several important yet largely ignored Cuban and Puerto Rican activists intellectuals of color who lived and worked between the Caribbean and the U.S. at the turn of the 20th century, I show that instead of being tricked by creole elite national narratives, they attempted to redefine ideas of nationhood to challenge racism, colonialism, and imperialism at local, national, and transnational levels. More specifically, through an examination of the essays, newspaper articles, personal correspondence, and literary works they left behind, I look at the complicated ways in
which figures such as Rafael Serra, Tomás Carrión-Maduro, and Luis Felipe Dessus attempted to reconcile a politics of anti-racism within the nation with a politics of nationalism that rallied racial subalterns to stand up to colonialism and imperialism. I also look examine how these figures negotiated how they saw themselves in relation to the pan-Africanisms and Latin American pan-nationalisms of their era while critiquing how these projects concealed the internal hierarchies of power within and between the national communities they comprised. Overall, this intellectual history maps the terrain of entwined racial, class, and national politics in the thought and activism of a largely forgotten yet profoundly influential set of racial subaltern, Hispanic Caribbean intellectuals at a key moment in the making of their respective nation-states.


Galán, N. Papers, 1931-1985: 1664 items.
Biographical material, including personal and business correspondence, most of which pertains to the publication of Galán's works, school records, clippings by him as a music critic or about him as a musician, programs of performances of his works, and photos; works by Galán, such as ms. and published articles, musical scores, tapes, and a copy of his book, Una historia inusitada (1974); and research material, mostly for his book, Cuba y sus sones (1983), about the history and development of popular Cuban music and dance.


Analyzes the role of the American Federation of Labor in the early Puerto Rican labor movement. Emphasizes the importance of both Samuel Gompers and Santiago Iglesias Pantín on the
changing thrust and militancy of unions and offers an explanation for the early conservatism of early unionization. The intellectual opportunism and reformist politics of both Gompers and Iglesias - as the sole paid union organizer on the island - were extremely important in diverting the thrust of the unions away from radical positions.

Gamble's papers are a rich source of information about the development and testing of contraceptive methods, changing attitudes of the medical and health professions, legislative reform and education of the public, governmental involvement on local and national levels, and demographic studies in developing countries after the post-World War II population explosion. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes, conference papers, financial data, newsletters, and other material reflect the establishment, direction, and financing of programs by Gamble to advance the cause of population control through organizations such as the National Committee on Maternal Health, American Birth Control League, Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau, Birth Control Federation, Planned Parenthood Federation, and International Planned Parenthood Federation. Significant correspondents are Abraham Stone, Cecil Damon, Mary Calderone, and Christopher Tietze. Also included in the collection are correspondence and related material concerning contraceptive field trials, family planning studies, and other population control programs of various organizations and government agencies. Considerable material exists from Puerto Rico, India, Japan, Philippine Islands, Rhodesia, Mexico, and Italy, and files sometimes contain interview and field reports, statistical data, drafts of articles and reprints, photographs, and financial data and reports. Files from the United States include similar material, as well as records of organizations, such as minutes of meetings of human betterment leagues and printed literature from state planned parenthood groups, drafts of legislation, and publicity. Much of this material reflects the work of Edris Rice-Wray, Edith Gates, Margaret Roots, and Edna McKinnon. Additional Gamble correspondence is with Margaret Sanger, R. L. Dickinson, and other colleagues; with churches, drug firms; and with organizations such as the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau and Harvard School of Public Health. Subjects cover contraceptive research and supplies, sterilization, and family planning. Other significant materials include drafts, reprints, questionnaires, statistical data, and correspondence pertaining to Gamble’s writings on sterilization and college birth rates; administrative, financial, and legal records of the Pathfinder Fund; some personal papers such as family and business correspondence, photographs, slides, and correspondence and notes documenting travels; and outlines, interviews and correspondence for a biography.

Gándara, R. (1942). La Ley de Tierras de Puerto Rico, la Autoridad de Tierras y su obra. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

Gándara, R. (1946). El Servicio Insular de Bomberos de Puerto Rico : conferencia dictada ante el Club de Leones de Río Piedras, en la noche del 1ro. de noviembre de 1946. [Río Piedras, P.R.?], [publisher not identified].


Gandía Córdova, R. Revista geográfica de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Standard Printing Works: Año 1, no. 1 (marzo 1923)-no. 1910 (dic. 1923); 1921 volume.
Gandía Córdova, R. (1899). *Estado actual de Ponce: sus necesidades y medios económicos para satisfacerlas*. Ponce, Tip "La Democracia".

Gandía Córdova, R. and Revista de obras públicas de Puerto Rico. [San Juan]: año 1- enero 1924-; volumes illustrations, plates (some folded) maps (some folded) diagrams 1931 cm.


García Angulo, E. (1933). *Hostos y Duarte: en el nombre de Dios, por la historia y por la raza*. Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified].


García Camba, A. *Levantamiento de los artilleros en la isla de Puerto Rico, siendo Gobernador y Capitan General Don Andrés García Camba*. Madrid Higinio Reneses: 86 p., 81 h. 88o. mlla. (21 cm).


A 1985 survey of the values and lifestyles of Puerto Rican young people showed they did not engage in cultural activities, were opposed to abortion, believed that a change in political status would improve Puerto Rico’s situation, watched a lot of television, believed in God but did not regularly attend worship, went about in bad company and abused alcohol, marijuana, and hallucinogenic drugs. Puerto Rican short stories by Luis Rafael Sanchez (“En Cuerpo de Camisa,” 1975), Rosario Ferré (“Papeles de Pandora,” 1976), and especially by Carmen Lugo and Ana Lydia Vega (“Virgenes y Martires,” 1981) portray persons, in particular young women, living lives shaped by similar attitudes, experiences, and the social realities that gave rise to them.

García de la Noceda, C. (1929). *Record de boxeadores portorriqueños*. San Juan, P.R., "La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico".

García Díaz, J. (1939). *An ecological survey of the fresh water insects of Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Analyzes the myriad factors that influenced Puerto Rico’s relationship with the United States and the development of its governmental structure following the 1898 US victory in the conflict with Spain. As a colony of Spain, Puerto Rico had become a society where class and racial distinctions reinforced a tradition of paternalism that had suppressed the development of nationalism. Consequently, with the removal of the Spanish government and the advent of US control, Puerto Rican creoles saw in Puerto Rico’s ambiguous status as a semiautonomous territory of the United States opportunities to cement their own power and leadership and to profit from market relations with the United States. The lower classes hoped that annexation and the influence of an American democratic system would improve their political and economic lot.

Examine the 19th-century precapitalist economy of Puerto Rico, which was based on sugar and coffee exports to the United States and Europe, noting the short supply of labor, the need for inexpensive slave labor, and the subsequent destructive effect of abolition on the island's economy.

Rethinking the 1898 American takeover of Puerto Rico requires giving up "victimized" perspectives that release the Puerto Rican people of all responsibility. Focusing on 1898 as a year of both liberation and domination, this article weighs the positive and negative aspects of American imperialism, while analyzing the unbalanced and particular struggles of the Puerto Ricans in the social, economic, cultural, and political arenas. The author relies on the writings of US Secretary of War Elihu Root and Puerto Rican author Salvador Brau to outline the events.

Non-profit organizations can play a critical role in disaster recovery owing to their ability to motivate volunteerism, assess local needs, distribute goods, and aid. But few such organizations can successfully navigate the dynamism and uncertainty of disaster recovery. This is particularly true of locally embedded, non-profit organizations that typically have a smaller staff, fewer resources, fewer extra-local connections, and much less experience in disaster recovery. In this study, we first created a profile of non-profits in Puerto Rico. Then, we capture the activities that relate to responding and improving their capacity to engage in recovery actions after Hurricane María. Data were collected through phone surveys of 235 responses of non-profit organizations as well as in-depth interviews with 21 executive directors of agencies, residents, and community leaders. We discuss four relevant themes in this article: (1) disaster impact on organization, (2) changes in interaction with other organizations, (3) knowledge and use of traditional recovery funding mechanisms, and (4) need for education, capacity building, and collaboration. We conclude with observations on the impact that Hurricane María had on the operations of these nonprofit organizations, their knowledge-seeking behavior, new opportunities for collaboration, and access to resources in the post-disaster context. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
This dissertation argues for a re-periodization of 1898 as the moment of U.S. empire by utilizing a transhemispheric methodology that discursively connects the Pacific and the Americas. Arguing that the federal campaign of Indian Removal that federalized the dispossession of American Indian nations should be considered as the actual marker of intra-continental U.S. imperialism, this dissertation takes 1830 as its starting point. Within that historical context, the study examines literary texts by U.S. writers who in the 1830s anticipated the extra-continental colonial visions that would become cultural commonplaces after 1898, when the United States became an imperial nation through its acquisition of colonial possessions in the Pacific and the Spanish Caribbean. The dissertation also examines writers from those regions who proposed their own transcolonial revisions to dominant colonial discourses in the late nineteenth century. Specifically, this dissertation examines the colonial visions articulated by two sets of New England writers who traveled to Puerto Rico and Cuba, respectively. Edward Bliss Emerson and Charles Chauncy Emerson (brothers of Ralph Waldo Emerson) visited Puerto Rico between 1831 and 1834. Almost during the same time period, Sophia Amelia Peabody (who would later become Nathaniel Hawthorne's wife), and her sister Mary Tyler Peabody, traveled to and lived in Cuba from 1833 to 1835. The colonial visions articulated by the Emersons and Peabodys reveal that a decade before Manifest Destiny was articulated publicly as a political ideal, the notion that the United States was fated to expand into an extra-continental empire was expressed more privately in literary and cultural terms. Within the context of the competing imperialisms of the late nineteenth century, including a nascent U.S. empire, this dissertation further shows how writers in Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and Hawai'i deployed transcolonial strategies to challenge colonialism in their regions. This study examines texts by the Puerto Rican Ramón Emeterio Betances, the Cuban José Martí, and the Filipino José Rizal to argue that these writers were transcolonial anti-colonialists. This dissertation also juxtaposes the colonial translations of Hawai'i, written and disseminated by Mark Twain, with the anti-colonial, or indigenized translations, deployed by deposed Hawaiian Queen Lili'uokalani in her autobiography. By deploying distinct transcolonial revisions of dominant representations of their islands and their people, and by representing the United States in their own terms, these writers anticipated later anti-imperialist discourses aimed at U.S. imperialism. Following post-national and postcolonial approaches, but also moving beyond such methods of analysis, my dissertation advocates for a broadening of our critical lens to include texts from different hemispheres, cultures, languages, and nations. This study thus expands and enriches our ability to interpret not only what John Carlos Rowe has described as “the genealogies of U.S. empire,” but also the interconnected, and simultaneous, genealogies of the national and regional revisions that transcolonially countered empire across the globe.
Puerto Rican slavery reached its height during the sugar boom of the 19th century, just as the institution was under its greatest attack by abolitionists. While the official Vatican position after 1839 was to oppose owning slaves and the institution of slavery, individual clerics in Puerto Rico favored slavery openly, even at the risk of excommunication, until its final abolition in 1873.


García Méndez, M. A. (1959). *Cartas al pueblo del presidente del Partido Estadista Puertorriqueño*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Graficas Nilo.

García Molinari, O. (1952). *Grasslands and grasses of Puerto Rico*. Río Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Puerto Rico.

García Molinas, F. (1896). *Trabajos parlamentarios de D. Francisco García Molinas: diputado á cortes por San Juan de Puerto Rico*. Variation: SOLINET/ASERL Cooperative Microfilming Project (NEH PS-21089); SOL MN02707.05 PBR., Establecimiento Tip de los Sucesores de Cuesta.


   Analyzes a crucial period in the development of the Puerto Rican issue in the UN, especially the influence of local parties and organizations, and the influence of Cuba and the United States. A small pro-independence political organization influenced the final text of the famous Resolution 1514 (XV) and its eventual implementation. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was not attacked at the international level until 1959 due to the recognition it had received through Resolution 748 (VIII) previously approved by the UN. From 1960 on the Puerto Rican issue has reappeared in the international forum. Surprisingly, the governing Popular Democratic Party showed dissatisfaction with its own impermanent status and tried to gain a more permanent status through the US Congress and a plebiscite in 1967.

   Focuses on a comparative analysis of the sugar industry in both the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico between 1870 and 1930. The development and interaction of plantation bases were different in both cases, and no two plantations were alike.


   Analyzes some of the determinants of private education in Puerto Rico, and their relationship with preserving economic inequality. The basic assumption is that of intergenerational utility
maximization, and the analysis focuses on how private education can be used as an instrument for such purpose. The empirical results appear to be consistent with the hypothesis that private education is indeed an instrument for maintaining economic inequality in the island.


Este trabajo discute los paradigmas en torno a la locura utilizados en el Puerto Rico del siglo XIX para el tratamiento y encierro de los enfermos mentales en la Casa de Beneficencia y el Manicomio de San Juan (1844–1898). Se discute el proceso que hizo posible la institucionalización de la locura en España durante el siglo XIX, y sus repercusiones en Puerto Rico para el encierro de los enfermos mentales. Se analizan los factores económicos, políticos y religiosos utilizados por el estado, la iglesia católica y el alienismo en la España del siglo XIX para el encierro de la locura, y su utilización en Puerto Rico. Se discuten los criterios utilizados durante el siglo XIX para la clasificación de la locura y sus características según el género, la edad, el estado civil y la ocupación. Se presentan los paradigmas alienistas utilizados para la construcción de la fachada arquitectónica de la Casa de Beneficencia y el Manicomio de San Juan. Se discuten los planteamientos de los alienistas y letrados puertorriqueños en torno al tratamiento de la locura en la Casa de Beneficencia. Se presentan las diversas enfermedades fisiológicas que ocasionaron la muerte de los alienados encerrados en la Casa de Beneficencia y el Manicomio de San Juan, y su relación con el ambiente insalubre que poseyeron ambas instituciones.


In the early 1940’s, the colonial government of Puerto Rico, with the consent of the US government, began to institute land reform. Under Title V of the Land Law of 1941, the Puerto Rican government established resettlement communities for landless families. One goal was to transform landless agricultural workers into an industrial and urban labor force by teaching them “democratic, industrial, and modern” habits. Government officials distributed land to families through lotteries, portraying the ceremonies as acts of democracy. Community education programs produced literature, films, and posters aimed at fostering development and political participation. The colonial state intended to mold landless workers into new citizens, but land distribution efforts and their effects were uneven, disorganized, and sometimes contradictory. Landless workers and residents of land distribution communities maneuvered within, escaped from, and shaped those government policies. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The article reviews the website the Puerto Rico Encyclopedia, located at http://www.enciclopediapr.org, from the Puerto Rican Humanities Foundation (FPH).

In 1916, Rafael Colorado D’Assoy, Nemesio Canales and Luis Llorééns Torres formed the Tropical Film Company in Puerto Rico, one of the first motion picture production company to be organized there by local residents. The essay discusses how Tropical's small number of fiction and non-fiction releases aligned with the founders' social and political agenda, and suggests reasons for the company's ultimate demise in 1917. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This dissertation centers on the processes of Puerto Rican national identity formation as seen through the historical development of cinema on the island between 1897 and 1940. Anchored in archival sources in film technology, economy, and education, I argue that Puerto Rico’s position as a stateless nation allows for a fresh understanding of national cinema based on perceptions of productive cultural contributions rather than on citizenship or state structures. As I show, the development and circulation of cinema in Puerto Rico illustrate how the “national” is built from transnational connections. With the aim of elucidating such social-political linkages, the first chapter provides a historical contextualization of the period 1897-1952. I argue that this historical period (the transition from a Spanish Colony to a U.S. commonwealth) was marked by highly pronounced political ambiguity for Puerto Rico’s status as a nation, which encouraged the creation of a collective identity that paradoxically both appropriated and rejected attributes from both colonizers. The second chapter turns to the period of 1897-1908 to argue for a transnational approach to the archives to clarify long-standing historiographic absences about the introduction of film to the island. In this chapter I contend that early traveling film exhibitors as well as productions made in relation to the Spanish-American War helped to mold international and local conceptions of Puerto Ricans as inadequate citizens. The third chapter employs a transnational approach to cinema-related discourses of national belonging, by approaching the early career of filmmaker Rafael Colorado, a Spanish citizen until his death, as a case study of how Puerto Rican cinema history appropriated transnational figures to strengthen national cultural identity. The fourth chapter considers the role of intellectual elites in the production of both popular culture and discourses about its social function. Here I argue that popular conceptions of the role of cinema in the construction and creation of the nation are based on the works of intellectual elites of the 1910s. I focus entirely on one company, Tropical Film (1916-1917), led by writers Luis Llorééns Torres and Nemesio Canales, to show how their conception of cinema as equal parts education, culture, and business has virtually remained unchanged for nearly a century. The fifth chapter looks beyond the Puerto Rican border and argues that U.S. productions made in and explicitly about Puerto Rico have formed an important part of the conception of Puerto Rican identity. In this chapter I contend that American films made the island both visible and invisible by creating a homogenizing stereotype that does not accurately represent Puerto Rico’s diverse history and culture. The sixth and final chapter centers on issues related to the transition to sound, popular appeal and marketability to argue that these concerns force us to rethink traditional intellectual conceptions of nation building through cinema. Here I focus on the careers of filmmaker Juan Viguié Cajas and producer Rafael Ramos Cobián during the 1930s and the local involvements in coproductions with American companies, to argue for the development of alternative approaches to film production in Puerto Rico. Overall, this dissertation presents early
Puerto Rican cinema as a case study for how cultural productions can structure and maintain national identity even in the absence of a state. I argue that the constant flow and adoption of outside products and ideas is a defining element of the colonial condition, and colonial formations of the national. That is, I contend that stateless nations often appropriate transnational discourses and subjects as the foundation for national identities.

Examines the development of US policy toward Puerto Rico, focusing on the choices of continued commonwealth status, independence, or statehood for the island.

Perhaps the crucial element in the future of the relationship of the United States with the Caribbean is the future of its political relationship with Puerto Rico. What the island and its metropolis do, together, will have a decisive impact on the future shape of the Caribbean. The author examines the geopolitical and economic context of that relationship, departing from a paradigmatic distinction between the territory and its people, which has determined the history under the hegemony of the United States. The author presents a brief economic history, followed by the political-economic foundations, and a description of the traditional political views on the relationship. A new paradigm would be based on a new understanding of the people, the society, and the culture. The author also examines aspects of migration, exile, and return, as well as the role of state and clandestine violence. The article reviews the metropolitan view of the relationship and the political dimensions of the present situation, proposing a new policy for Puerto Rico and the United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
As in all capitalist countries, elections in Puerto Rico during this century have been the chief mechanisms for the legitimation of the state. They are the constant generators of ideology, turning reality upside down, hiding the true problems and giving prominence to less important issues. There is not an excessive politicization of life in Puerto Rico, as many complain, but there is a depoliticization that deprives the people of their capacity to make important decisions regarding their own lives.
populate different imaginaries of ‘risk’ groups, making them appear as consolidated and mutually exclusive identities. These reified categories obfuscate the larger social conditions that undergird the experiences of people at high risk of HIV infection or living with HIV/AIDS in favor of apportioning aid and assistance according to specific categories of identity. This dissertation scrutinizes discourses of population and community in terms of their use, both, as strategies of resistance, collaboration, and political mobilization, and as foils for the enforcement of normative collective and individual behaviors through the application of administrative taxonomies.


This study documents how since 1980 Viequenses and Hawaiians have demonstrated a heightened solidarity in opposition to U.S. military bombing practices on Vieques, Puerto Rico, and Kaho’olawe, Hawai’i. Using personal testimonies collected from Viequenses and Hawaiians since 2009, as well as archival research, the study highlights the ways in which resistance among these island nations was manifested against increased U.S. imperialism and heightened globalization during the second half of the twentieth century. Although the populations that inhabit these islands are geographically distanced and linguistically unique, the study shows that Viequense and Hawaiian solidarity challenges historical North American representations regarding newly acquired island populations and the indigenous concept of sacred land. In sum, the study gives a comparative overview of how Vieques and Kaho’olawe both came to be used as islands for bombing practice by the U.S. Navy. It reviews historical and political movements, as well as events and issues, and highlights themes such as attitudes of suffering and solidarity, ethnicity, intellectual and academic leadership, fallen leaders, and symbols of resistance.


The demands of Puerto Rico’s political parties in and after the critical year 1936, including the extremist Nationalist Party of Pedro Albizu Campos, are analyzed, as is also the attempted solution provided by the U.S. Government, in which Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, played a prominent part, leading to the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Millard Tydings, which offered independence to Puerto Rico at the cost of the withdrawal of economic privileges, and which was rejected by the Puerto Rican coalition of parties. Based on U.S. Government publications and archives, the press, Ickes' 'Secret Diary, The First Thousand Days, 1933-1936' (New York, 1954) and personal interviews with participants in the 1936 events.


Extracts from the correspondence of two New England brothers, Edward Bliss Emerson (1805-34) and Charles Chauncy Emerson (1808-36), who resided for three years in Puerto Rico and wrote home to their relatives in the United States. The letters convey a New Englander’s impression of life on the island in this period, commenting on such aspects as the expression of the Catholic faith, the lot of slaves, education, legislation, and the character of the common people.

Analyzes the role of Luis Muñoz Rivera as Puerto Rican Commissioner in Washington during the discussions and negotiations that led to passage of the Jones Bill of 1917, which gave Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship and made certain reforms in the island government. Muñoz fought to liberalize the terms of the bill, but equally or more important was his continual effort to keep his own Unionist Party from adopting a radical pro-independence stand and thus jeopardizing the negotiations in Washington. Based in large part on private papers and U.S. War Department records.


Gaudier, B. G. M. (1957). *Nuestro Mayagüez de ayer y el verdadero origen de "La Borinqueña"*. [Santurce, P R ] [Imprenta Soltero].


Gautier Dapena, J. A. (1963). *Trayectoria del pensamiento liberal puertorriqueño en el siglo XIX [i.e. diecinueve]*. San Juan, P R : Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena.


Compares Puerto Rico with other Caribbean territories belonging to the "subsidized colony" model. These are Guadeloupe, Martinique, French St. Martin, and Guyane belonging to France; Aruba, Curaçao and the Five Antilles dependent on Holland; the British Virgin Islands and other
very small territories belonging to the United Kingdom; and the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, dependencies of the United States. As areas of the semiperiphery, these colonies share a much higher standard of living than their Third World neighbors, with patterns of consumption much nearer those of the developed world. At the same time, they all receive large amounts of undocumented immigrants from nearby republics who wish to earn a living in hard currency; except for the British dependencies, they all have from 40 to over 50% of their nationals living in the metropole; they all have very fragile economies in which consumption exceeds production; and they all receive considerable subsidies from their metropoles, usually - though not always - because they are useful militarily for exercises that would generally be protested if carried out in the metropole. It is not difficult to see why there are no strong or growing independence movements in these areas.

Gautier, V. c. (1916). Puerto Rico y sus hombres; bocetos biográficos y artículos científicos consagrados a los agricultores y comerciantes ... "El feminismo.". Ponce, Pt Rico.

    Summarizes in chronological order 49 social, political, and labor-related events in Puerto Rican history since the US takeover in 1898. Since the colonization of the island, the US government, the leaders of Puerto Rico, and its people have undergone a tumultuous relationship debating the status of the island to either continue or redefine its current commonwealth relationship, to become the 51st state, or to be granted complete independence.

    Explores the social and economic consequences of US-financed welfare transfer payments to over half of Puerto Rico's population. Examines the impact of federal funds on the political conduct of the lower and middle classes and its effects on pro- and anticolonial politics. With 60% of the island's people subservient to welfare assistance, and the remainder dependent upon employment by US and transnational companies, the colonial arrangement is not challenged by this segment of the population even as the Puerto Rican social foundation disintegrates. Pro-statehood sentiment is sustained among the privileged classes as a tranquil political and social existence financed by US taxpayers rather than through their own pockets.

Gaver, M. V. V. G. (1963). School libraries of Puerto Rico ; a survey and plan for development. [Place of publication not identified].


San Juan de Puerto Rico, Asociación Puertorriqueña de Historiadores ; Postdata.

Gaztambide Arrillaga, C. The effects of environmental temperature and relative humidity on the acclimation of cattle in the tropics.


Gecas, V., et al. (1973). "Social Identities in Anglo and Latin Adolescents." Social Forces 51(4): 477-484. Social identities, conceptualized as self-designations and measured by the TST, were examined for samples of high school adolescents in three societies: the United States, Puerto Rico, and Mexico. Four identities were explored in terms of salience, frequency, and valence: gender, religion, family, and peer. For both males and females in Latin and Anglo cultures gender emerged as the most prominent identity. Religious IDs were more frequent for Catholic adolescents. The strongest cultural difference was found with respect to negative religious IDs: these were significantly more frequent for Anglo adolescents. Positive gender and family IDs were more frequent for Latin adolescents, while peer IDs were slightly more common self-designations for Anglos. These tendencies were generally in the expected direction. Social and cultural differences between these Anglo and Latin societies were considered as explanations for variations in adolescent identity structures. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Géigel, F. J. (1924). Derechos y deberes de los recusadores. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Géigel, F. J. (1924). Manual del observador de acuerdo con la ley electoral. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Géigel, F. J. (1940). El ideal de un pueblo y los partidos políticos. San Juan, P.R., Cantero, Fernández.


Géigel Polanco, V. (1945). Puerto Rico ante la Conferencia interamericana de abogados. San Juan de Puerto Rico [Imprenta Venezuela].


Géigel Sabat, F. J. (1934). Balduino Enrico: estudio sobre el general Balduino Enrico y el asedio de la ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico por la flota holandesa en 1625, al mando de dicho general y del Almirante Andrés Verón; con otros episodios de las empresas de estos dos caudillos en aguas antillanas ilustrada con dos mapas y ocho láminas. Barcelona, Araluce.

Géigel Sabat, F. J. (1946). Corsarios y piratas de Puerto Rico: episodios en Puerto Rico durante la guerra de los Estados Unidos con los piratas de las Indias occidentales, 1819-1825. San Juan, P.R., Cantero Fernández & cía., Inc.

Géigel Sabat, F. J. L. J. d. (1934). Balduino Enrico estudio sobre el general Balduino Enrico y el asedio de la ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico por la flota holandesa en 1625, al mando de dicho general y del almirante Andrés Veron; con otros episodios de las empresas de estos dos caudillos en aguas antillanas. Barcelona Araluce.

Géigel Sabat, F. J. L. J. d. and v. Historie ofte iaerlijck (1934). Balduino Enrico: estudio sobre el general Balduino Enrico y el asedio de la ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico por la flota holandesa en 1625, al mando de dicho general y del almirante Andrés Veron; con otros episodios de las empresas de estos dos caudillos en aguas antillanas. Por Ferando J. Géigel Sabat. Barcelona, Araluce.


Until 1863, when the "congregational corporation" was defined in the United States, the difference in Church and State relations between the United States and Europe consisted in the American notion of trusteeship. Under trusteeship the Catholic Church had opposed denial of its legal status and the undermining of its religious mission, gratefully confirming the new status in the Third Plenary Council in Baltimore, 1884. In Puerto Rico, the 1898 Treaty of Paris concluding the Spanish-American War assured the continued application of the 1851 concordat between Spain and the Holy See to the Church in Puerto Rico. This juridical status of the Church in Puerto Rico was approved by the US Supreme Court in 1908.


This small book was written to serve as an introduction for American children to the history, culture, and society of Puerto Rico at the turn of the century. It is clearly written and contains maps, illustrations and anecdotes intended to hold the interest of English-language readers, ages 10 to 15. In spite of its age, the book is still informative. The author's narrative is accurate, vivid and detailed and gives the reader a excellent snapshot of Puerto Rican life and culture before the introduction of North American influences. Recommended for all ages.


John H. Finley typifies the philosophical connection between late 19th-century philanthropy and expansionism. Finley, a Princeton professor, visited Puerto Rico and Cuba in the early 20th-century and defended American imperialism in terms of the white man's civilizing mission. Primary and secondary sources; 53 notes.


Due to the violent establishment of "New World" nations and the exclusion of women from most written histories, women in the Americas have inherited a doubly ruptured past. Through the use of historiographic metafictions (in Linda Hutcheon’s terms), writers such as Margaret Atwood (English Canada), Maryse Condé (Guadeloupe), Rosario Ferré (Puerto Rico), Anne Hébert (Quebec), Nélida Piñon (Brazil), and Leslie Marmon Silko (U.S.Native American) combat this cultural amnesia and work toward establishing a sense of tradition and continuity for Inter-American women. The texts considered here employ the medium of fiction to engage with the past in a two-fold process, first re-defining what constitutes history and merits inclusion in the written record, then using that new version of history to work toward resistance, reconciliation, and recuperation at the familial, national, and regional levels. Silko grounds her call for revolution throughout the Americas in Native American history/mythology. She invokes these same traditions as she invites Euro-Americans to assimilate into Native cultures to save themselves and the planet. Piñon and Condé’s polyglossic family sagas model how reconciliation among people of different races, classes, and political persuasions might be effected on a national level, whereas a similar attempt by Ferré’s narrator is thwarted by political, historical, and narratological problems. Atwood and Hébert convey the ambiguities of history and our incapacity ever to completely understand past events by utilizing the tropes of gothic fiction to write about two nineteenth-century murder cases. Within a theoretical framework which draws on feminist, New Historicist, and post-colonial approaches, I show how these novels highlight the shortcomings of traditional modes of historiography and offer an array of alternative models demanding that both reader and writer engage with the past more consciously.

Reviews the backgrounds and achievements of seven bishops in Puerto Rico since the 1920’s, noting social as well as church activities. Creation of the bishoprics of Arecibo and Caguas reduced the geographic scope of the bishopric of Ponce in 1976.


Gil de la Madrid, J. (1956). Historia de un receptor. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Gilbert, R. V. (1959). Report on gambling in Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Gile, P. L. (1911). Relation of calcareous soils to pineapple chlorosis. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Giorgetti, E. (1909). *Memorial presented to the Congress of the United States*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


This article examines public representations of slavery on plantation sites devoted to heritage tourism in the Americas. Plantations of various colonial backgrounds are compared in terms of the narratives they present, finding that the history of slavery is largely hidden in Barbados and Puerto Rico, while addressed more explicitly (although still problematically) in the Brazilian and Cuban cases. The article highlights the importance of tour guides and site administrators in the production of histories of slavery and advocates for a more proactive role of historians in the production of public histories of slavery and for more productive and instructive discussions on this thorny topic. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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Examines the ways in which blacks have been portrayed in Puerto Rican poetry, folklore, drama, and prose, noting the important role blacks have played in Puerto Rican culture.


Examines labor patterns and social relations among the various classes of Puerto Rican workers in the sugar plantation zone of Piñones since the 19th century. An ecologically rich area, the land in this region in the 19th century supported a variety of labor endeavors that included agriculture, livestock, fishing, and lumbering, thus allowing inhabitants to remain economically independent. As Spanish and US investors developed sugar cane production late in the century and absorbed areas of forests, pastures, and fields for its cultivation, peasant workers slowly became wage earners as their traditional means of livelihood disappeared. More highly developed labor processes and mechanization in the 20th century led to the blending of urban wage-earning practices and rural lifestyles that formed a unique historical setting for the indigenous inhabitants of the area.


Describes flying these two observation-type aircraft in Puerto Rico during World War II and gives a brief history of observation aircraft from World War I through World War II. Charts, 4 photos, 4 notes.


The extent to which the outcome of the Spanish-American War reshaped American foreign economic policy is still a matter of debate. American territorial acquisitions following the war furthered a stronger American involvement in international monetary politics. The Commission on International Exchange initiated currency reforms in those countries that had become or were to become a part of the growing sphere of economic influence of the United States, tying their currencies more strongly to the US dollar. The first attempts to reform foreign currencies according to American perceptions of a well-managed economy were made in Puerto Rico and the Philippines and later included China, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, and Cuba. The driving forces were American economists, among them Charles Conant and Jeremiah Jenks. Only with the establishment of the American financial protectorate in Nicaragua did the Department of State begin to take a more active part in these undertakings, which were to become an integral part of American foreign economic policy during World War I.
This paper makes two contributions. First, we examine the macroeconomic implications of Puerto Rico's Fiscal Plan certified in March 2017 for fiscal years 2017-18 to 2026-27. Second, we perform a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) that incorporates the expected macroeconomic dynamics implied by the Fiscal Plan in order to compute Puerto Rico's debt restructuring needs. We detect a number of flawed assumptions in the Fiscal Plan that lead to an underestimation of its contractionary effects on the island's economic activity. We conduct a sensitivity analysis of the expected macroeconomic dynamics implied by the plan that allows us to construct more realistic scenarios of Puerto Rico's debt restructuring needs. We show that the island's current debt position is unsustainable, and compute the necessary debt relief to restore sustainability under different sets of assumptions. The paper offers insights for designing a plan of action for resolving Puerto Rico's current debt crisis that will remain valid after the certification of a new fiscal plan.


Puerto Rico and the Philippines came under American control almost simultaneously. Colonial policy under Secretary of War Elihu Root anticipated self-government for both after a period of political education, but achieved drastically different results. In 1900 Congress passed provisions to lower tariffs on Puerto Rican imports and allow for eventual free trade with the island, but in 1901 and 1902 lowered tariffs only slightly for the Philippines while also restricting corporate land ownership. These differences in the potential for the investment of American capital had a significant impact on the colonial administrations. In Puerto Rico efforts to insure a hospitable investment climate required the elimination of corruption and led to limits on local control. In the Philippines colonial administrators had to gain the collaboration of native elites by making concessions in the form of lax supervision of local officials in order to raise revenue for infrastructure improvements.

This dissertation analyzes and theorizes transcultural reception through a comparative historical analysis of US colonial rule in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. During colonial rule in both colonies, US administrators attempted to impose their own political culture upon Puerto Ricans and Filipinos. I compare how the Puerto Rican and Filipino elites, who already had their own particular political cultures, received this cultural imposition. I demonstrate that in the first years of US rule, cultural imposition did not effect cultural transformation in either colony. Both the Puerto Rican and Filipino elite domesticated the Americans' signs and institutional forms into traditional order. But a divergence emerged thereafter. The Puerto Rican elite adopted the Americans' concepts of government and thereby effected politico-cultural change. By contrast, the Filipino elite persisted in their preexisting political culture and continued to domesticate. I track the divergence in cultural outcome to differences in underlying social conditions during US rule. In Puerto Rico, US rule was accompanied by a transformation in the preexisting social structure. This caused what I call a "disjunction" between the Puerto Rican elites' preexisting political culture and the referential field of social relations, in turn bringing a breakdown in the preexisting cultural system. Ultimately, this compelled the Puerto Ricans to search for new models, and they found them in the Americans' offerings. By contrast, in the Philippines, US rule was accompanied by sociohistorical continuity. There remained an "ontological correspondence" between cultural system and referential field, despite US rule and its attempt to impose American-styled political institutions. Consequently, the Filipino elite continued to domesticate imposed institutional forms and merely elaborated upon their preexisting cultural system. The analysis brings a theoretical resolution to the tension between structuralist theories of culture and common sense thinking on culture contact under colonialism. Culture contact, even in the form of direct cultural imposition under colonialism, will only result in cultural transformation if it coincides with a disjunction between cultural system and referential field. Without that coincidence, the preexisting cultural system will be reproduced.


Examines US policies in early-20th-century Philippines, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and Guam to test the claim of liberal exceptionalism - that the country's imperial efforts are uniquely committed to spreading liberty, rights, and democracy. US policies can be understood as "provincial" in that they responded to the particular environment of the territory concerned. When indigenous elites in the Philippines and Puerto Rico wanted democratic reform, the United States aided them. Yet, democratic reform was avoided when the "innocent" populations of Samoa and Guam might have been disturbed by such changes.


Puerto Rican migration has attracted much empirical research and has been used as an entry point into larger theoretical debates in demography, sociology, anthropology, and economics. The authors review quantitative studies and use the 1990's 5% Public Use Microdata Samples to assess quantitative studies of Puerto Rican migration. The review suggests: 1) agreement that more educated and high-skilled Puerto Ricans have moved to the island; 2) disagreement about the effect of the minimum wage on the island and about the causes and consequences of circular migration; 3) agreement about data limitations for the study of Puerto Rican migration; and 4) disagreement about definitions. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Puerto Ricans talk about race in a shifting linguistic pattern defined here as "slippery semantics." Such usage is highly dependent on context and defies the often sharp dichotomization made between binary forms of classification associated with the United States and more ambiguous forms or racial terminology associated with Latin America. The author argues that both forms can coexist and proposes an incipient typology of contexts that considers when binary or multiple terminologies are deployed and the social implications of such usages.


This dissertation examines how notions of "Puerto Rican nationhood" operate through discourses about "race." I specifically address the various meanings Puerto Ricans have assigned to blackness in their struggle to define Puerto Rican identity vis à vis the United States. My project is based on eighteen months of fieldwork conducted in San Antón, a barrio of Ponce, Puerto Rico that is considered a “folkloric black” community. My ethnography focuses on a state-sponsored housing project to revitalize and stylize this community as a “historic site.” Based on participant-observation, archival research, and interviews conducted with resident and non-residents, I examine (1) how San Antón is interpreted and re-interpreted in relationship to discourses about Puerto Ricanness and (2) how residents and non-residents elucidate, challenge, and try to take advantage of dominant readings of this community as an “authentic black site.” The analysis of three nation-building maneuvers—erasure, exclusion, and celebration—guide my theoretical approach to issues of “race” and “nation.” They take effect upon both nation-building endeavors and constructions of blackness. Maneuvers of erasure are enacted when people silence, simplify, or render inconsequential the contributions of black people. Maneuvers of exclusion are Hispanophile strategies of blanqueamiento (whitening) employed to achieve self-government, attain greater political autonomy, or gain national recognition. Maneuvers of celebration are inclusive strategies that are linked to the folklorization of blackness, the affirmation of a black identity, and the creation of black stereotypes. I argue that the public salience of these maneuvers relies heavily on the use of “history” since people—especially intellectuals—construct “the nation” according to current interpretations of the past. Slavery, the depression of the 1930’s and the populist project of the 1940’s are periods that figure prominently—albeit differently—in narratives about the Puerto Rican nation. Hence, I show how these periods and the ways they are interpreted in the present come into current attempts of nation-building. By alluding to the housing project consistently throughout my discussion of these nation-building maneuvers and historical periods I hope to give a sense of the multidimensionality that pervades present-day constructions of blackness and nation in Puerto Rico.

Goenaga, F. R. d. (1899). Los sepultureros de España en Puerto Rico, o sea, Macías, su ayudante Cervera, Camó y su tiempo. [San Juan], P.R., Imprenta de Boada.

Goenaga y Olzá, F. R. d. (1894). Breve idea del actual estado del Asilo. Provincial de Beneficencia y Manicomio, de sus deficiencias y de sus modificaciones mas urgentes. [San Juan] Tall Tip de Beneficencia.

General works written 1940's-60's.

With the Great Depression still palpable and the faultlines of the Cold War remapping the globe, the conception of poverty and how it might be remedied were constitutive questions for the making of U.S. global hegemony during the thirty years following World War II. These questions were further galvanized by the twilight of European colonial rule, as former colonies forcefully linked the issue of self-determination to the problem of poverty. At the intersection of questions of sovereignty and poverty U.S. policymakers, social scientists, and community organizers seized upon the value of local community and indigenous participation. Civic Poverty examines community-based endeavors aimed at mobilizing participation of the poor in the planning and administration of programs on their behalf. I focus on the protracted tension between "self-help" and "self-determination" that animated competing agendas for participation. The initiatives I study include the Division de Education de la Comunidad in Puerto Rico, Peace Corps community development field training in New Mexico, Mobilization for Youth and the Puerto Rican Community Development Project in New York City, the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, and the 1968 Poor People's Campaign. The implementation of these programs associated U.S. foreign and domestic policy in ways that demonstrate the far-reaching political utilities of anti-poverty initiatives with implications for current debates over "social capital" and globalization. My inquiry is guided by the following questions. Of what significance are the continuities between how U.S. domestic and foreign policy constructed the problem of poverty during the thirty years following World War II? How were conditions of international "underdevelopment" both conflated with and differentiated from poverty in the United States? What factors contributed to the prominence of local initiative and community participation in policymaking and social science concerned with poverty during this period and what were the consequences of this emphasis? In what manner did a focus on poverty integrate or obscure claims pertaining to social, economic, and racial equality galvanized during the mobilization against fascism, the accelerated collapse of the colonial system, and the movement for civil and human rights?

The author was a junior officer stationed at Borinquen Field, 10 December 1941. With everyone jittery after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the field was blacked out at night and under constant alert. This battle was the result of misunderstandings and hysteria. It appeared that night that a transport was landing enemy soldiers on the near-by beach. The base B-18's were evacuated and machine gun sites opened fire on anything that moved. The irony of this was that Borinquen was in Puerto Rico. The enemy ship turned out to be an American freighter and the "landing craft" were fishing boats. Fortunately there was only one casualty. 2 photos.


A report on the attempts to solve, during the period 1846-56, the problem of the lack of agricultural manpower in the island; it refers especially to the introduction of three thousand Asian coolies (Decree of 1854), which was frustrated for political and, above all, demographic reasons. Based on documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Puerto Rico; biblio.


Gómez Tejera, C. and J. A. Alvarez-Torre (1938). Poesía puertorriqueña : antología para niños. La Habana, Cuba, Fiesta por la Poesía y el Niño de Puerto Rico.


Liberal control of the Spanish government from 1812 to 1814 and from 1820 to 1823 forced a reorganization of local governments in the West Indies. At the same time, collapse of Liberal-controlled government brought a downfall in the Indies of similar-minded individuals. While some officials were able to serve both Liberal and absolutist governments in Puerto Rico, the town councils set up by the Liberals were abolished.


Summary of the development of the labor movement in Puerto Rico, which is divided into three periods (1896-1915, 1915-32 and 1932-41), the characteristics of each of which are described. In the first, an outstanding factor was the activity of Santiago Iglesias Pantín, the father of the organized labor movement in Puerto Rico. Based partly on published documents.


The weakness and disintegration of the classes socially dominant and of the labor sector during the 1930’s strengthened the Popular Democratic Party. The misfortune of the sugar plantation industries, population growth, presentation of the working population as a mass and not as a social class, and the incapacity of traditional classes to put up with the socioeconomic situation contributed to this disintegration as it also made possible a policy for masses and not for a social class. The rise of the PPD corresponded with the development of a new leading class based not on economic and social power in relation with the means of production but on the control of the state apparatus. This process was achieved primarily with the incorporation of North American industrial capital, which finally culminated in the creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Presents a theoretical analysis of the changes of daily life in Puerto Rico during the last three decades, hypothesizing that these transformations revolve around the logic of accumulation and the logic of domination, according to which the necessities of accumulation of capital and the necessities to control and regulate society transform structures and organize daily life. In turn, from this process arise contradictions, conflicts, and responses (both collective and individual), the analysis of which is fundamental for the understanding of the central tendencies of our society.


Examines, within a sociological scope, the economic and social transformations that were implemented in Puerto Rico during the 1950's-60's by the so-called "Operation Bootstrap," designed by the populist government. Studies the spatial and physical restructuring of the urban space and the institutional and physical elements within it. The article examines the framing of the population components, as well as the social practices of those sectors. In general terms, the authors deal with the process in which capital and the state have been placing different population groups and commercializing both personal and official relations as well as the material and nonmaterial needs of everyday life.


During the middle decades of the twentieth century, Puerto Rico was transformed from an agrarian, mostly rural, and marginal U.S. colony into an industrialized, urbanized, and politically reorganized territory. For local administrators and public health experts, this transition necessitated confronting widespread mortality from infectious diseases and malnutrition as well as curbing population growth. This dissertation investigates the creation of knowledge about nutrition in Puerto Rico and its incorporation into political and public health practices during this transformative period. For this, it explores how nutrition sciences served to articulate debates about rural poverty and labor as well as how these notions informed distinct public health, welfare, and development interventions. It also analyzes the interaction between this activity on the island and global scientific debates and how local political economy and geopolitical priorities shaped approaches to the nutrition issue. This dissertation first examines how nutrition became a public health concern during the interwar years through the work of biochemists, home economists, agronomists, and social workers. It then explores how these experts incorporated their assessments as part of rural hygiene programs during the Depression and of food policies during World War II. Finally, it analyzes the role of nutrition sciences in the implementation of child feeding programs, food enrichment regulations, dietary supplementation projects, and consumer education campaigns during the postwar years. It also traces the deployment of Puerto Rican nutrition experts as part of international public health and development programs. Throughout these decades, scientific innovations, conceptualizations of poverty, anxieties about overpopulation, and political economy priorities interacted in the articulation of nutrition ideas and their policy implications. By analyzing these dynamics, the dissertation illustrates how nutrition expertise traveled and was reconfigured across scientific, governmental, and political
spaces. During the 1930s and 1940s nutrition, agriculture, and public health experts advocated for a reconnection between the island’s food supply and local agricultural production as the fundamental strategy to improve Puerto Ricans’ diets and reform rural society. By the postwar years, these plans to promote agricultural diversification and greater food self-sufficiency became increasingly incongruous with the structural shifts provoked by the new development strategy of industrialization and modernization. Food technologies and innovations provided instruments for health policy makers to gradually adapt their agendas to these changes while recasting nutrition problems as technical issues to be fixed through the dissemination of new products, standards, and infrastructures. The dissertation emphasizes the multiple geographical, disciplinary, and institutional exchanges that shaped how nutrition knowledge was conceived, translated, and generalized in health policy and political debates on the island. To do this, it draws upon archival evidence from government, philanthropic, and academic institutions at local, federal, and international settings. With this framework, the dissertation aims to situate Puerto Rico’s case within international health historiography by focusing on how the local emergence and circulation of nutrition ideas and practices related to global networks of medical and public health expertise. It also aims to contribute to the historiography of development and decolonization and the history of science and technology. Instead of explaining science and public health in Puerto Rico as the “good” effects of United States colonialism or as the transplantation of its biomedical traditions and technologies, this dissertation explores how the interaction between international, colonial, and local structures of power shaped the creation of nutrition knowledge, its political usages, and policy applications.


Between the 1930s and 1960s Puerto Rico was transformed from a marginal United States territory into an industrialised ‘showcase of development’. This article investigates the organisation of milk station programmes on the island during this crucial period and how these reflected the circulation of child welfare knowledge, nutrition expertise and public health practices. During the Depression, these perspectives fostered a recast of the eugenic regeneration ideologies motivating medical assessments of and sanitary interventions with Puerto Rico’s rural poor since the nineteenth century. Innovations in nutrition knowledge and an emerging rural hygiene movement highlighted the negative health effects of the island’s monocrops economy. In this context, the nourishment of children’s bodies assumed symbolic and instrumental significance for the reconfiguration of colonial and developmental models promoted by the new Popular Democratic Party (PPD). The experience of public health professionals in relief work during the 1930s contributed to the articulation of food and nutrition as key elements of this party’s populist discourse. Programmes like milk stations became part of strategies to rear and manage the labour force needed in the industrial development model promoted by the PPD. From the perspective of poor Puerto Ricans, however, they were part of the materialisation of its promise of social justice for the poorer classes. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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This article examines nutrition sciences, policies, and politics in Puerto Rico from the late 1920s to the early 1950s. Tracing the activities of various experts within this multidisciplinary field, it considers how changing historical circumstances shaped the interaction between nutrition knowledge, public health projects, and politico-economic agendas. Representations of malnutrition as a problem of deficient diets resulting from insufficient local food production contributed to cement the land question as a central element of the early Popular Democratic Party (PPD) discourse. However, technological changes after World War II facilitated the subordination of agricultural diversification as part of public health interventions to fight malnutrition. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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González Font, J. (1903). Escritos sobre Puerto-Rico; noticias históricas, poesías, artículos y otros datos. Barcelona, J González Font; San Juan, Puerto Rico, B F Sanjurjo; [etc ].


González Ginorio, J. (1932). Luminarias. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

González Ginorio, J. (1936). El descubrimiento de Puerto Rico: examen critico del segundo viaje de don Cristobal Colon y de las autoridades en relacion con la historia del mismo: presentacion de dos nuevas autoridades. San Juan, [Imprenta Venezuela].

González Ginorio, J. (1938). La instrucción pública en Puerto Rico: proposición, fundamentos y discusión de un nuevo plan general de enseñanza. San Juan, P.R., Casa Baldrich.


This collection contains valuable material on the birth and development of several critical Puerto Rican and Latin American organizations, including the National Congress of Puerto Rican Rights, the Alianza Puertorriqueña, the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, and the Young Lords Party. There is also considerable material on three different labor actions and protests which
involved Juan Gonzalez, in addition to information on his personal life. The collection also contains extensive journalistic material from the author's entire career, as well as source material and correspondence. The collection consists of administrative and organizational material, clippings, correspondence, notes, manuscripts and pamphlets, flyers, photographs, and audio and visual files, and a small oversize collection.


A lecture tracing various facets of the life of the Puerto Rican polygrapher (1839-1903): his political activity, educational reform, home life, and so on, in Puerto Rico, America and Spain.


The works of Francisco Arrivi show a Puerto Rican society in the throes of rapid social change.


The Puerto Rico of dramatist Luis Rechani Agrait is obsessed with questions of what formed the island's society and what is the island's future.


González Ríos, P. R. G. A. (1951). El mejoramiento de la habichuela blanca del país (Phaseolus vulgaris) por medio de la selección. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estacion Experimental Agricola.


In this paper we examine language policy in Puerto Rico, a Caribbean island where both Spanish and English are official languages, even though Spanish is the L1 of this linguistic community. After discussing different language policies developed in the island over the last one hundred years, the article analyzes a questionnaire on language attitudes toward Spanish and English in Puerto Rico. Our findings suggest that linguistic coexistence is emerging naturally, without the conflicts of the past. We argue that Puerto Ricans have been accepting both languages without questioning that Spanish is their mother tongue. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

La producción intelectual de Ana María O’Neill se inició a finales de la década del veinte y continuó hasta la década del sesenta. Durante estos años la psicología latinoamericana—y la puertorriqueña—estuvieron marcadas por una fuerte influencia estadounidense. La psicología de la adaptación estadounidense con su sello darvinista, su filosofía pragmática y su énfasis en la psicometría fue incorporada al quehacer de muchos de los que practicaban la psicología en nuestros países. El trabajo de O’Neill fue una reacción a la psicología dominante durante las primeras décadas del siglo XX. Con el ser humano de John Watson, Edward Thorndike y Lewis Terman no se podía aspirar a una mayor justicia social. O’Neill rechazó una psicología sin alma, conciencia, valores y a su noción de la naturaleza humana, un ser humano modelado por estímulos y respuestas, sin libre albedrío y por ende incapaz de asumir una conducta ética. A partir de la psicología de Aristóteles, Tomás de Aquino e Inmanuel Kant, O’Neill brindó a los psicólogos de su generación un objeto de estudio diferente, un ser humano con psiquis, libre albedrío, un ser capaz de asumir un comportamiento ético y por ende capaz de construir una sociedad libre.


González Ruiz, R. (1938). Alerta!! San Juan, P.R., Impr Venezuela.


González Ruiz, R. (1941). Geografía elemental de Puerto Rico : con nociones de geografía astronómica, física, social y política. San Juan, P.R., Editorial Imp Venezuela.


The intendency system is examined from its origins in France, and applications in Spain and Spanish America, to its arrival in Puerto Rico in the early 19th century. There is a detailed account of the role of Alexander Ramirez in its establishment in Puerto Rico.

Gives an extract and makes some comments on the description in the 'Gaceta de Guatemala' of the 1797 attack on Puerto Rico by English troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. This version was based on a letter of Father Miguel Rodríguez Feliciano, prebendary of the church of Puerto Rigo and defender of the plaza on this occasion. Illus., biblio.


Summary description of general works, bibliographies, and published and unpublished documentary collections relating to the history of Spanish colonial law in Puerto Rico.


Geography has played an important part in Puerto Rico's history. Beginning in the late 1580's, various geographical studies appeared, emphasizing not only the size of the country but its climate and economic resources. These studies have increased in complexity and value as Puerto Rican geographers have become more proficient.


Dentro de la historiografía más reciente, el tema del azúcar se ha retomado como punto de investigación macro-histórica. Los trabajos de César Ayala y Humberto García apuntan hacia este fenómeno. Sin embargo, al comenzar mi investigación sobre la Fajardo Sugar Company encontré que los paradigmas aceptados a nivel macro diferían notablemente a nivel micro. La Fajardo era un híbrido. En su junta de directores hubo puertorriqueños desde su fundación en el 1905 ocupando altos cargos directivos. La adquisición de tierras se dio mediante una simbiosis terrateniente-centralista. pPor tal motivo el acaparamiento de tierras no se produjo al grado de los “Company Towns” de Guánica y Aguirre. El colonato fue siempre una parte importante de la economía centralista de la Fajardo lo que permitió, aunque de forma bastante limitada, el juego de oferta y demanda sobre todo en los sectores más especializados del proletariado fabril. A pesar de que comparte muchos de los elementos característicos de una central corporativa dominada por el capital norteamericano, la Fajardo nunca llegó a ser un “Company Towns” en el estricto sentido de la palabra. A través de esta investigación pretendemos demostrar las características particulares de esta estructura centralista y sus compañías asociadas, dentro de un modelo socio económico de explotación capitalista. Hemos escogido el periodo comprendido desde la invasión norteamericana hasta el surgimiento del fenómeno populista, por entender que esta época refleja las época del oro blanco o el auge del imperialismo azucarero en Puerto Rico y el Caribe hispano.


González-Jiménez, R. (2017). Soldados del infortunio: Sustratos de la colonialidad en la literatura bélica caribeña. Ann Arbor, State University of New York at Stony Brook: 235. This dissertation explores the coloniality of being in mid-twentieth century Spanish Caribbean war literature. I examine literature as a means of fostering decolonial thinking, as working to reverse coloniality’s effects. The dissertation takes into account the context that triggered the armed conflicts in which Spanish Caribbean soldiers were involved. It emphasizes the United States’ imperialistic attitude towards the Caribbean, a common factor in threading stories of male affect. In the first chapter, I study four short stories by Emilio Díaz Valcárcel which focus on the participation of Puerto Rican soldiers in the United States Army during the Korean War. In each tale, the discrimination suffered by these soldiers–based on their ethnic and linguistic difference–indelibly shapes the subjectivity of Puerto Rican military men who, as a result, must embark on a perennial quest for a sense of belonging. The second chapter analyzes a collection of short stories by Eduardo Heras León. He writes of the battles that took place during the Invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba. Heras León’s characters aim to emulate an abstract image of the modern Western soldier by projecting themselves as emotionless, as virile killing machines. However, the fallacy of this overrepresented image surfaces in the portrayal of the internal conflict Cuban soldiers suffer, since they are constantly fighting their own emotions. In the third and final chapter, I delve into war and social poetry by Jacques Viau Renaud. His poetry was produced during the turmoil that followed the coup d’état that ousted President Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic in 1963. Viau’s poems build on the idea that marginalized and colonized subjects must turn to each other with love, in order to fight against the oppression they suffer. Through an analysis of these writers’ works, I demonstrate that the experience of war helps to reveal the underpinnings of a coloniality of being. Colonial subjects, consequently, embark on a process of decolonial thinking and loosen the stranglehold imposed by a colonized psyche.

González-Más, A. Cyperaceae of Puerto Rico: xii, 316 pages.
Esta tesis explore otra posible lectura del Puerto Rico de las décadas de 1920 y 1930, formulando una crítica al modelo historiográfico de la llamada “nueva historia”. La “nueva historia” fundó un imaginario sobre el desarrollo capitalista del país que tenía como protagonistas a una clase obrera combativa y a una clase propietaria criolla sin poder, victimizadas ambas por las fuerzas avasalladoras del imperialismo y del capital monopólico. Esta mirada, sin negar las contribuciones que hizo en su momento, ha limitado y simplificado enormemente el análisis del mundo social puertorriqueño. La tesis parte de la premisa histórica de que la industria azucarera era el eje de la actividad económica en Puerto Rico durante las décadas de 1920 y 1930. Por tanto, se centra en historizar a un sector importantísimo de la “clase dominante criolla” parcialmente ignorada por la historiografía: los productores de azúcar locales. Estos se ven como sujetos activos, como miembros de una “clase dominante” que jugaron un papel clave en la configuración y la continuidad del poder que disfrutó ésta durante las primeras décadas del siglo XX. Ese análisis parte de una problematización del concepto de clase social en las teorizaciones sobre discurso y poder de Michel Foucault. La clase social se analiza en su historicidad, como fenómeno que se produce y es a su vez producido. La tesis aborda las formas en que los sujetos, en este caso los productores de azúcar locale, se posicionaron como clase capitalista y desde allí produjeron sus condiciones de existencia. La clase se ve como posicionamiento sujeto, como posicionamiento que se asume por unos sujetos históricos. Se asumen las relaciones de clase como relaciones de poder producidas dentro del discurso del capital, como relaciones históricas, y por lo tanto, contingentes, due a su vez producen realidades. La tesis analiza la discursividad de los productores de azúcar locales durante las décadas de 1920 y 1930. Su discursiva tuvo un “efecto de verdad,” esta verdad se resume en esta frase: Puerto Rico es el azúcar, y el azúcar es el progreso. En su producción discursiva los productores de azúcar locales se posicionaron como los protagonistas de esta verdad. Se representan como los grandes capitalistas, los empresarios visionarios e innovadores, los padres y benefactores del país que han llevado a Puerto Rico al progreso.
Nazareth; his correspondence with Christopher J. O'Toole, CSC; and his tenure as Governor of Puerto Rico.


Gotay, M. (1938). *Guía de las calles y callejones de Santurce*. San Juan, P.R., "Imprenta Puerto Rico, Inc ".


Gould, M. M. H. L. W. and (1962). *1962 catalog of the money of Puerto Rico, an illustrated history and price list of the coins, tokens and paper money which were once issued for use in the Commonwealth that may someday become our 51st State*. Racine, Wis , Whitman Publ Co.


A meeting in 1943 between Puerto Rican nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos and a group of U.S. pacifists initiated a relationship built on shared opposition to global imperialism. The association centered on the status of Puerto Rico as a colonial possession of the United States. The nationalists argued that Puerto Rico the island’s definition as a U.S. possession violated their sovereignty and called for aggressive resistance against the United States after attempting to initiate change through the electoral process in 1930. Campos developed his brand of nationalism through collaborations with independence activists from India and Ireland while a student at Harvard. Despite the Puerto Rican nationalists’ rhetorically aggressive stance against U.S. imperialism, conversation occurred with groups of Americans who disapproved of their country’s imperial objective. Despite differences in culture, religion, and ideology, a common transnational connection allowed these groups to establish a dialogue about the issue of imperialism. The U.S. pacifists, inspired by Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Free India movement, studied the tenants of Gandhi’s non-violent philosophy employed by the U.S. civil rights movement during the 1940s
and 1950s. Connections to India and the pacifist community's arguments against imperialism led to collaboration between both groups. The creation of the American League for Puerto Rico Independence in 1944 exemplified the significance of this transnational connection. From establishment in 1944 until disbandment in 1950, the purpose of this group of American citizens was to articulate complaints about colonialism to the United States government and the United Nations. The contribution of women within the organization played a significant factor, highlighted by the leadership role of ALPRI secretary Ruth Reynolds. Although the ALPRI and the NP worked to combat regional imperialism, both organizations operated as separate entities and attempted to craft the message for the cause. This thesis investigates the collaboration between the two groups and examines whose vision of independence eventually dominated the narrative.

Granato, J., II (2013). Dennis Chavez and The Inter-American Ideal, 1936-1962. Despite the amount of research conducted on the accomplishments of Dennis Chavez, U.S. Senator from New Mexico, little in known about his activities in Latin America. Most of the studies completed to date focus on Chavez's domestic accomplishments, creating an image of a man who primarily focused on New Mexico issues. This study seeks to expand the image of Dennis Chavez to incorporate his exploits in Latin America through an analysis of documents located in his papers, the Congressional Record, and various periodicals. An analysis of the available documentation reveals that Dennis Chavez created a vision that the entire Western Hemisphere would be united as allies, trading partners, and neighbors based on the ideals of the Good Neighbor Policy. From the mid 1930's to his death in 1962, Dennis Chavez used the tenets of Inter-American Solidarity under the Good Neighbor Policy as a template for his vision of United States and Latin American relations. Dennis Chavez's rhetoric changed during the years leading up to World War II, during World War II, and Cold War periods, but his vision of a united Western Hemisphere remained the same. However, despite his efforts in Latin America, Chavez failed to make any significant changes in United States-Latin American relations, leaving behind small success and an incomplete vision. In combing through his papers, Congressional records, State Department records, and memoirs, this project will contribute to the ongoing scholarly dialogue on Dennis Chavez.

Grant Pardo, A. (1938). Conservación de suelos en Mayagüez. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta, y Transporte.

Grant Pardo, A. (1939). El valle de Lajas. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Grant Pardo, A. (1939). Quebrada Arenas second unit : its mission in the economic and social reconstruction of the rural people of Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Printing, & Transportation.


Presents a systematic ethnographic study of emic ethnic classification in Puerto Rico, including a replication and extension of Marvin Harris's (1970) seminal study in Brazil. This article addresses three issues: the core emic categories of color; the dimensions of semantic structure that organize this cultural domain; and whether the assumption of a shared cultural model is justified. Data are from two sets of ethnographic interviews in southeastern Puerto Rico, including 23 free listing interviews and 42 structured interviews using Harris's standardized facial portraits. Results indicate a small core of salient emic categories with well-defined semantic structure and high
interinformant agreement, reflecting shared cultural understandings of color. The author discusses how systematic ethnographic methods can contribute to comparative research on ethnic classification. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Gray, W. H. 
*Poroto Rico: A experiment in Americanization* 
1 volume 
Dissertation: M.A.; University of Chicago.


Describes the efforts of married and single Mennonite women missionaries who served in Puerto Rico after World War II. Because the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities preferred single women who were older and college educated, heeding the call to missionary work often meant deciding against marriage. Most single women were assigned the maternal, nurturing roles of teaching or nursing while married women were expected to share in their husband's duties. Only one woman became a full-time evangelist and church-planter. Despite the hardships, foreign mission work probably offered women more opportunities than would have been available at home.


Green, G. 

The General Correspondence (most incoming) is primarily with like-minded communists, ex-communists, other U.S. leftists, historians and other researchers, and is primarily concerned with communist history and with current events, radical thought and activity. There is also some family correspondence. Prominent and/or principal correspondents include: Harry Bridges, Lloyd Brown, David Engelstein, Sender Garlin, Dorothy Healey, Kate Hyndman, Lolita Lebrón and other Puerto Rican radicals, Sidney Lens, Helen North (his second wife), Paul Robeson Jr., Bill Schneiderman, Pat Toohey, Saul Wellman and Leon Wofsy. The Addendum to this series consists of additional correspondence with David Englestein and Sender Garlin. The Prison Correspondence, consists of copies of (mostly outgoing) letters, most to his first wife (Lil Green, 1910-1964) and children, some to political associates and attorneys. The Political Activities, Associates and Writings series contains unpublished typescripts by Green and others, notably James Allen's memoir "Marxist Publishing," "A Labor Revolutionary in Detroit" (re: Nat Ganley), and Green's 1968 notes on his remarks on Czechoslovakia at the CP's Central Committee meeting thereon; editorial files pertaining to the writing, publication and reception of several of Green's later books, notably his autobiographical Cold War Fugitive (1984); third party correspondence of several of Green's political friends and associates, notably Lloyd Brown; and a file of Smith Act-related material obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. The last series, FBI Files, was also obtained by Green under the FOIA.


Griffin, A. P. C. and compiler (1901). *A list of books (with references to periodicals) on Porto Rico*. Washington, G P O.

Griffin, D. F. (1942). *Water and power in Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., National Resources Planning Board, Field Office, Region XI.

Grim, R. E. Papers, 1925-1988: 11 linear ft. Correspondence, maps, reports, publications, and mss. of writings, relating to mineral resources consulting work for Development & Resources Corp. in Alaska and abroad, research on the structure and composition of clays, consulting and travel, geological mapping, laboratories, resource development, hydrology, petrography, diageneis, sedimentation, electron microscopy, kaolin mining and processing in Georgia and France, Illinois Geological Survey organization and planning, Robert Robertson, Puerto Rican clays and feldspars, clays in Illinois, Mississippi, and Texas, and Nevada bentonite and Illinois scientific surveys. Organizations represented include International Association for Clay Research, Mineralogical Society of America, Mississippi Geological, Economic, and Topographical Survey, National Lead Company, and Resource Use, Ltd.

Gritter, M. (2017). "Elite Leadership, People of Mexican Origin, and Civil Rights: Dennis Chavez and the Politics of Fair Employment." *Congress & the Presidency* 44(1): 143-156. People of Mexican origin lacked broad-based mobilization for civil rights during the mid-twentieth century and failed to gain attention with national leaders unaware of the unique conditions in the Southwest. In the absence of these factors, elite leadership and issue networks filled the gap. In this article I explore the case of New Mexico. I argue that the elite leadership of New Mexico Senator Dennis Chavez helped to shape national debates regarding fair employment and other civil rights legislation. Chavez helped work for the passage of a strong state fair employment law in New Mexico in 1949 and increased awareness of the place of people of Mexican origin in civil rights policy and politics nationally and in New Mexico. Gaining support from African Americans, Catholics, Jews, and labor unions, Chavez helped to include people of Mexican origin in debates regarding civil rights policy. However, a lack of national legislation, policy implementation, and the rise of backlash politics prevented the creation of a strong policy and strong agency. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone.


Recent developments in US policy toward the Caribbean exemplify the interfacing of migration and geopolitics. The reversal of Cold War policies toward Cuban refugees and US intervention in Haiti are crucially linked to the emergence of post-Cold War security strategies. However, to understand these new events it is important to understand the historical relationship between migration and geopolitics in the Caribbean during the Cold War. Geopolitics has fostered Caribbean mass migration to the metropoles. US geopolitical strategies were predominantly symbolic and ideological in the cases of Cuba and Puerto Rico, military and security-oriented in the cases of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and a combination of both in the US destabilization policies toward Jamaica's Michael Manley regime in the 1970's. The article concentrates on explaining the importance of the interstate system as a crucial determinant of Caribbean migration, illustrating the relationship between migration and geopolitics in Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic.


Puerto Rico's strategic position controlling access to the Caribbean Sea is well-known, but during the 1960's and 1970's the US military had begun to de-emphasize its status in Puerto Rico. Since the late 1970's, US military activity in Puerto Rico has increased, and in addition to a traditional military role, there has also been an effort to use the military to foster development in Puerto Rico. This article examines implications of this renewed military activity on Puerto Rico's future political status.


Examines a controversial economic development program sponsored by the US Navy in Vieques, Puerto Rico, in the 1980's. The program was designed to bring jobs to the unemployed population of Vieques by encouraging large defense contractors to subcontract to companies willing to locate operations on the island. Although the navy's program has not been successful in stimulating the local economy, it is an important example of military "civic-action" programs that
reflect a broader concept of the military mission - one more inclusive of social and economic considerations. The program is also an example of the nature of cooperation between the navy and the business community in support of US national security interests and shows both the possibilities and the pitfalls of an economic development effort dependent on defense contracting. The poor outcome is attributed to the development model itself, as well as to the larger context of social conflict between the navy and Vieques residents and the relationship of this conflict to the motivation, content, and outcome of the navy’s development program. The article analyzes the navy’s failed effort in Vieques from both these perspectives. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Puerto Rico is characterized by a high degree of structural economic interdependence between state, corporate, and financial actors. The structural interdependence was engineered by US and Puerto Rico government officials in the 1970’s to bolster the island’s economy and the government’s credit worthiness, using US corporate investments, both fixed and financial. Following a critique of the relevance of the literature on structural analyses of state, corporate, and financial alliances to the Puerto Rican case, the article defines, identifies, and quantifies the major components of this structural economic interdependence in Puerto Rico. The article concludes that the depth of structural economic interdependence of state, corporate, and financial actors has seriously constrained the possibilities of economic and political pluralism. The local government has become bound to a relatively limited range of policy options and, thus, a particular development path is forged. In this case, the policies have resulted in the marginalization of local industry, and the privileging of the financial sector to the detriment of domestic capital formation. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Guasp, I. and (1936). The port of San Juan. San Juan, P R ?

Puerto Rican bomba is part of a constructed and institutionalized historical heritage that requires a decolonial look. This essay rehearses a rapprochement towards a genre that transcends being posited as merely "national culture." I will demonstrate how bomba can be the subject of what Aníbal Quijano calls "the coloniality of power:" simultaneously an instrument of subversion and of resistance, or a tool of decolonial political and identity struggles. I will then address the issue of including this music in the racialized creation of "puertorricanness." I will examine how this discursive apparatus emerges out of a state-sponsored racialized identity. Finally, I will explain how bomba is not simply a music or a dance genre, but a way of seeing the world, of expressing oneself politically, and of crafting historical memory of "the other," an other that has been further "othered" by the state and by Puerto Rican society more broadly. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Gueits, J. (1933). La profesión médica. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico.


Gundlach, J. C. (1878). *Apuntes para la fauna Puerto-Riqueña*. [Place of publication not identified] [publisher not identified].


Describes the visitation of the Puerto Rican bishop to numerous towns of the island (1812-14).


Biographical résumé of the first Puerto Rican to occupy the bishop’s seat in the island. Refers in more detail to his work as ecclesiastical judge and vicar-general from 1792 to 1803, and as bishop from that year to his death in 1814.


Describes the society established in Madrid in 1851 to collect and copy historical documents on Puerto Rico. Studies the participation of each one of the members of the society, their method of work, the difficulties encountered, and the content of the documents. Based on three manuscript volumes preserved in the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña which contain the pieces that the members were transcribing, biblio.


Presents an interview with activist Ismael Guadalupe on the community struggle against US Navy presence in his native Vieques, a small island off the coast of Puerto Rico. In 2003 the residents’ campaign succeeded in forcing the removal of military operations and facilities. Initiated in the 1960’s, the political protest used life stories and community history as a popular education strategy to establish and achieve common goals. Beginning in 1964, he led the Vieques movement and was jailed several times. After discovering military maneuvers left behind contaminated toxic by-products, he grew interested in environmental politics and began pressing the navy to clean up the environmental damage.

?Llave, puerto y escala de Indias? o ?lugar donde todas las poblaciones y descubrimientos se han sustentado y proveído? son dos de los muchos epítetos, elegidos al azar, que en el siglo XVI solían emplearse para calificar tanto a la ciudad como al puerto de Santo Domingo en la isla Española. Durante toda la época colonial, para las autoridades locales siempre prevalecerá la idea de que de la seguridad de este enclave dependía toda la ?de este mar océano?, de ahí su importancia como primer lugar americano a partir del cual se irradiaría la colonización hispana por el Nuevo Mundo. En efecto, descubierta la isla por Cristóbal Colón en su primer viaje, al principio los asentamientos españoles se situaron en su vertiente atlántica (Fuerte Navidad y La Isabela). Ninguno de estos, sin embargo, tuvo la vida suficiente como para adquirir un carácter estable y permanente que les permitiera convertirse en urbes consolidadas. El hallazgo al sur del territorio de unas minas auríferas cercanas al río Haina provocó un cambio radical del proceso colonizador que se trasladó, por razones claramente económicas, de la zona septentrional a la meridional. El desplazamiento hizo necesaria la fundación de una nueva población entre 1494 y 1498: la ciudad de Santo Domingo, a orillas del río Ozama, convertida pronto en la capital insular y en el principal puerto del mar Caribe o de las Antillas, pues no olvidemos que tanto La Habana como San Juan de Puerto Rico se abren directamente al océano.


In the present work we study the effects of the first Bourbon reforming policy on a marginal territory of Hispanic America as it were the island of Santo Domingo. It is exposed a serie of dispositions emitted by the Corona for the recovery of the naval traffic, at the same time here we analyzes the importance commerce that the Dominican capital?s port with its Caribbean homologues, first of all. The information that is contributed comes from the bottoms deposited in the General archives of Indians. (Seville).


Guzman Rodriguez, M. (1935). Datos biograficos de Mayaguezanos ilustres : Homenaje al monumento de José de Diego. Mayaguez, P.R., [publisher not identified].
This dissertation explores various representations of motherhood in the last five decades of the 20th century Puerto Rican narrative and visual arts, both from the island and the diaspora. This analysis proves to be an important aspect of identity formation and one that challenges traditional representations of the maternal figure. The depiction of a primordial and independent mother relates to a prehistoric and pre-colonial past and represents a reconfiguration of identity of the mother/nation by means of a return to its origins. Chapter one focuses on the concept of the family album and the mother's body as visual narrative elements. Texts by Judith Ortiz Cofer, Magali García Ramis and Rosario Ferré emphasize on stories that are excluded from the conventional album. Through a visual engagement with their mothers' bodies the narrators also recover silenced cultural accounts. Chapter two reinterprets maternal figures that are not included in the familiar or national history/album, such as those related to a rejection of the Virgin Mary, political activism, abortion and prostitution in authors such as those already mentioned and also Mayra Santos Febres, Pedro Juan Soto and Luis Rafael Sánchez. Chapter three illustrates how mother-daughter relationships can offer a space for both subjectivities to question the patriarchal culture through writers like Emilio Díaz Valcárcel, Rosario Ferré, Olga Nolla, Esmeralda Santiago, Judith Ortiz Cofer and Nicholasa Mohr. The possibility of a non-biological motherhood is also examined. Chapter four analyzes works of art that display diverse representations of motherhood and illustrates the way that the ideology of the family album and of an accepted image of motherhood infiltrate in public spaces like galleries and museums. This dissertation reaffirms that the mother's body and history are crucial factors in configuring identity in 20th century Puerto Rican narrative and visual arts. The mother's figure is still limited by external institutions but the prospect of listening to her voice exists, reading between the lines of the daughter's story.
Haddock, D. R. F. and Jr (1949). Costs and practices in the distribution of fresh milk in Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Haeberlin, H. K. (1917). Some archaeological work in Porto Rico. [United States], [publisher not identified].


The early history of the Danish West Indies is traced in reference to the slave and black population. Sugar production provided an integrated economy and promoted intensive labor. Maroons offered the best alternative to escape other than rebellion. The population among the slave refugee communities was never large. The removal of the forest cover, caused by sugar cultivation, forced refugees to look beyond the islands for escape - with Puerto Rico becoming the favored area for relocation. Cruel penalties were used to thwart 'marronage.' Runaway slaves, nevertheless, brought ruin to many planters. Coastal towns proved to be receptacles for runaways.


Halphen Perez, R. The trust concept and civil law jurisdictions : a comparative study: 142 leaves; Medium: 144x146 in. Dissertation: M.C.L.; Tulane University; 1954.

Halstead, M. (1898). Our new possessions : Natural riches, industrial resources ... of Cuba, Porto Rico [sic], Hawaii, the Ladrones and the Philippine Islands, with episodes of their early history. Chicago, Dominion Co.

Halstead, M. (1898). The story of the Philippines. : Natural riches, industrial resources, statistics of productions, commerce and population; the laws, habits, customs, scenery, and conditions of the Cuba of the East Indies, and the thousand islands of the archipelagoes of India and Hawaii, with episodes of their early history : the Eldorado of the Orient : Personal character sketches of and interviews with Admiral Dewey, General Merritt, General Aquinaldo and the Archbishop of Manila. : History and romance, tragedies and traditions of our Pacific possessions. : Events of the war in the west with Spain, and the conquest of Cuba and Porto Rico. [Chicago], Our Possessions Publishing Co., Place: United States; Illinois; Chicago.


Hannaford, E. (1898). *War map and history of Cuba: including the opening of the American-Spanish War, from the latest official and most authentic sources.* Springfield, Ohio, Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

Hansen, H. c. *Helmer Hansen menu collection*: .4 cubic feet. Menus from restaurants including the Stock Yard Inn in Chicago; Ernie's San Francisco; Jules Podell's Copacabana; The Plantations in Moline, Illinois; Hotel Emporio; Martinetti's; Trader Vic's in Oakland, CA; and La Cage in the British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas. This collection consists of menus from across the United States, Europe and several countries in the Caribbean. Menus from restaurants including the Stock Yard in Chicago; Ernie's San Francisco; Jules Podell's Copacabana; The Plantations in Moline, Illinois; Hotel Emporio; Martinetti's; Trader Vic's in Oakland, CA; Top of the Tower in London; Chez Maxim's in Paris, France and La Cage in the British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas. The collection also includes some newspaper and magazine clippings about a few of the restaurants. Many of the menus exhibit mid-20th Century graphic design elements.


Hanson, A. C. (1940). *Preliminary memorandum on cost of living in Puerto Rico.* [Washington, D C ].


Hanson, E. P. (1957). *Transformación : el moderno Puerto Rico*. Mexico [City], Edit Intercontinental.


Reviews a number of histories of the US press, all of which show a recurring lack of consideration of the role played by the immigrant and ethnic press.

Haring, J. E. External trade, capital imports, and economic growth; the case of Puerto Rico: viii, 258 leaves diagrams, tables Dissertation: Columbia University; 1959.


A portion of the memoirs of Dr. J. Will Harris (1876-1956), published under the title ‘Riding and Roping: The Memoirs of J. Will Harris’ (Inter-American U. Press, 1974). Dr. Harris, founder of Inter-American University of Puerto Rico in 1912, spent much of his earlier years soliciting money for his college. He met many of the most important and wealthiest individuals of his day and related their ability to thwart fund raisers such as himself.


Harris, W. T. (1899). *An educational policy for our new possessions*. [New York], [H Holt & Co ].


Rexford Guy Tugwell becomes governor of Puerto Rico, after an


Responds to statements made most recently in the fall of 2005, namely, that Amerindian/Taino mitochondrial DNA is an important factor in the genetic/biological history of Puerto Ricans. Based on demographic/historical evidence, the article raises questions about the claimed significance of findings that show that 61.3% of Puerto Rican islanders have Amerindian mitochondrial DNA, which is passed exclusively through the female line. It is noted that this type of genetic material could have been passed to a Puerto Rican alive today by a single Taino/Amerindian female living in the 16th century, that (technically) a small Amerindian/Taino “founder population” of only about 135 individuals could have generated the results judged to be significant, and that mitochondrial DNA is a very poor analytical tool for use in determining the actual biological
history of ethnically mixed populations - including Puerto Ricans, who are overwhelmingly European and African in origin according to well-documented historical evidence. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This collection documents the personal and professional life of Jane Hope Hastings. The bulk consists of drafts and a published copy of her memoir, USO in Skagway, Alaska, 1943-1944; the drafts contain material not included in the published version. The remainder includes letters to her first husband Parkhurst Whitney, and Harold J. Barrett and his first wife Rose Barrett, who died in 1953 or 1954. Also included are a scrapbook, given to her at her retirement in 1955; a photograph album made by Hastings while she was stationed in Alaska; reports sent by Hastings to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and her supervisor within the USO, and the feedback received from her supervisors; and two oral history interviews with Hastings conducted by Eva Moseley of the Schlesinger Library in 1995 and 1997.


Haydon, R. N. T. M. D. and C. . Conf Author: Caribbean Geological (1959). Road log and guide for a geologic field trip through central and western Puerto Rico, Mayaguéz [Colegio de Agricultura y Artes Mecánicas].
Hayward, B. L. (1958). Toward comprehensive educational planning in Puerto Rico. Hatp Rey, P.R., Dept of Education.

Hazard, D. L. (1914). Results of observations made at the U. S. coast and geodetic survey magnetic observatory at Vieques, Porto Rico 1911 and 1912.

Hazard, D. L. (1925). Results of observations made at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic observatory at Vieques, P.R., in 1921 and 1922. Washington, D.C., G P O.


Puerto Rico's Operation Bootstrap was a resounding success from 1947 until the 1973 oil crisis, but has since proved to be too unbalanced and dependent on the US economy.


Helfeld, D. M. (1952). Congressional intent and attitude toward Public law 600 and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Helfeld, D. M. (1964). Discrimination for political beliefs and associations. [San Juan, Puerto Rico].

Helfeld, D. M. (1965). Proposed conclusions, findings, recommendations and rate order, rulings on exceptions, and final recommended rate order. San Juan, P.R., Economic Development Administrator.

Henna, J. J. (1898). Information about the island of Porto Rico. [New York].

Henna, J. J. (1900). Appeal of the people of Puerto Rico to the people of the United States. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Henricksen, H. C. (1904). Propagation and marketing of oranges in Porto Rico. Mayagüez, P.R., Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.

Henricksen, H. C. (1906). Vegetable growing in Porto Rico. Mayagüez, P.R., Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Herbert, D. David Herbert papers, circa 1909-1996, bulk 1945-1995: 5.8 linear ft.

The papers of New York gallery owner and art dealer David Herbert measure 6.0 linear feet and date from circa 1909-1996, with the bulk of the material dating from 1945-1995. Herbert’s papers
document his years working for Betty Parsons Gallery, Sidney Janis Gallery, Graham Gallery, and others; the operation of the David Herbert Gallery from 1959-1962; Herbert's partnerships and agreements with Richard Feigen and others; and his activities as an independent dealer. Records include biographical material, correspondence, notebooks, subject files, artist files, exhibition files, business records, printed material, and photographs. Biographical material includes address books and calendars, educational records, records of Herbert's military service in the United States Naval Construction Battalion in Japan, and resume's charting his career. Correspondence is with Herbert's parents, friends, business colleagues, and artists. It includes documentation of Herbert's partnership with Richard Feigen, and his cooperative work with Irving Blum and Walter Hopps of Ferus Gallery in Los Angeles, and Robert Fraser in London. Also documented are Herbert's relationship with Jaime Andrade and Andrade's family, and a lawsuit Herbert brought against Aaron Berman relating to the ownership of an Ellsworth Kelly drawing. There are scattered letters and postcards from artists and collectors, including Martin Blaszko, Lloyd Cotsen, Martin Hoffman, Ray Johnson, Josephine Merck, Alfonso Ossorio, Paul Sorel, and Clyfford Still. Notebooks provide brief notes on Herbert's day-to-day business dealings. Subject files, consisting primarily of printed material, document Herbert's interests in several art world figures, subjects such as ancient art, and travel to locations such as Ecuador, Puerto Rico, and Greece. Exhibition files include installation shots and catalogs for many of the exhibitions held at the David Herbert Gallery between 1959 and 1962. Artist files document Herbert's interest in individual artists, such as William Draper, Ellsworth Kelly, Franz Kline, Sven Lukin, Edgar Negret, Louise Nevelson, Anthony Padovano, Eduardo Ramirez, and Jeanne Reynal, through printed material, photographs of artwork, scattered artist letters, and sales documentation. Business records document the financial details and overall goals of Herbert's various business ventures. There is a sales book for Betty Parsons Gallery and Sidney Janis Gallery; Herbert's appraisal, consignment, commission, sales, and loan records; Herbert's business plans and projections; financial statements from the David Herbert Gallery; sales records for Graham Gallery; and records of Herbert's partnership with Douglas McKelvy. Printed material includes announcements and catalogs from galleries Herbert worked for or collaborated with, including Graham Gallery, Betty Parsons Gallery, Feigen/Herbert Gallery, Stewart Neill Gallery, and Robert Fraser Gallery. Also found are obituaries and other new clippings of interest to Herbert. Photographs are of Herbert, family members, and friends and colleagues, including his companion, Jaime Andrade, Leona Carrington, William Draper, Jon Carsman, Hans Namuth, and Leon Polk Smith. Many are color snapshots collected in two photographs albums. Also found are photographs taken in Japan and Iwo Jima in 1945-1946 of street scenes, Naval Construction Battalion facilities, and Herbert's army colleagues and friends.


Hernández Agosto, M. A. (1963). Conversión de nuestra agricultura de caña de azúcar al maquinismo, San Juan, P.R., Autoridad de Tierras de Puerto Rico, Despacho del Director Ejecutivo.


Sketches the life of Manuel Rojas, patriot who died in 1912. Biblio.


In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Catholic University of Puerto Rico, sets forth the history of the institution from its conception and foundation, discussing its recognition and accreditation, the opening in 1948, academic objectives, the governing body, constituent colleges and faculties, affiliated centers, the law school, library, office of cultural development, intercultural communications institute, community college, publications, orientation center, financing, construction, credit cooperative, and church. Based on secondary sources; 10 illus., 30 notes.


Examines the relationship between the capitalist mode of production in Puerto Rico and migration, considering return migration as part of a circulatory process. Shows that an "industrial reserve army" has arisen on the island, which is maintained in a constant flux into and out of the labor reserve, in response to structural transformations in the labor market. Analysis of 100 cases from Brooklyn's Williamsburg district in New York City allows exploration of the circulatory movement, the characteristics of the individuals involved, the process of change as reflected in the subjects, and the disruption and restoration of family ties. Sixty-four percent showed circulation in various forms.


The purpose of this thesis is to explore the importance of the painting El velorio (1892) to the Puerto Rican painter Francisco Oller (1833-1917). The thesis will argue that the political and cultural development of Puerto Rico had a great impact on the artist. Therefore, this painting is a reflection of the artist's political and cultural opinion, and an expression of Puerto Rican nationality. The study explores the island's political, social, and cultural background in relation to the painting. The study will also provide background information of Oller's artistic career, and a discussion of the painting.


Traces the academic and ecclesiastical career of Peruvian bishop Pedro Gutiérrez de Cos (1750-1833), neglected in Peruvian history because of his transfer from Huamanga to Puerto Rico in 1826, partly because his staunchly conservative, monarchist views were frustrating to Peruvian clergy sympathetic to the independence movement.

In this doctoral dissertation, supported by written and oral sources, it is possible to study some representatives of WWII and its impact in the people living in the Municipality of Ponce, P.R. The dissertation suggests that the southern of the island had been submitted of the propaganda and influence of a military discourse with the purpose of ideologically conditioning. Its inhabitants in order to assure the benefits of the Defense apparatus of the United States. Finally, the dissertation pretends for people to understand the important of rescuing the humane dimension taken in account in reconstruction of a historical event.


Discusses how American perceptions of Puerto Rico were influenced by William Dinwiddie’s ‘Puerto Rico: Its Conditions and Possibilities’ (1899; reprinted 2005), which describes Puerto Rican scenes, opportunities for the development of natural and agricultural resources, the peoples and their ways of life, and possible change through US investment and modernity.


The demographic history of Puerto Rico is very complex and often misunderstood. In spite of myths to the contrary, the birthrate on the island is only one percent. The large increase in population over the last decade has come from mainland Puerto Ricans returning home. These new migrants present serious problems for the island, such as employment and reverse discrimination against ‘Neorricanos’.


Narrates the creative process in developing a theory of conquest, presents evidence to support its application to the Puerto Rican experience during the past five hundred years, and discusses its validity as a universally meaningful explanation derived from particular historical instances. Three consequences found in the subordination of a nation or people by conquest are detailed as examples of the theory in development: dualisms that weaken the conquered people's self-determination and unity, the psychology of defeat and empowerment, and the evolution of an ambience of uniqueness and isolation.


Hernández López, J. (1906). *The roman catholic apostolic church in Porto Rico vs. the people of Porto Rico, case no. 1 : complementary and final brief of the party plaintiff in support of its action and of the evidence justifying the same.* San Juan, Puerto Rico, El País.


Hernández, M. (1949). *La diversificación de la agricultura puertorriqueña; conferencia dictada el lunes 21 de marzo de 1949 en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, en el foro público sobre diversos aspectos de la economía del país, auspiciado por la Facultad de ciencias sociales.* San Juan, P.R., Sección de publicaciones e impresos, Departamento de instrucción.


Studies the characteristics of the "genuine" return migrant population and its impact on Puerto Rico between 1940 and 1960. Using a detailed tabulation and analysis of the 1960 census, the author found that the "return migrants generally represent a middle sector, bordering on the island's education, occupational, and financial elite...: In this manner; they have contributed to Puerto Rico’s future development, even though their addition in numbers has canceled the effect of a continued outflow of emigrants to the United States. Deprived of the migrational 'escape valve,' Puerto Rico has returned to the necessity of absorbing its population increase by way of a significant expansion in jobs, housing, and social services." 7 tables, 5 notes.


Herranz, P. and Puerto Rico importador y exportador. *San Juan, Puerto Rico:* v. 1, no. 1- sept. 1934-; volumes tables 1928 cm.

Herrero, J. M. (1950). "La comision industrial de Puerto Rico.", [San Juan?].

Herrmann, K. S. (1900). *From Yauco to Las Marias: being a story of the recent campaign in western Puerto Rico by the independent regular brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Schwan*. Boston, R G Badger & Co.

Herrmann, K. S. (1907). *A recent campaign in Puerto Rico by the Independent Regular Brigade under the command of Brig. General Schwan, E H Bacon.*

Major General Nelson Miles, commander of American ground forces sent to Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, led about twenty thousand men in a three-pronged campaign that began in Guanica and was to coalesce near San Juan. One of General Miles’s subordinates, Brigadier General Theodore Schwan, commanded the Independent Regular Brigade, which engaged Spanish forces in the western section of the island prior to the cessation of hostilities on August 13. This book narrates the story of Schwan’s campaign. The author, who was a soldier-participant in the campaign, gives a first-person account of events without losing sight of the broader scope of developments. The attitudes, prejudices and expectations of American soldiers towards the inhabitants of the island are reflected in the author’s narrative.


Hill, R. T. (1898). *Cuba and Port Rico with the other islands of the West Indies; their topography, climate, flora, products, industries, cities, people, political conditions, etc*. London, T F Unwin.

Hill, R. T. (1898). *Cuba and Porto Rico, with the other islands of the West Indies; their topography, climate, flora, products, industries, cities, people, political conditions, etc*, The Century Co.


Hilton, W. *Hotel Information Directory, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Caribe Hilton News, San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 11, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Caribe Hilton News, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Newsletter, January 12, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Caribe Hilton, Room Service Dining Menu, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Postcard, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Club Caribe, Gala Dinner Menu, Caribe Hilton, San Juan Puerto Rico, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Drink List Menu, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *The Patio Barbeque Pit, Dinner Menu, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1951* (version 1). ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *The Patio Barbeque Pit, Dinner Menu, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1951* (version 2). ScholarsArchive@JWU.

Hilton, W. *Salon del Castillo, Caribe Hilton News, Caribe Hilton, Puerto Rico, January 12, 1951*. ScholarsArchive@JWU.


Puerto Rican migration caught nationwide attention after Hurricane Maria impacted the island. It was a culmination of more than a decade of economic stagnation that led to Puerto Rico’s declining population while stateside Puerto Ricans experienced a population growth. This study examines the impact of post-Hurricane Maria on the Puerto Rican exodus and Puerto Rican diaspora in the U.S. mainland. The purpose of this paper is to measure post-Hurricane Maria exodus and how settlement patterns have reinforced dispersion in the diaspora. The findings from this study shed light on the migration estimations using the School Enrollment Migration Index (SEMI) relative to other migration data sources and dispersed settlement patterns of Puerto Rican migrants data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of Education(s). More importantly, I argue that existing data sources on Puerto Rican migration are not sufficient to estimate Puerto Rican migration, especially during a time when migration...
estimates were immediately needed to determine where the migrants relocated to within the U.S. mainland post-Hurricane Maria and the dispersion of Puerto Rican settlement has been magnified as a result of post-Hurricane Maria migrants. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Presents a bibliography of works by and about Rosario Ferré, a Puerto Rican writer who has become extremely popular since she wrote her first short story in 1970. Ferré projects a strong feminist consciousness in her fiction as well as in her literary criticism.


Interviews 32 adult male Puerto Ricans in New York City. Shows a pattern of acculturation, modified by selective retention of Puerto Rican cultural elements, resulting in a bicultural lifestyle. Uses factor and Q analysis. 3 tables, 3 notes.


The adventures of Pepe the pig, Bonito the parrot, Esmeralda the hen, and Nina the dog after they cleverly escape the dreaded possibility that Pepe or Esmeralda may be served up for Christmas dinner.


This article traces the involvement of three men of low social rank and partial African ancestry in the evolution of liberal politics in Puerto Rico during the final decades of Spanish colonial rule. In both literary and political writings Ramón Marín, Sotero Figueroa and Francisco Gonzalo Marín argued that social equality should be at the centre of colonial reforms. Yet they construed the question of equality as a matter of unfettered manhood — all men to be judged on their merit not on their rank — rather than as a politics of racial solidarity. Rather than characterize this emphasis
as ‘silence’ on matters of race imposed by elite liberalism, this article seeks to understand this egalitarian variant of Puerto Rican liberalism on its own terms. It situates these authors within three overlapping contexts: a colonial state that was ambivalent about race; a liberal movement built on fragile alliances that included artisans and men of lower-middle status; and complex local systems of social acceptance and exclusion that shaped these writers' own identities as men in public and private. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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Holdridge, L. R. (1942). *Arboles de Puerto Rico*. [Rio Piedras, San Juan, P.R.], U S Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tropical Forest Experiment Station.


Consists of letters received by Lorenzo Homar, Puerto Rican graphic artist and calligrapher. Many of the letters are requests for posters by Homar for various exhibitions, such as the Biennale Internationale d'Art de Menton, International Poster Biennale-Warsaw, and the Norwegian International Print Biennale. Also included are letters from Elmer Adler, Stuart Barrie, Rockwell Kent (1963-1969), La Casa de Libro, the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, the Library of Congress, the Seabury Press, and Erich and Lilli Wronker. Other correspondents include the German calligrapher Hermann Zapf (1967-1982), the Mexican engraver Leopoldo Mendez (1958-1960s), curator William S. Lieberman of the Museum of Modern Art, and artist Raphael Soyer.


Horning, F. (1951). El ingreso insular y la economía puertorriqueña, 1940-1946. San Juan, P.R., Centro de Investigaciones Sociales de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y Departamento de Instrucción.


Hostos, A. d. (1923). Anthropomorphic carvings from the greater Antilles. [Menasha? Wis.], [publisher not identified].


Hostos, A. d. (1951). Novísimo ensayo acerca de las fortificaciones de San Juan de Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified].


A story of Sybil and Nula (now estranged sisters who grew up together in Ireland) and Naomi and Lizzie (both orphans in present-day USA) and unraveling mysteries about family and identity.

Hostos, A. d. (1957). *Crecimiento y desarrollo de la ciudad de San Juan*. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.


Hostos, A. d. and W. Lloréns (1974). "UN DIÁLOGO." *A Dialogue*, 3(4): 329-339. Adolfo de Hostos (b. 1887), one of Puerto Rico's foremost anthropologists and historians, discusses his life's work. Hostos attributes much of his success to the influence of his father, Eugenio María de Hostos (1839-1903). He also gives his opinion on the need for Puerto Ricans to learn a second language and the desirability of the present political status for the island.


The United States' habit of throwing money at Puerto Rico's problems since 1898 but otherwise neglecting the island's difficulties has resulted in the creation of a colony which exploits its colonists by costing the US taxpayers three billion dollars per year, and only thoughtful concern and guidance from the United States can aid Puerto Rico in choosing its future course, whether it be the current Commonwealth arrangement, statehood, or independence.


Note: Finding aid available online:
http://www.library.ufl.edu/spec/manuscript/guides/paulhughes_en.htm
Note: Gui̱a de los Documentos (Spanish-language finding aid):
http://www.library.ufl.edu/spec/manuscript/guides/paulhughes_es.pdf
Note: Items from this collection have been digitized and are available online in the UF Digital Collections:

The collection includes 237 stereograph images showcasing scenes and views of the Greater and Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea. Also featured prominently are stereograph images from the Spanish American War. The Paul A. Hughes Collection is comprised of 237 stereograph images showcasing scenes and views of the Greater and Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea. Also featured prominently are stereographs images from the Spanish American War. The stereograph cards were taken between 1898 and 1903 by the following publishing companies: Underwood & Underwood, American Stereoscopic Company, Keystone View Company, Strohmeyer and Wyman, H. C. White Company, Universal Photo Art Company, and M. H. Zahner. The Greater Antilles are represented by Cuba (Series 1), Puerto Rico (Series 2), and Jamaica (Series 4). Cuba is featured prominently, followed by Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. The majority of the stereographs from Jamaica are images taken after the 1907 Kingston, Jamaica earthquake. The Lesser Antilles (Series 3) are represented with views of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Nevis, Barbados, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. The collection documents the aftermath of several catastrophes, such as the eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique and an earthquake caused by the Soufriere Volcano in Guadeloupe. The rest of the Lesser Antilles islands is also represented.

Hull, A. L. (1965). The linguistic accommodation of a cultural innovation as illustrated by the game of baseball in the Spanish language of Puerto Rico. [New York] [Columbia University].


Huyke, J. B. (1922). *Combatiendo, colección de artículos políticos.* San Juan, P R, Imp "La primavera".


Huyke, J. B. (1927). *Triunfadores.* San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.


Iglesias Pantín, S. (1937). Puerto Rico opposes independence; benefits derived since 1898 are not ignored by islanders, says resident commissioner. Washington, D.C.


Ignacio, R. L. *The urban planning function in Puerto Rico*. ix, 99 leaves.


The article studies the experience of slavery and its abolition on the sugar plantation La Esperanza, on the northern coastal plain of Puerto Rico. It offers a snapshot of La Esperanza's slave crew and presents insights into the affective relationships slaves established among themselves. Based on census material and court records, the article focuses on slave agency and on the opportunities rendered by the political and administrative context created in the colony after the triumph of liberalism in Spain. As the abolition of slavery approached, the local court restricted planters' traditional rights to administer punishment to their bondsmen, who they now began to see as potential free citizens. Slaves responded accordingly and played a decisive part in the process of change, thus showing understanding of the law and its possibilities. The events described here will help depict how ‘freedom’ took shape and how the administration of justice was becoming an exclusive prerogative of the state and its already dense network of intervention. The slaves were quick to observe and partake in the rigorous truth-establishing processes of meticulous investigation and witness interrogation characteristic of the practice of ordinary justice as it began to break into the plantation. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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The article discusses the territory and empire in U.S. history. Topics include the 1950 protests for the independence of Puerto Rico, led by the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party President Pedro Ibizu Campos, against the U.S. government rule, the significance of the African-American history to U.S.
history, and the islands claimed by the U.S. since 1858 including Alaska, Guam and Corn Islands. Other topics include the U.S. occupation of the Philippines, and the annexation of several islands including Wake Island and Howland Island.


Irizarry, G. (1960). La problemática de la formulación del presupuesto estatal. San Juan, P.R., Impreso en la Unidad de Reproducción Oficina de Personal.


Irizarry, G. (1961). The operations and relationships of the agricultural services in Puerto Rico, final report. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of the Budget.


Irizarry, G. (1965). La política agraria de Puerto Rico: parte de una fructífera política económica. San Juan, P.R., Departamento de Hacienda.


Already struggling from the effects of decades of economic recession, failing infrastructure, and the deleterious impact of more than a century of colonial rule by the United States, the devastation caused by Hurricane María further exacerbated the woeful economic conditions of the Island, causing many Puerto Ricans to flee and seek refuge stateside. As Diaspora communities receive hundreds of thousands of new arrivals, we seek to critically analyze how educational institutions, from K-12 schools to institutions of higher education in the States, have responded to meet the needs of displaced Puerto Ricans. In addition to documenting the work of schools in the Diaspora, this article also aims to step back and explore how Diaspora communities can most effectively support the Island's efforts to recover, rebuild, and reopen its own educational institutions. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Irizarry, J. Y. Ten years of home demonstration work in Puerto Rico: 199 leaves.


In the model for accelerated economic growth and social modernization of Puerto Rico during the 1950's, education played a key strategic role. The study of manpower forecasting needs reinforced this concept in concluding that for Puerto Rico to attain industrialization it had to increase enrollments in schools and universities. High investments were made in public education, which was allotted a third of the government budget and over 5% of the gross national product. These efforts resulted in one of the highest rates of literacy and educational attainment in the world. In the 1970's, the transfer of federal funds, particularly the Pell Grants, induced the expansion of postsecondary and higher education in the private sector. However, the formation of a labor force with one of the highest education levels in the world was not accompanied by a commensurate increase in economic development. There is a growing sector of unemployed among college graduates and an inflation of educational credentials. Vocationalization of secondary and higher education has not been effective to solve this problem. This situation calls for alternative approaches to education and economic development where education plays a more active role in creating technology and self-supporting economic enterprises.

Irons, E. E. (1948). Diary of personal observations as a member of the medical mission to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Jan. 20, to Feb. 9, 1948.

Irvine, R. J. C. Scrapbook, 1898-1905: 1 Oversized v. (in 1 flat box).

Scrapbook, 1898-1905, of newspaper and magazine clippings and photographs, documenting the family and career of Irvine in the U.S. Army, including: positions he held, army conditions, politics, description of Camp Eaton in Island Lake (Mich.); San Juan (P.R.); and Manila (Philippines). Photographs and information about Irvine, his family, and soldiers in these locations, as well as his
family on vacations and at his father-in-law's mansion, Tonnancour, in Grosse Pointe (Mich.). The pages of the scrapbook are quite acidic, although most of the contents is in good condition.

Irvine-Rivera, E. M. (1950). Seeing Puerto Rico: the guide of distinction. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Isaacs, R. R. Reginald R. Isaacs papers: 15.16 cubic feet. Collection consists of Isaacs' professional records as a planner in Chicago, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, South America, and other locations, including correspondence, working papers, and reports. Collection also includes materials related to his teaching career at Harvard University. Collection consists of Isaacs' professional records as a planner in Chicago, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, South America, and other locations, including correspondence, working papers, and reports. Collection also includes materials related to his teaching career at Harvard University. Also included is material related to Charlotte Isaacs and Mark Isaacs.


Izquierdo, L. A. (1945). Ideología, programas y actividades. San Juan, P.R., Departamento de agricultura y comercio.


A transactional view of Puerto Rican culture avoids the negativism of conventional views toward Puerto Rico and does not attempt to make comparisons with North American values.


During the recent war the German protected cruiser Geier, Commander Jacobsen, was stationed in the West Indies, in the vicinity of Cuba, and was permitted to pass in and out of the blockaded ports. There has lately appeared in the Marine-Rundschau, of Berlin, an official publication, a series of "Sketches from the Spanish-American War, by Commander J ......." Their translation complete is given in this number of the War Notes [III]. Richardson Clover, Commander, U.S.N., Chief Intelligence Officer, Navy Department, January 16, 1899 Sketches from the naval battle of Santiago and occupation of Puerto Rico, by Commander Jacobsen, of the German protected cruiser Geier, given in the number of the War Notes [III], are a continuation of Sketches from the Spanish-American War, by the same officer, given in War Notes IV. Richardson Clover, Commander, U.S.N. Chief Intelligence Officer, Navy Department, March 27, 1899.


Demonstrates that the apparent higher fertility of Puerto Rican women, both in Puerto Rico and on the mainland, is due to age structure and socioeconomic status.


Outlines the history of Puerto Rico from its establishment as a Spanish colony to its present status as a US dependency, noting the relationship between economic development and foreign domination.

James, A. (1921). Twenty years in Porto Rico; a record of Presbyterian missionary work since the American occupation. New York, Educational Work, Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U S A.


Janer, J. L. (1949). *La superpoblación en Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Sección de Publicaciones e Impresos, Departamento de Instrucción.


Reviews Barry B. Levine's 'Benjy Lopez' (1980), Sakari Sariola's 'Puerto Rican Dilemma' (1979), and 'Labor Migration under Capitalism: The Puerto Rican Experience' (1979) by the History Task Force of the Centro de Estudios Puertoriqueños, all of which consider Puerto Rico's relationship, especially its economic dependence, with the United States since 1898.


An essay is presented on the U.S. civics education policy in Puerto Rico from 1900 to 1904. An overview of civics education in Puerto Rico is provided as well as civics education in the U.S. during the era. Also explored is the civics education policy in Puerto Rico under the administrations of Education Commissioners Martin Brumbaugh and Samuel Lindsay based on modern civics education discussions.

Jesús Castro, T. d. (1954). *Comerío-alba y crepúsculo*, [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Imprenta Soltero).


Jesús, F. d. (1941). *El costo de mantenimiento de animales y su relación con el uso de la tierra en la costa noroeste y la zona tabacalera*. Río Piedras, P.R., Estación Experimental Agrícola.

The purpose of this research essay is to highlight the political relationship of both Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States and to examine the impact that this has had on the educational development of these islands. A brief historical account of the islands is also discussed. The study was based upon educational data available from 1950 through 2011 and involves the analysis of enrollment figures, graduation rates, standardized test scores, and dropout rates. In addition, economic factors such as poverty rates, financial aid, and cost-per-pupil were evaluated. An underlying theme throughout the essay is the role of the Chamorro and Puerto Rican cultures in embracing and resisting various aspects of Western education. The essay proceeds to compare the data from Guam and Puerto Rico and compares these findings to the educational figures from the state of Hawaii. The findings reveal that culture and the desire to preserve their disappearing traditions continues to play an integral role in the future of the educational system on both islands and that federal involvement, when used appropriately, tends to improve the schooling system regardless of their geographic location.


Reviews Arturo Morales Carrión’s ‘Puerto Rico: A Political and Cultural History’ (1983), which describes the emergence of the Puerto Rican nation through the people’s struggle for a coherent identity and a unified cultural expression.

Jiménez Juarbe, I. A. M. V. J. El impacto psicosocial del retiro obligatorio en las personas acogidas al Sistema de Retiro de los Empleados del Gobierno de Puerto Rico: estudio de 54 personas jubiladas acogidas al sistema de retiro obligatorio por edad, residentes en el área metropolitana de San Juan, Puerto Rico, para determinar si surgieron factores psico-sociales después de acogerse al Sistema de Retiro del Gobierno de Puerto Rico durante los años naturales 1952-56: 95 leaves.

Jiménez Malaret, R. T. y. M. F. (1953). Epistolario histórico del Dr. Félix Tió y Malaret. [San Juan, P R ].


El presente estudio está dividido en tres partes principales, (1) la historia migratoria de los puertorriqueños a los Estados Unidos, (2) el análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo de cinco estrategias comunicativas presentes en la interacción conversacional femenina y masculina de los puertorriqueños de Filadelfia, y (3) el análisis temático de la conversación y su relación con el trasfondo histórico y el género. El primer foco de estudio se concentra en la historia migratoria de los puertorriqueños a los Estados Unidos. A partir del 1898 Puerto Rico pasó a ser territorio estadounidense, realidad que permitió flexibilidad territorial entre la isla y la metrópoli. A partir de ese entonces, se inició el movimiento migratorio entre ambos lugares y surgieron comunidades puertorriqueñas en distintas ciudades de los Estados Unidos, expandiendo la diversidad cultural en la metrópoli. El segundo foco de estudio evalúa el uso de cinco estrategias comunicativas, presentes en la interacción conversacional de la comunidad urbana puertorriqueña de la cuidad de Filadelfia. Se analizaron cualitativa y cuantitativamente las siguientes estrategias: (1) los turnos, (2) los temas, (3) la intervención cooperativa, (4) las interrupciones y (5) el promedio de palabras por turno. El análisis enfatiza en cómo se manifiestan las cinco estrategias en la interacción de hombres y mujeres puertorriqueños, y las posibles intenciones de sus usos, colaboración o dominio en la conversación. El último foco de estudio se concentra en los aspectos temáticos presentes en el discurso puertorriqueño y su relación con la historia migratoria. También se compara la temática masculina y femenina para observar si existen temas particulares asociados con uno de los dos géneros. En síntesis, este estudio examina fenómenos que forman parte esencial de la dinámica conversacional. Los estudios existentes en el campo del análisis conversacional han observado poblaciones de raza anglosajona, pertenecientes a clases sociales
media y media alta y han ignorado poblaciones minoritarias y urbanas. Por tal razón, este estudio aporta a los ya existentes, y a su vez contribuye a la expansión de los resultados en el campo del análisis del discurso.


Analyzes how the intersections of race, gender, and class in the poetry of Puerto Rican "mulata" writer Carmen María Colón Pellot (b. 1911) and other writers of the interwar period illuminate the complex experiences of early-20th-century Puerto Rican women of color.


Johnson, A. M. (1946). *Health education in Puerto Rico*, [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Johnson, B. Boylston (Bark) Logbook, 1903-1906: 224 pages ; 239 cm.

The logbook of the bark Boylston details a voyage from New York to the West Indies, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ghana (Dec. 1903 to Apr. 1906). Home port was Boston; owners were John S. Emery & Co.; master was A.W. Warner; log keeper was Bernard Johnson. It is a daily log describing wind, weather, location, sightings of ships, port activities, and cargo.


A record number of amendments to workmen's compensation laws were adopted by state legislatures in the United States and Puerto Rico in 1973, with occupational diseases, flexibility and levels of benefits, medical care, and farm workers' coverage receiving most attention.


Describes the involvement of the United States in the British West Indies and Puerto Rico during World War II as the result of its involvement in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission (AACC), 1942-45. The AACC was established in 1942 to strengthen cooperation between the British and American governments on Caribbean economic and social problems in order to support the war effort. American officials on the AACC attempted to influence the reform of British colonial policy during the war because they feared that violence would result unless political participation was expanded in the West Indies. Although the British were sensitive to this view, they also feared growing anticolonial American opinion. As a result, Great Britain cooperated with American policymakers over Caribbean trade, security, and development.


The story of North American dam building is incomplete without the United States' Caribbean territories because the motivations and consequences of building dams there were different from on the mainland. Between 1910 and 1914, the Puerto Rican Irrigation Service built three large dams in the island’s south-east to irrigate canefields owned by North American sugar companies.
The water harnessed by the South Coast Irrigation Project (SCIP) doubled sugar yields in its district in the decades following the project’s completion, generating huge profits for North American sugar interests. However, the sugar boom did not lead to sustained economic growth on the island and did little to increase the standard of living for many Puerto Rican fieldworkers and their families. The project also brought a bumper crop of unforeseen environmental consequences. North American engineers underestimated the vagaries of Puerto Rico’s climate. Droughts and extended dry periods led to water shortages that continually menaced irrigation. Stormy weather created another unanticipated problem for the dams. Hurricanes and heavy rains in the mountains north of the sugar lands contributed to high erosion rates that accelerated sediment accumulation in the reservoirs and reduced their storage capacity. Together, drought and siltation threatened to render the dams obsolete. Hydroelectric turbines, installed as an incidental part of the project, provided affordable electricity that powered groundwater pumps to make up for surface water shortages. Groundwater saved the sugar boom, but sediments continued to build in reservoirs, an enduring legacy of US imperialism that is expensive to mitigate. The SCIP preserved socioeconomic and racial inequalities, but re-engineered the island’s hydrosphere, turning the parched south-east into a giant canefield and its rivers into repositories for sediments. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The most important problem facing Puerto Rico is whether it will seek independence, statehood, or commonwealth status. The 1967 plebiscite on this issue decided in favor of a commonwealth, but that election encouraged the other points of view also.


The failure of Puerto Rico to gain independence from 1940 to the present is a complicated matter. Belief in independence, when linked to violence and communism, was a liability. Colonialism implanted in Puerto Rico feelings of inferiority and powerlessness, and a sense of resignation. In addition politics were characterized by personalism instead of a tradition of national ideology.


Muñoz Marín always felt that economic and social issues were more important than questions dealing with political independence. As a result, he gave the issue of independence secondary attention while governor of Puerto Rico (1948-64). Based on an interview conducted on 4 January 1978; photo, 38 notes.

During his five years as chief US policymaker toward Puerto Rico, Ernest Gruening strove to create a model - based on the anti-imperialist principles he had outlined in the 1920's - for a reformist policy which the United States could pursue toward the rest of Latin America. The initial support of Franklin Roosevelt allowed Gruening to position his Puerto Rican program as one of the three ideological alternatives present in the early stages of the Good Neighbor Policy. The collapse of Gruening's scheme provided US policymakers with an early illustration of the difficulty of imposing reform with insufficient local support. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Puerto Rican poet and political activist Lola Rodriguez de Tio penned these words after being inspired by the call for the independence of Puerto Rico. Her words were further canonized in Puerto Rican cultural identity after being published in the song La Borinquena by composer Rafael Hernandez. Hernandez's song would later become a musical symbol of national identity for the island of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican Diaspora. The connection between the two islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba emerge as constant themes throughout contemporary culture. They are often manifested as the evolution of unique Puerto Rican characteristics of music that was imported from Cuba. Although both islands have shared musical influences with one another through diverse channels of distribution, this study focuses on the impact US metropolitan regions such as New York have had upon the Puerto Rican adoption of Cuban music. In order to understand the musical influence of US mainland upon the Puerto Rican Diaspora concerning Cuban music research was concentrated into six major overarching themes. These themes deal with channels of music distribution (i.e. radio, music stores, promoters, etc.) venues and associations, national cultural identity, historical significance, migration, and socio-economics. This research primarily deals with the era of the 20th century primarily between the timeframe of the 1920's to the 1970's. By exploring these themes this study largely deals with the existence of the unique musical relationship Cuba and Puerto Rico share in contrast with other Latin American nations and territories. There is a definite distinction between the two musical worlds, however through years of migration and musical genre evolutions, the boundaries between them are at times blurred, at least on a superficial level.


The bulk of this collection is concerned with Johnston's work at Bethlehem Steel; a smaller portion consists of strictly personal papers. The correspondence files of Series I cover such subjects as ordnance contracts with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Italy, Russia and Turkey in the pre-World War I years (c. 1906-1913), general business correspondence and memoranda, sales letters, promotion notices, proposals and inquiries, etc. Correspondence regarding Bethlehem Steel's patent infringement suits with Midland Steel and Niles-Bement-Pond Company (1905-1909) are included. Also covered are ore mines in Cuba, Puerto Rico, New York and New Jersey. Series II comprises reports and test data on armor plate manufacturing processes, ballistic tests, and
financial, manufacturing and cost reports. Notes and notebooks, reports on foreign and domestic inspection trips, plant expansion projects, products (such as railroad rails, tool steel and ordnance items) are also found in this series. The legal documents series deals with various contracts from the 1908-1913 period. An account book for 1867-1882 for an unidentified shipping company is also contained in the Johnston papers. Almost no material on Johnston's early years with Bethlehem Steel (1889-1892), when he was in charge of the armor plate and gun forging plants' construction, are to be found in this collection. In addition, papers relating to foreign ordnance sales during the First World War are also lacking. The photographs and drawings are maintained by the Pictorial Collections Department. They include photos of ordnance and armor plate produced by Bethlehem, as well as views of plants and employees, and Bethlehem's exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. There are 31 views of the Juragua Iron Company's facilities in Cuba and several pictures of U.S. Marines on Duty in China, ca. 1913, probably taken when Johnston was negotiating a Chinese naval contract. There are also 70 drawings of ordnance produced by Bethlehem, as well as a Russian battleship.


Johnston, J. R. (1915). The entomogenous fungi of Porto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Print and Transportation.


Pp. 10.


The article reviews the book "Report on the Island and Diocese of Puerto Rico (1647)," by Don Diego de Torres y Vargas, translated by Jamie R. Vidal, part of the Ecos series.

Jordán, O. (1939). Neither Laura nor Georgina, neither independence nor statehood. San Juan, P R.


Integration among cooperatives is one of the principles promoted by these social-economic organizations. A well-integrated cooperative movement is a system that has the potential to contribute to the common good of society in many different ways, including the democratization of the economy. This research explored the current integration status of cooperatives in Puerto Rico and the factors that affect it, adapting work from the strategic alliance theory as a framework. The findings demonstrate a low level of integration and the factors identified in the strategic alliance literature are also present in cooperatives’ integration efforts. Also found was a lack of understanding about integration among participants and a capitalist behavior that struggles with cooperative principles and purposes.


The testing-phase investigation of the Ballajá Archaeological Project involved the archaeological study of two blocks in Viejo San Juan, Puerto Rico. These field studies revealed portions of two of the city's late 18th- and 19th-century barrios: Santo Domingo, one of the wealthier barrios in the old city, and Ballajá, the city's 19th-century slum. The late 18th century witnessed Puerto Rico’s entry into a world economy, as trade restrictions were relaxed and goods from beyond the Spanish empire first legally reached the island. The analysis of materials from the Ballajá project indicates that three trading spheres existed during this period: 1) materials produced from outside the Spanish realm, 2) items produced by Spain and its colonies, and 3) items produced locally in Puerto Rico. Participation in each of these trade networks appears to have been linked to social and economic status, with the upper-status occupants of the project area focused on non-Hispanic materials, the middle-status inhabitants relying on non-local Hispanic goods, and the lower-status residents dependent on locally produced items. This article examines the relations between socioeconomics and trade in 18th- and 19th-century Viejo San Juan, and discusses the implications of the observed patterns for understanding the colonial Hispanic economy.


Spanish words and phrases are sprinkled throughout this story of Baby Elephant’s adventures while hunting for buried treasure in Puerto Rico.


Presents an oral history of the author's mother from her childhood in Puerto Rico during the 1930’s to her migration to New York City around 1950. Her story demonstrates the great hope of
success many Puerto Ricans had when leaving the economic hardships of their homeland, but brings to mind the dire condition in which her people still live on the mainland.


Judge, T. J. (1945). Memorandum to Special Industry Committee no. 4 for Puerto Rico, [New York].


Juliá, M. (1934). Estudio preliminar de la mendicidad en Puerto Rico : aspecto psicológico, médico y social. [San Juan, P.R.], Cantero Fernández.


Describes the involvement of the United States in Puerto Rico since 1898, the constitutional position of Puerto Rico, and the campaign by Puerto Rico's left-wing forces to gain independence from the United States.


A story of a Puerto Rican girl.


Kayanan, A. C. (1960). Machicote Estate, a community of neighborhoods planned for people, Carolina, Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P R ] [Lithographed by Real Hermanos].


Keller, E. L. K. R. M. F. D. J. (1958). Neutral sulfite semichemical pulping of guaba (Inga vera), yagrumo hembra (Cecropia peltata), and eucalyptus (Eucalyptus robusta) from Puerto Rico. Madison, Wis., U S Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory.

Kelly, B. Burnham Kelly papers: 9.8 cubic feet. Correspondence, manuscripts, and reports relating to the development of an architecture and regional planning program at the University of Puerto Rico and to Kelly's visit to observe the planning and architecture programs at the University Del Valle in Colombia; file on the planning of a Cornell art museum, 1959-1968; report of the Centennial Planning Committee, 1960-1961, including material on the size of the University. Also, bibliographic cards on construction techniques. Additional records include speeches, lesson plans, consulting project and subject files, concerning Burnham Kelly's career as Dean of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, 1960-1971. Correspondence, manuscripts, and reports relating to the development of an architecture and regional planning program at the University of Puerto Rico and to Kelly's visit to observe the planning and architecture programs at the University Del Valle in Colombia; file on the planning of a Cornell art museum, 1959-1968; report of the Centennial Planning Committee, 1960-1961,
including material on the size of the University. Also, bibliographic cards on construction techniques. Additional records include speeches, lesson plans, consulting project and subject files, concerning Burnham Kelly’s career as Dean of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, 1960-1971.


A mountain boy travels over Puerto Rico with a carnival and begins learning to read and discovering what he can do with his life.


Discusses American policies in Cuba and Puerto Rico from 1895 to 1905. The United States believed that the dark-skinned occupants of the two islands were incapable of achieving political maturity. Therefore the United States needed to assume “the white man’s burden” and to bring civilization to the islands. During these years the United States vigorously applied a policy of Americanization in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Both countries were governed by the American military, internal problems were solved by American officials, and the most promising students were sent to the United States for further indoctrination. For the entire period, the United States concentrated its efforts on inculcating the values of the Anglo-Saxon world in the minds of the Cubans and Puerto Ricans.


As large numbers of Puerto Ricans migrate back to Puerto Rico from the mainland United States, a myth has evolved that contact with the English language is detrimental to the mastery of Spanish and thus to Puerto Rican identity.

For the tens of thousands of tourists who visit the island each year, Vieques, Puerto Rico represents the Caribbean of a bygone era. The island attracts visitors eager to enjoy sweeping vistas uninterrupted by mega-resorts, casinos, strip malls, or golf courses and to relax on some of the best beaches in the Caribbean. The lack of fairways and five-star resorts stems in part from a lack of property available to develop in Vieques. For sixty years, the United States Navy owned three-quarters of the island’s 33,000 acres including the most attractive oceanfront. Beginning in the 1940s, the Navy built an extensive network of munitions bunkers on the western portion of Vieques (approximately 9000 acres), and it used the eastern half of the island (approximately 17,000 acres) as a bombing range, live-fire training facility, and amphibious landing zone. On a strip of land in between the Navy’s property, nearly ten thousand Puerto Rican residents made their homes. In 2003, after sixty years of military use, the Navy transferred the land to the Department of Fish and Wildlife and converted the Navy’s proving grounds into the Vieques National Wildlife Refuge (VNWR). Land that once served as a target range for air-to-ground bombing and sea-to-shore shelling now serves as a sanctuary where endangered plants and animals thrive, largely untrammeled by human activity. The VNWR spurs ecotourism on the island and preserves much of the landscape from rampant development and privatization. Tourism guidebooks and travel literature praise the undeveloped and unblemished countryside in Vieques and claim that six decades of military occupation could not have turned out any better. But, where tourists and temporary visitors see pure and unspoiled landscapes all over the island, the Viequenses see camouflaged carcinogens. Military activity has transformed Vieques into one of the most contaminated places in the United States. The U.S. military dropped and fired hundreds of millions of pounds of munitions on the island between 1948 and 2001, and the chemical remnants of the ordnance linger in the environment. Dozens of scientific studies conducted over the last 25 years have identified contaminants in the local drinking water, plants, soil, and seafood, and the people of Vieques believe the toxins in their environment are making them sick. Abnormally high rates of infant mortality, cancer, hypertension, kidney failure, and respiratory ailments prevail in the community, and the Viequenses blame the U.S. military for their health problems. This dissertation explores the modern history of Vieques and unpacks the island’s relationship with the Navy. It investigates why Vieques hosted the Navy’s most important training facility and how the Viequenses responded and reacted to the militarization of their island. Vieques’s history as a bombing range and highly contaminated wildlife refuge cannot be extricated from its history as a colony in the American empire. Although Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, without elected representatives in the U.S. House or Senate, Puerto Rican citizenship is inherently unequal. Limited by this skewed power dynamic, the people of Vieques have struggled to keep their land, have struggled to stop the bombing near their homes, and have failed to compel the Department of Defense to clean up the toxic mess that decades of bombing left behind. Without access to the corridors of Congress, the people of Vieques have opposed the Navy through civil disobedience and through the federal court system. Beginning in the 1970s, Vieques adopted the discourse of environmentalism to protest the Navy’s activities. Although environmentalism offered the people of Vieques a new way to oppose the Navy, environmental discourse and environmental laws yielded few results when pitted against an ideological heavyweight like the logic of American imperialism clothed in the raiment of national security. Furthermore, the rhetoric of environmentalism proved to be quite malleable, and the Department of Defense co-opted environmentalism and the laws born from it and ultimately employed them to reinforce the Navy’s control of Vieques. Moreover, the federal courts have been unsympathetic
to Viequenses' claims for redress, leaving the people with few options to compel the government
to remediate their polluted yet seemingly pristine environment.

Correspondence, government documents, budgets, ledgers, maps, graphs, notes, classroom
materials, clippings, and other papers, relating to a structural analysis of income in Illinois
counties, public utilities and services data on labor and trade in Illinois and the U.S., Keyes’s
economic consulting trips to Puerto Rico and Sudan, federal grants, Illinois state governmental
and educational units, sources and uses of public funds, Research Digest, and other topics.
Organizations represented include U.S. Housing Authority and National Housing Agency; Ad Hoc
Committee to Stop the Vietnam War; U.N. Economic Commission for Europe; Champaign County
Democratic Club; Appalachian Regional Commission; U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare;
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development; Pennsylvania State University; U.S. Dept. of
Commerce; United Nations; University of North Carolina; Urban and Regional Information
Systems Association; and several committees of University of Illinois Senate. Correspondents
include Paul Asabere, John Glenn, Hasan Huq, Masa Nakamura, Laurel Prussing, and Jenny
Putnam.


Kinman, C. F. (1921). Yam culture in Porto Rico. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.

Kinman, C. F. M. T. B. (1916). Experiments on the supposed deterioration of varieties of vegetables in Porto Rico, with suggestions for seed preservation. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Kline, L. B. The importance of Porto Rico in the relations between the United States and Latin America: 65 leaves ; 29 cm Dissertation: M.A.; University of Nevada, Reno; 1928.


Recent pseudo-religious movements are a by-product of the rapid changes in socioeconomic conditions and in our concepts of man's position in this world. Spiritualism reached Puerto Rico via Spain during the last decades of Spanish rule and continues to play an important role in Puerto Rican society. Based on contemporary articles in Puerto Rico's press; secondary works, 2 notes, and biblio. annex.


Studies the social process in Puerto Rican spiritualist cult practices and examines the relationship between patterns of cult social organization and the cult execution of culturally patterned psychotherapeutic processes for committed adherents.


Explores popular linguistic and artistic usages of birds as metaphors for male and female homosexuality and for divergent gender expression in the Americas and Europe, focusing on Puerto Rico and the United States. First, the article analyzes the lexical coincidence of the phrase "queer duck" with terms in Spanish and Yiddish such as 'pato, pata,' and 'feygele.' It then
discusses Puerto Rican and diasporic cultural productions engaging these tropes, including works by Alfredo Collado Martell, Luis Lloréns Torres, Alfredo Villanueva-Collado, Angel Lozada, Frances Negrón-Muntaner, Alexandra Pagán Vélez, and the Arthur Avilés Typical Theatre, as well as the performance piece ‘Abotición del Pato.’ The article concludes by analyzing the Jewish American Internet flash animation and motion picture ‘Queer Duck’ (2006) and Harvey Fierstein’s children’s book and animated film ‘The Sissy Duckling’ (1999). This comparative linguistic and cultural analysis helps to explain strategies of negotiation of divergent sexual and gender expression in diverse social contexts and demonstrates the creative reappropriation and resemantization of stigmatized terms. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
legal byways. This concrete and juridical perspective—instead of the institutional studies performed until now—is essential. The arguments presented run counter to the prevailing social-justice narrative of Puerto Rico’s agrarian reform. Many sugar mills and large farmers had to diversify from cane sugar to minor crops production. As a result of the agricultural (domestic allotment) programs under the New Deal, small and medium-size farmers increased in numbers, as they diversified to minor crops, as well. This analysis also shows that all farmers had to diversify and transform their ownership, tenure, occupation, and crops, as federal subsidies were granted under New Deal programs in Puerto Rico. To better explain this perspective, tables were added to illustrate the diversity and characteristics of the different agricultural sectors in the eastern municipalities of Fajardo, Humacao and Yabucoa.


Labadie Eurite, J. (1949). *La mecanización agrícola en Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Sección de Publicaciones e Impresos, Departamento de Instrucción.

Labarthe, P. J. (1938). *Message of the people of Puerto Rico through the "Círculo Pro-Americano" to the World’s Congress of Youth*. [San Juan, P.R.], [Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transporation].


Labarthe, P. J. (1949). *¿Quién es el gobernador de Puerto Rico?* San José, Imprenta Borrasé.


This dissertation focuses on the creation of a juvenile delinquent subject in Puerto Rico, studying why concerns about children and youth transgressions emerged and evolved in the island after the mid 19th century. Furthermore, it analyzes the creation and evolution of new state institutions to prosecute, contain, and reform delinquent youth between 1880 and 1938. It also traces the experiences of the children and the families targeted by these institutions. The dissertation answers the following questions: 1) How was juvenile delinquency conceived and defined, and by whom? 2) What practices, policies and institutions were developed to deal with juvenile delinquents? 3) How did “juvenile delinquents,” their families, and those targeted by the new institutions experience these measures? By focusing on a diverse set of actors, from policymakers to the children and families who they targeted and by paying attention to both the colonial and global contexts, this dissertation makes several contributions to the scholarship on Americanization, Latin American legal history, the history of childhood in the region, and of the limits of colonial relationships. It reveals how the development of juvenile justice systems contributed to notions of nation and citizenship in Latin America and the Caribbean. This dissertation suggests that the comprehensive study of juvenile delinquency is essential to understand the construction of national subjects in Latin America and the Caribbean. Children and youth were essential subjects in the process of creating ideal citizens that would contribute to national progress. Finally, the dissertation builds on recent scholarship about the Puerto Rican colonial experience to demonstrate how local actors and initiatives shaped key areas of life in the island.


Labra, R. M. d. (1872). *La cuestión social en las Antillas Españolas*, [S l ] [s n ] [Madrid].


Labra, R. M. d. (1873). *La abolición de la esclavitud en el orden económico*, Imprenta de J Noguera á cargo de M Martinez, Place: Spain; Madrid.


Labra, R. M. d. (1874). *La abolición y la Sociedad abolicionista española en 1873; discurso pronunciado en la junta general de sócios celebrada el 1o de enero de 1874 en el salón de sesiones de la Academia matritense de jurisprudencia y legislación*. Madrid, Sociedad abolicionista española.


Labra, R. M. d. (1896). Reforma colonial en las Antillas discursos pronunciados en las sesiones celebradas por el Congreso de los Diputados el 13 de febrero y 7 y 9 de junio de 1895, [S l ] [s n ] Madrid Estab tip de Alfredo Alonso.


Labra, R. M. d. and S. Moret (1895). El problema colonial contemporáneo, Madrid Victoriano Suárez Fernando Fe.

Labra, R. M. d. A. A. J. (1883). *Noveno aniversario de la abolición de la esclavitud en Puerto-Rico: discurso pronunciado por Don Rafael María de Labra ... en el banquete conmemorativo de la ley de 22 de Marzo de 1873 verificado en los salones del Restaurant-Fornos de Madrid, la noche del 31 de Marzo 1883*. [Madrid], Imprenta de A J Alaria, Place: España; Madrid.

Labra, R. M. d. A. A. J. (1883). *Noveno aniversario de la abolición de la esclavitud en Puerto-Rico: discurso pronunciado por Don Rafael María de Labra ... en el banquete conmemorativo de la ley de 22 de Marzo de 1873 verificado en los salones del Restaurant-Fornos de Madrid, la noche del 31 de Marzo 1883*. [Madrid], Imprenta de A J Alaria, Place: España; Madrid.


Coastal caves throughout the Caribbean basin have provided critical environmental settings for diverse human activities spanning many cultural periods and have ranged from ceremonial, mortuary or ritualistic applications to the practical uses of such shoreline structures within the context of past subsistence strategies and subsequent post-contact commercial exploitation. Coastal caves can harbor significant cultural resources, serving as repositories of archaeological and historical materials as well as providing critical physiographic components of cultural development in the Puerto Rican islands. However, anthropogenic uses of coastal cave sites of the Puerto Rico mainland have received limited attention in comparison to the numerous archeologically and geologically significant cave and karst sites located in the island interior. The comparative distribution and diversity of coastal cave rock art forms can serve as indicators of anthropogenic uses, forming an important baseline data set contributing to a more complete understanding of long-term cultural uses of littoral sites. This study integrates an overview of anthropogenic influences on Puerto Rican coastal karst landforms with their distinctive geomorphologies, correlating defined examples of cave structures with associated pre-contact and post-contact uses, contemporary human impact, and applied management/preservation strategies. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Lacot, M. S. Freedom in making personal decisions as perceived by Puerto Rican ninth grade girls: 197 leaves Dissertation: Iowa State University; 1962.

Lacot, M. S. Freedom in making personal decisions as perceived by Puerto Rican ninth-grade girls: 197 leaves.


Lahart, E. (1959). The Career of Dennis Chavez as a Member of Congress, 1930-1934. “One of the oldest families in [New Mexico], including a long list of landowners and patriots and men of distinguished ability, is that of Chavez, represented by a prominent attorney of Albuquerque, Dennis Chavez.” Thus wrote a noted historian about Dennis Chavez and his family. The names of the Conquistadores go back into the history of Spain... Several hundred years after the young conquerors undertook their name, the Chavez family located in the village of Albuquerque in what is today New Mexico.


This collection includes original and reprographic architectural drawings, black and white photographic prints, typescript specifications, and other papers relating to the architectural practice of Thomas W. Lamb, as well as his colleague and successor, John J. McNamara.

Lamothe, J. and J. Stoddart (1981). "LES YVETTES OU: COMMENT UN PARTI POLITIQUE TRADITIONNEL SE SERT ENCORE UNE FOIS DES FEMMES." The "Yvettes" or: how a traditional political party uses women yet another time. 6(2): 10-16.

Uses a content analysis of speeches to a rally of 14,000 "Yvettes" on 7 April 1980, in Montreal, to discuss the intentions and significance of this movement of women organized by the Liberal Party to campaign for a negative vote in the Quebec referendum on "sovereignty-association" with Canada. Contrary to many perceptions, they were traditionalist but not overtly antifeminist.


Using 1994-95 pooled origin/destination data from the Puerto Rican Maternal and Infant Health Study, the authors examine the implications for infant mortality of migration from Puerto Rico to the United States. An analysis restricted to the US mainland shows that children of migrants had a lower risk of infant mortality than children of mainland-born Puerto Rican women. A critical question is whether this pattern indicates that maternal exposure to US culture undermined infant health or whether it was a result of the selective migration of healthier or more advantaged mothers. The findings show that mother’s duration of US residence was positively related to infant mortality among the children of migrants, suggesting that a process of negative assimilation occurred. However, inclusion of Puerto Rico in the analysis demonstrates the importance of selective migration in explaining the US mainland pattern: infant mortality was substantially lower among recent migrants to the mainland than among nonmigrant women in Puerto Rico. The roles of socioeconomic status, cultural orientation, health habits, and health care utilization in accounting for differences in infants’ survival chances by maternal migration status are assessed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Traces the development of relief, intaglio, and surface prints and elaborates on the influences of lithography on the religious folk art of Mexico and the U.S. Southwest, contrasting this with the influence of the same techniques in Puerto Rico. Studies santeros, retablos, and religious prints. 16 illus., 28 notes.


This dissertation analyzes the persistence, restructuring, and redefinition of imperial/colonial constellations of power in the post World War II period in which most of the world engaged in a process of formal (i.e., juridical-political) decolonization. This analysis of reconfigurations of empire and of colonial power in the late modern/colonial capitalist world-system is done by means of a comparison and contrast of Puerto Rico and Northern Ireland focusing on the period from 1945 to 2000. Arguably, Puerto Rico and Ireland (before partition in 1921 will only be called Ireland) are the two oldest colonies of the modern/colonial capitalist world-system. Hence, a world-historical counterpoint between the two colonial situations and their relationships with their respective imperial formations would be of great value to our theoretical and historical understanding of the coloniality of modern regimes of power. The emphasis of the comparison is on the formations and transformations of colonial states and polities in their relations with the metropoles and on the structuration and developmental dynamics of regional/colonial economies in their respective regional imperial zones as well as within the capitalist world-economy as a whole. The main thesis is that the continuous imperial political domination of Puerto Rico and Northern Ireland (in the former case by a rising American Empire and in the latter by a falling British Empire), as well as the persistent subordination of their colonial economies within world hierarchies of wealth, demonstrate the persistent role of coloniality as a key attribute of modern regimes of power. Modern power continues to be colored by coloniality in spite of the significant changes in the character of colonial rule and of capitalist accumulation in the post World War II period. In this sense Puerto Rico and Northern Ireland are not colonial exceptions in a postcolonial world but clear expressions of colonial continuities and imperial power in late capitalist modernity. The introduction will make a theoretical and methodological argument about the significance of world-historical comparisons by the emerging paradigm within world-system analysis wherein the coloniality of power is a key conceptual tool. Chapters Two and Three apply this argument by means of a theoretically informed historical narrative of colonial power (i.e., state and polity) in Northern Ireland and Puerto Rico concentrating in the post World War II period. Chapter Four and Chapter Five deal with the political-economy of Ireland and Puerto Rico in the same period focusing on questions of developmentalism and labor migration. The discussion on Ireland will deal both with Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to show the contrast between the two Irish polities and the parallels between the Irish Republic and Puerto Rico which provides a clear example of coloniality without formal colonialism. The conclusion addresses the substantive questions involved in the comparison and contrast including the character of late colonial power, the relationship between coloniality and racial discourse, and the changing and contested meanings of nationalism and decolonization in late capitalist modernity.


American social scientists took great interest in Puerto Rican affairs during the 1940's-50's because many thought that Puerto Rico offered an opportunity to test their theories, designed to improve society. The Partido Popular Democrática, which grew rapidly in response to the social turmoil of the Great Depression, welcomed the expertise of American academics. In addition, Rexford G. Tugwell, appointed governor in 1940, used his considerable influence to encourage the creation of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociales (CIS) at the University of Puerto Rico. The CIS was designed to engage actively in the work of building a stable and prosperous country by attracting the knowledge and skills of American social scientists. The CIS ultimately proved unsuccessful, however, as ideological conflicts, ineffectual leadership, and financial problems limited its capacity to carry projects forward.


Larrinaga, T. (1908). Brief of Honorable Tulio Larrinaga, resident commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States of America before the Committee on ways and means. Washington, D C.


Lastra, C. J. (1964). The impact of minimum wages on a labor-oriented industry. [San Juan], University of Puerto Rico, College of Social Sciences.


Latimer Torres, E. (1900). Jose Ramon Figueroa y la fundación de Villalba : apuntes históricos. Santurce, P.R., [S I].


This study examines and explores the dynamics of social and economic wealth distribution in Puerto Rico's model of development. The historical period under examination is 1945, the beginning of the industrialization program, to 1990. A social economy and macroeconomic approach was used for the first empirical chapters. A review and application of the perpetual inventory method of fixed capital accounting was employed. A major finding presented in these chapters is that reproducible tangible wealth has been transferred from Puerto Rican sectors and groups to foreign sectors and groups. The latter are mainly United States corporations, agencies, and other entities, including the Armed Forces of that country. This study also examines and analyses manufacturing activities in the Island. Manufacturing industry was the leading sector of Puerto Rico's model of dependent capitalist development. After reviewing the financial statements of local and foreign enterprises, it was found that strategic wealth and productive social and economic assets were also increasingly controlled by non-local corporations. Thus, not only has an unequal and biased distribution of social and economic wealth resulted from the development model adopted by the State after 1947, but also denationalization of production.
Income distribution and capital accumulation were found to be strongly related to the pattern of social and economic wealth distribution. Although during the last four decades households and families have improved their earnings and increased their aggregate capital stock, this has not necessarily resulted from productive activities but—to a great extent—from the transfer of U.S. subsidies for food, dwelling programs, unemployment benefits, and other social purposes. So far the logic of Puerto Rico’s model of dependent capitalist development has been that the most important social and economic productive activities are carried out by foreign corporations, which repatriate their earnings without paying taxes. These corporations employ fewer people every year but provide for a services and trade infrastructure that allows for the creation of other jobs. During the 1950’s and 1960’s the unemployed sector in Puerto Rico, individuals and families, were forced to migrate to the United States. During the 1970’s and 1980’s the public sector managed to create a welfare state by which not only non-productive jobs were created, but also huge amounts of funds transferred from the U.S. for the increasing rates of unemployed. Therefore, social and economic wealth distribution in Puerto Rico’s model of development has been determined by a socioeconomic structure in which productive property is not locally owned. A proportion of Puerto Ricans has received higher salaries. However, a much larger and significant proportion of the Island population has either migrated to the United States or has become dependent of welfare programs in order to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Latshaw, G. W. Military medical service during and immediately after the Spanish-American War (1898-1901): ii, 169 leaves.

Laureano, J. E. (2007). "Antonio Pantojas abre el traje para que escuchemos el mar: una historia de vida transformista." CENTRO Journal 19(1): 330-349. Discusses Puerto Rican actor and entertainer Antonio Pantojas. The actor is a pioneer in the art of transvestism, or female impersonation, and was a key figure in Puerto Rican gay culture during the 1970’s. Pantojas credits his early exposure to transvestism to 1950’s television actors such as Américo Castellanos, Luis Etchegoyen, and Shorty Castro. The gay culture in Puerto Rico was highly oppressed during the 1950’s-60’s, which eventually led to a gay rights movement during the 1970’s.

Laureano-Perez, J. E. (2012). Negociaciones especulares: Creación de una cultura gay urbana en San Juan a partir de la Segunda Guerra Mundial hasta principios de los 1990. Ann Arbor, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (Puerto Rico): 396. La creación de una cultura gay urbana en San Juan está fundada, en parte, en la negociación entre visibilidad e invisibilidad que los que formamos parte del segmento gay de la población gestionamos para poder vivir. La apuesta del trabajo estriba en que el proceso de creación de una cultura gay urbana ocurrió en el transcurso de varias etapas donde la encrucijada entre la visibilidad y la invisibilidad cobra cada vez más fuerza. La primera fase comienza al final de la década de los 1940. Mientras se desarrollaba un mundo oculto de encuentros en playas y actividades clandestinas, llega la televisión poblada de personajes travestidos. La segunda etapa transcurre en la década de los sesenta, cuando en medio del clima de un gran reclamo por los derechos civiles abren decenas de barras pequeñas gay en el Viejo San Juan y Santurce. Las barras eran, al igual que en otras capitales del mundo, focos de persecución policiaca. El nivel de represión de parte del Estado llevó a un nivel de activismismo que tiene su cénit con la lucha en contra del Código Penal del 1974. Mientras ocurría esta lucha visible en los medios de comunicación y demostraciones públicas, la cultura gay moderna no había experimentado ni ha vuelto a experimentar hasta el día de hoy otro momento de liberación sexual como éste. La
próxima etapa va de 1981 al 1992, marcada ineludiblemente por el advenimiento de la epidemia del SIDA. En Puerto Rico, al igual que en Estados Unidos, las autoridades guardaron un silencio criminal mientras se pensaba que era una enfermedad de homosexuales y dejaron morir miles de personas. En la década de los 1980 ocurre también el caso de Ángel Colón Maldonado, conocido como “El Ángel de los Solteros”. La tesis dedica un capítulo a este acontecimiento, marcado por la gula del ojo amarillista de la prensa. Finalmente, de 1991 hasta nuestros días ocurre un nuevo proceso, con fenómenos como el inicio de la Parada de Orgullo LGBT, fruto y evidencia de la trayectoria de una comunidad que lleva por lo menos 60 años de creación.


The object of this study is a particular moment in the history of social research on Puerto Rico: the University of Puerto Rico’s Social Anthropology Project, directed by Julian Steward in 1947-49, whose major multi-authored product, The People of Puerto Rico, (1956) became a fundamental text in Puerto Rican social anthropology, and the anthropology of nationalities. It occupies an important, ambivalent, position in materialist traditions in U.S. anthropology. The project’s history condenses theoretical, economic, political and ideological debates, involving interests and determinations extending beyond the academy to fundamental social forces and contradictions. This study adopts an ethnological approach to anthropological practice. It summarizes the project’s background: the relevant political, economic, social and intellectual trends in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. It analyzes the designs of the project’s sponsors, describes the image of Puerto Rico appearing in the various publications, and examines in detail how the categories of that representation were constructed. A comprehensive critique appraises the conceptual, theoretical, and methodological discourse of the project as a contradictory unity, examining its ethnological, political, and ideological dimensions. The critique scrutinizes: the models of causal relationship and creativity in culture; the categories employed to analyze political economy; social structure and class; the complex sociospatial imagery used to represent the social whole; the explanations of religion, ideology, consciousness, class action and political representation, and the class-nation-culture relationship. The result was a sophisticated intellectual product whose non-dialectical interpretation of social transformation emphasized linear objective trends, which depicted colonial realities while obscuring underlying dynamics and the possibilities of transformation. The dissertation closes by situating The People of Puerto Rico in the development of studies of Puerto Ricans, of anthropological theory, and in the contemporaneous contradictory relationship between U.S. anthropological practice and imperial institutions. In the project’s discourse, the interplay between concepts/methods derived from Marxist and non-Marxist trends, the tension between a preferred utilitarian-rational mode of explanation and secondary recourse to the culture-psychology relation, mark struggles with the dilemmas of economistic thought. Enmeshed in external political and internal conceptual constraints, this contradictory image of an exploited people also presented an alternative to the dominant trends in then-emergent universalistic theories of social/cultural change without, however, superseding them.


Le Zotte, L. A. Studies on marine digenetic trematodes of Puerto Rico: the family of bivesiculidae, its biology and affinities: ix, 37 leaves, 34 unnumbered leaves of plates.

Lear, J. "Barefoot Boss." Saturday Evening Post 216(24): 12. The article features Luis Munoz-Marín, poet and president of the

LeBlanc, C. (2015). Imperial ecologies: Institutionalized power, legal protest, and land access in Vieques, Puerto Rico. Ann Arbor, Tulane University: 136. This thesis investigates the relationship between the Viequenses, the U.S. government, the land, and the law on Vieques from 1979-2012 to illustrate how ecological empire is enacted and contested on the island of Vieques. I argue, that imperial ecology is enacted when a distant and overarching hegemon, in this case the U.S. government, controls the access, use, and management of land and sea through institutional channels in order to advance national priorities of defense and security. In Vieques, the authority of the Navy on the island represented a direct and explicit expression of U.S. military empire and expansion. However, the consequences of the restrictions of land on the island, and the lasting imprint on the land left by the Navy constitute a more subtle and deceptive transnational process of what I term as "imperial ecology." Chapter One investigates the 1978 fishermen’s struggle for livelihood rights on Vieques to illustrate how the Viequenses framed their grievances in terms of livelihood and land--and sea--and how these grievances became amplified and dispersed as Puerto Rican political actors and radical activists became involved in the struggle. Chapter Two explores the transfer of former bases lands in 2003, unveiling the tensions and contradictions implicit in the overlapping designations of Wildlife Refuge and Superfund site on the island. Chapter Three investigates the 2007 class action lawsuit filed by a collective of over 7,000 Viequenses to demonstrate how the Viequenses perceive the mechanisms of imperial ecology on their island, and how these perceptions diverge from the Navy’s understanding of its action on the island.

LeBrón, M. (2017). "Carpeteo Redux: Surveillance and Subversion against the Puerto Rican Student Movement." Radical History Review 2017(128): 147-172. The article focuses on student protests against surveillance and security reforms at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). It states that students suspect it as administration’s reaction to student strikes over tuition hikes and proposed privatization efforts in academic years 2010 and 2011. Topics include history of politicized police surveillance and harassment in Puerto Rico, historical narratives of carpeteo and Puerto Rico Police Department’s (PRPD) role in sabotaging independence movement.


LeBrón, M. (2020). "They Don’t Care if We Die: The Violence of Urban Policing in Puerto Rico." Journal of Urban History 46(5): 1066-1084. In this essay, I trace how punitive policing in Puerto Rico has deepened existing racial, spatial, and class-based inequalities and further limited life chances for some of Puerto Rico’s most vulnerable citizens. To demonstrate how policing intensified forms of violent exclusion, I focus on mano dura contra el crimen, or iron fist against crime, a law enforcement initiative that sought to eliminate drug-related crime and violence by targeting public housing and other low-income spaces around the island for joint military and police raids during the 1990s. I argue that mano dura promoted an uneven distribution of risk, harm, and death by tacitly allowing the proliferation of
violence within economically and racially marginalized communities. Although law enforcement agents engaged in acts of intimidation, harassment, and brutality during mano dura operations, it is perhaps the measures they implemented to concentrate violence in low-income communities that most contributed to the premature death and proximity to harm that barrio and public housing residents experienced. Furthermore, police and other state officials positioned the alarmingly high levels of drug-related violence and death occurring within the confines of these classed and racialized urban spaces as a necessary by-product of the island’s “war on drugs.” Ultimately, police intervention under the auspices of protecting el pueblo puertorriqueño, or the Puerto Rican people, as well as those moments when police deliberately “failed” to prevent violence related to the informal drug economy resulted in greater exposure to harm and death for marginalized communities on the island. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Lebrón, R. (1924). El problema obrero de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R ;?(Tip El Compás ;∑San Juan, P R ) : R L R.

Lebrón Rodríguez, R. (1954). La vida del prócer. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified], Imprenta Soltero).


Discusses the racial tensions embodied by the attitudes of American scientists and health officials toward colonial indigenous peoples during the 1930’s. In 1931, Rockefeller Institute pathologist Cornelius Packard Rhoads wrote a note about Puerto Rico to a fellow researcher that said "what this island needs is not public health work but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population" and claimed to have started the process by killing eight subjects in his research. Although Rhoads insisted he was joking when this was published in 'Time' in 1932, Puerto Ricans accused Rhoads of plotting racial extermination. Rhoads's colleagues blamed anti-American attitudes in Puerto Rico, and the 'Time' article reflected their opinions. That such joking was deemed acceptable reflects much about the racial aspects of medical research at the time.


Ledru, A. P. (1863). Viage á la isla de Puerto-Rico en el año 1797, ejecutado por una comisión de sabios Franceses, de órden de su gobierno y bajo la dirección del capitán N. Baudin, con objeto de hacer indagaciones y colecciones relativas á la historia natural, J Gonzalez.

Ledru, A. P. (1957). Viaje a la isla de Puerto Rico en el año 1797, ejecutado por una comisión de sabios franceses, de orden de su gobierno bajo la dirección del capitán Nicolás Baudín. Río Piedras] Ediciones del Instituto de Literatura Puertorriqueña, Universidad de Puerto Rico.


Seize the Schools, Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre examines connections between K-12 education politics in New York City and San Juan, Puerto Rico from 1948-1975. By following the movement of people and ideas between island, mainland, and across the hemisphere, it reveals how both high-level policy and grassroots activism were shaped by a colonial-transnational context, Cold War imperatives, and postwar Latinx migration. Ultimately, this dissertation argues that through these imperial entanglements, educational spaces became sites to debate not only questions of domestic importance in the midst of the civil rights movement, but of global and particularly hemispheric importance in relation to long-running debates in the Americas. It shows how Puerto Ricans—from governments officials to parents and students—drew from their experience as colonized U.S. citizens with Latin American heritage to offer unique conceptualizations of ideas such as modernity, sovereignty, and citizenship, which impacted the formulation of such policies as the educational programs of the War on Poverty, school decentralization, and bilingual-bicultural education. It also reveals how North Americans active in policy work developed their own definitions of these concepts through their involvement with Cold War intervention in Puerto Rico, Latin America, and the Global South. Seize the Schools therefore reframes narratives of postwar education by highlighting the role of empire and Latinx migration on the form and content of one of the nation’s most significant democratic institutions, its public schools.


Correspondence with family, friends, attorneys, and prominent individuals solicited to advocate the parole of Nathan Leopold, Jr., from Stateville penitentiary in Joliet, Illinois, where he was serving a life sentence for the murder of 14-year-old Bobby Franks, a crime committed with Richard Loeb in 1924. Also present are materials on his life in Puerto Rico following his 1958 parole; together with the manuscript of Leopold's published autobiography, *Life Plus 99 Years* (1958), and materials concerning Leopold's invasion-of-privacy lawsuit against author Meyer Levin concerning Levin's play, *Compulsion* (1959), book, and motion picture based on the Franks murder case. Additional topics include education in prison, ornithology, and tropical medicine. Correspondents include his lawyer, Elmer Gertz, and family friend, Ralph G. Newman.

Lesley, E. P. (1953). *Santos from Puerto Rico : [exhibition catalog]*. [New York], [Cooper Union].
Lesley, P. (1953). *Santos from Puerto Rico: [exhibition]*. [New York], [Cooper Union].


From the very beginning of the self-conscious existence of “The United States,” the question of pluralism has been central. What, after all, did it mean to assert that those declaring their independence from the British in 1776 were “one people”? Why did Publius, writing The Federalist in 1787, emphasize that our “united people” was far more similar than the evidence, easily available to him as well as to us, could possibly support? What is the meaning of our national motto, *e pluribus unum*? Puerto Rico is especially useful as a means of examining such questions. The most obvious issues are presented by language, but other factors as well contributed to the unwillingness of the United States, following the Spanish-American War, to treat its conquests as new territories on the way to statehood. Instead, obviously, the Court created the differentiation between “incorporated” and “unincorporated” territories, with attendant consequences for a host of issues, including whether residents of Puerto Rico would be treated as citizens of the United States with whatever rights attached to that status. From one perspective, this particular problem was resolved, with regard to citizenship, by the Jones Act of 1917. But, as with the statutory grant of citizenship to American Indians in 1924, many questions remained about the actual rights that would be enjoyed by Puerto Ricans. Among other things, these controversies reveal the extent to which “citizens” per se have never been treated as necessarily equal in all respects. Puerto Rico therefore raises fundamental questions that deserve the attention of anyone interested in American constitutional development. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Draws on Spanish-language primary sources to reconstruct the social history of leprosy in Puerto Rico from 1898, when the United States annexed the island, to the 1930’s. The public health policies that developed over this period were unique to Puerto Rico because of the interplay between political events, scientific developments, and popular concerns. Puerto Rico was influenced by US priorities for public health, and the leprosy control policies that developed were superimposed on vestiges of the colonial Spanish public health system. During the initial US occupation, extreme segregation sacrificed the individual rights and liberties of these patients for the benefit of society. The lives of these leprosy sufferers were irrevocably changed as a result.


This dissertation is a study of the tobacco-growing regions in the eastern and western highlands of Puerto Rico from 1898 to 1940. The American influx of capital and technology that began in
1899 set off a series of economic, cultural, and political processes that altered the existing patterns of life on the island. The inclusion of Puerto Rico within the tariff structure of the U.S. resulted in expanded opportunities for farmers to participate in the American market. In the highland regions, tobacco cultivation became the most important commercial crop. The economic history of the tobacco-producing highlands provides a very different vision of early 20th-century Puerto Rican history than the one-dimensional agricultural narrative that has been created based principally on the development of the sugar industry. In contrast to the sugar economy, with its high degree of absentee ownership and concentration of production, tobacco cultivation was a Puerto Rican owner-operated, small-scale commercial enterprise, even in the face of massive influx of private and corporate American capital into the industrial portion of the tobacco sector. This dissertation is a point for departure for the reinterpretation of several themes in Puerto Rican history from 1898 to 1940. First, the agricultural history of Puerto Rico must not be presented as a simple narrative of colonial abuse based on the development of the sugar sector. The changes in the tobacco regions demonstrate that there were significant variations among the agricultural regions of Puerto Rico in terms of land use, social structure, and income possibilities. The debate over the effects of the U.S. occupation of the island must include these particularities. Second, the well-documented efforts of Puerto Rican tobacco farmers to participate in the new colonial structures demonstrate that they were neither docile nor intimidated. Tobacco growers effectively manipulated the colonial system to effect changes that impacted their daily lives. The discussion of the effects of American colonialism on the people of Puerto Rico must acknowledge that, even though ultimate authority resided in Washington, Puerto Ricans actively challenged and redefined what colonialism meant in terms of their daily lives.


An examination of the "silent social revolution" in Puerto Rico and the adjustment and impact of American culture there. The year 1898 was the 1776 of Puerto Rican history, bringing in the new world to redress the balance of the old. Though this had advantages, it brought problems and disadvantages not yet solved. Liberation from Spain led to revolutionary progress, with results that were often disturbing. The major problem is the impact of change on Puerto Rico's Latin culture; the result has been either 'puertoriquenismo' or schizophrenia. The Constitution of 1952, which sought to solve problems by ending colonial status, has not proved a complete solution.

Lewis, G. K. (1960). Puerto Rico: a case study in the problems of contemporary American federalism. [Port-of-Spain, Trinidad], [Office of the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago].


This study analyzes the manner in which the channel of the Rio Grande de Manati, located in north-central Puerto Rico, changes in cross section in both the downstream direction from its source waters to its mouth and at seven individual sites along the river. The basic parameters which were measured include the stream’s width, depth, velocity, bed material size, and size of drainage area. The kinds of bedrock over which the streams flow and the nature of the river bank materials were noted. These measurements were made to determine what changes occur in individual river reaches as flow conditions vary; to resolve how the variables of width, depth, and velocity change in the downstream direction at a given frequency of discharge; and to ascertain what is the hydraulic geometry of the Rio Grande de Manati; and to see if the concept of dynamic equilibrium is valid in a humid tropical stream basin. (Author).

Lewis, W. A. (1950). Industrial development in the Caribbean. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Guardian Commercial Printery).

Leydon, R. (1900). 100 postales antiguas de Puerto Rico. [San Juan, Puerto Rico?], [Hermandad Nacional de Artesanas y Artesanos Puertorriqueños].


The contribution of this dissertation is the empirical understanding of the effectiveness of Puerto Rico’s investment incentive program. In 1978 the local government enacted a tax incentive law, in an effort to decentralize the location of firms. The goal is to encourage firms to locate in rural/less developed areas outside the San Juan/Metro area. The government divided the island into three industrial zones. In the high industrial zone of the San Juan area, tax exemptions are available for only 10 years, in the intermediate industrial zone for 15 years, and in the low industrial zone tax exemptions are available for 20 years. The focus of the dissertation is to measure the impact of this program in four areas: (1) location of firms; (2) job expansion; (3) forgone revenues, and (4) a comparison of forgone revenues and job expansion benefits. Traditionally, Conditional Logit (CL) has been the methodology used for firm location analysis. However, CL confronts several limitations, and for that reason, I perform a Poisson Regression analysis. This methodology will give the same results as the CL model and, in certain cases related to location decisions, is a better approach since it handles more properly the limitations inherent in the CL methodology. Using Poisson Regression I find that firms tend to locate in a statistically significant fashion at both the intermediate and low zones. I analyze job expansion through Shift-Share (SS) analysis. One feature of SS analysis is its descriptive power when explaining the change in regional employment over time. Based on the Shift-Share analysis, I find that job expansion at both the intermediate and low zones is significantly higher than what would have occurred if these zone would have grown at the same rate of the high industrial zone. Finally, the program has a statistically significant negative impact on government revenues. In general, revenues naturally decline because firms are exempted from paying taxes through the program. This impact is greater within firms locating at both the intermediate and low zones. Nonetheless, forgone revenues are more than compensated, by salaries and wages earned in jobs created by firms.


Discusses the reelection of Carlos Romero Barceló as governor of Puerto Rico against Rafael Hernández of the Popular Democratic Party in the 1980 elections, especially the stalemate in government which led to Barceló's narrow victory.

Puerto Rico is not a fertile ground for radical and nationalist movements. A survey of university students shows contentment with the status quo - a materialistic, relatively affluent society. Students are upwardly mobile, seeking marketable skills, and uninterested in politics. 4 tables, 14 notes.

Similarities exist between leftist students in Puerto Rico and their counterparts in the United States. The University Federation for Independence (FUPI), a leftist student group, has grown in recent years for reasons similar to those that have caused growth of leftist groups in the United States. 5 tables, note, biblio.

Analyzes trial testimonies of runaway slaves in Puerto Rico and Brazil in the 19th century for what can be gleaned about the slaves' true discourse - noting a longing for and image of a mythical Africa as a land of liberty.

Lightbourn, A. G. (1926). The handbook of Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Fajardo, P.R., Published by the compiler.

The collection contains approximately eighty-two letters written to Herschel Ligon, a soldier during World War II. The letters are largely from Herschel's wife, Susan Wydell (Lott) Ligon, her mother "Mama" Lott, and her sister, Dorothy Lott. The Lott family owned a cafe in Columbia, Miss., in Marion County. The collection also contains a photograph album of World War I era shots of Camp Shelby, Miss., and San Juan, P.R.

Limón de Arce, J. (1923). Hojas de acacia. San Juan, P.R., Tip El Compás.


Limón de Arce, J. (1938). Arecibo histórico. Arecibo, P.R., Manatí, P R.

Unemployment in Puerto Rico is growing steadily as existing job markets disintegrate or become irrelevant. General economic decline in the U.S. has reversed emigration, a traditional safety valve which conceals the political constraints to real development. The lid is being screwed on by, among other things, a solidly institutionalized commitment to the ideology of the status quo that most surely cuts across party lines. One of the few options still open for creating meaningful work and subsistence is rural resettlement. As on the continent, a back to the land movement has been under way for some time, albeit in the face of formidable obstacles imposed by the Planning
Board and the Department of Agriculture. A generation of federally enforced dependency on the land use standards of agricultural capitalism has made most of the Puerto Rican countryside an improductive wasteland, the population an alien or at best marginal presence in urban enclaves. The recent history of the government's agricultural land distribution program provides a compendium of the contradictions that keep farming from making a significant contribution to the generation of employment and income. A suppressed child of the compromised agrarian reform movement of the 1940's, its survival as a form of social aid to remaining backwater rural poor clashes increasingly with the newer priority of homesteading displaced urbanites. Whether the residential land invasions of the early 70's will be reenacted with an agrarian script probably hinges on the fate of the food stamp program. Meanwhile a fine political warhorse is going for the asking.

Lindsay, S. M. (1904). The public charities of Porto Rico. [Philadelphia], [American Academy of Political and Social Science].

Lindsay, S. M. (1907). Inauguration of the American school system in Porto Rico. Washington, G P O.


A critique of two recent studies on Puerto Rican Spanish: Paulino Pérez Sala's 'Interferencia lingüística del inglés en el español hablado en Puerto Rico' (Hato Rey, Inter American U. Pr., 1971), and Arnaud Castel's "L'effritement de la langue et de la culture espagnoles à Porto-Rico," (Dissertation, U. de Paris-Sorbonne, 1974). The author questions whether the methodology of either of these two works has successfully measured the influence of English upon the island's language.


Littlefield, C. E. (1901). The insular cases : the annual address. [Place of publication not identified], American Bar Association.
This article explores several instances that challenge the heteronormative aspects of bomba in Puerto Rico, in which traditional gender-based roles are subverted and questioned. Breaks and continuities with the traditional Puerto Rican bomba are analyzed with emphasis on the participation of women and members of the LGBT community. It is proposed that bomba, as a music and dance of liberation, becomes a fertile vehicle for problematizing traditional gender roles in both the traditional structure of the genre and in society as well. From the body in movement, the male/female binary is questioned revealing its performative character, while proposing new approaches that open spaces of inclusion and close gaps of marginalization, to create a queer bomba open to the participation of all. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Llano, J. d. (1940). *Cómo se originó la guerra hispano-americana*. Ponce, P.R., Editorial del Llano.


Llorens, T. L. (1898). *America (estudios historicos y filologicos) ...*: Coleccion de articulos escritos y ordenados. Madrid, V Suarez.


Lloréns, W. (1962). Comentarios a refranes, modismos, locuciones de Conversao en el batey de Ernesto Juan Fonfrías ... con palabras de Puerto Rico que se le olvidaron a Malaret. San Juan, Club de la Prensa [y] Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Periodistas y Escritores.


This article seeks to explain why certain substate national movements tend to develop as "association-seeking" national movements, while others develop a "sovereignty-seeking" orientation. An association-seeking national movement is a national movement that has developed a strong autonomist or federalist orientation. I illuminate the causal mechanisms that help to explain across-case variation in national movements’ political orientation by contrasting the origins of the associationist tendency of the Puerto Rican (1930s-1950s) and Catalan (late 19th century-1936) national movements with the origins of the sovereigntist tendency of the Québécois (1960-1980) and the Basque (late 19th century-1936) ones. Substate national movements tend to develop as association-seeking movements if they are framed by a mode of development that creates structural incentives for maintaining close political and economic ties with the central state. Sovereignty-seeking national movements tend to occur if a mode of development has resulted in displacement or dislocation, and the substate nationalists perceive that this poses a threat to the national or cultural integrity of their society. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The federal political system we call the United States is both a multinational and a multiethnic state. Puerto Rico has been a peripheral part of the United States since 1898, and its inclusion in the outward edges of the U.S. state apparatus turns the U.S. into a multinational democracy, exhibiting a form of peripheral multinationalism. In recent years, the rise of Trumpism and the
transformation of the Republican Party have energized those who envision an ethnonationalist view of U.S. national identity: a political momentum is strengthening, sustaining a nativist, white majority nation reaction that would revive ancestral racial and ethnic concepts of U.S. national identity. This of course is not a favorable development for the accommodation and the fair treatment of Puerto Rico within the U.S. federation and has multiple ramifications, including the foot dragging behind the Republican federal government’s response to the COVID-19 crisis of 2020–21, and the other major natural disasters that have impacted the island, especially the devastation caused by Hurricane María. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Like European existentialists, Puerto Rican transcendentalists seek the essence of being through communication with the self and in social relationships, but transcendentalists go beyond existentialism to seek the essence of being in relationship to transcendence. Humanity’s “agonized existence” in tension between this worldly existence and transcendence is the subject of the movement’s poetry. That poetry seeks to elevate humanity to “a high spiritual plane without detriment to human reality.” The author, one of the cofounders of the Puerto Rican transcendentalist movement, discusses the sources of these ideas and the eight points of the group’s 1948 manifesto, and lists poets and writers who became part of the movement.


Entrepreneurship is crucial for the future of Puerto Rico. Hurricane María hit the Island on September 2017, in the midst of a long recession, a period of employment loss and very low rates of new business creation. This paper studies the effect of the Hurricane on the entrepreneurial activity of the island by comparing important entrepreneurial indicators before and after the event. The research is based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and the Puerto Rico Community Survey. The immediate effect of the hurricane and its aftermath was unusually high levels of closings of establishments and employment contraction. After the first impact, this dynamic was combined with a sudden increase of new entrepreneurial initiatives, as entrepreneurs identified business opportunities in this new scenario. These dynamics are similar to those observed in Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Loew, O. (1913). Studies on acid soils of Porto Rico. Mayagüez, P.R., Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Lopategui, M. N. d. Needs and problems of Puerto Rican high school students related to N variables: xii, 115 leaves Dissertation: Purdue University.


An examination of the shipping, commerce, and the products of trade between the Canary Islands and Puerto Rico reveals that trade was almost nonexistent between these two parts of the Spanish Empire, 1650-1756. The Canary Island's own economic problems, plus the greater attractiveness of Cuba and Campeche as trading partners, relegated Puerto Rico to an insignificant role. 74 notes, 2 tables.


Examines Puerto Rican legal commerce with non-Spanish colonies, 1700-83, thus contributing to knowledge of the 18th century, one of the least studied periods in local historiography. The nature of this commerce, in general terms, was similar to that maintained by Puerto Rico with Spanish possessions during this period. The products purchased were semielaborated or elaborated ones and agricultural products; exports were agricultural and livestock products. Analysis of the first 31 years reveals that imports were scarce, and exports even more so, which shows the precarious condition of the colony. For the period 1731-74, evidence shows the island
as an intermediary in the trade maintained by Corsicans. Characterizes the next period (1774-83) as the "flour period" due to the large quantity of that product imported, which was connected with the increase in size of the Spanish army on the island. This demonstrates the dependent character of the colony's economy. The author reaches the general conclusion that the legal trade that Puerto Rico maintained with non-Spanish territories was much greater than expected.


The Puerto Rican world of female labor during the 18th century is difficult to understand because of the paucity of historical sources. However, it is clear the island women worked diligently at domestic occupations. They also appear in numerous documents as seamstresses, bakers, laundry owners, grocery managers, and teachers.


López Díaz, E. (1908). El liberalismo, o, la razón cívica : actitud americana, situación puertorriqueña. San Juan, P.R., Tip "La República Española".


López Domínguez, F. A. (1923). Fertilizer experiments on cane. Río Piedras, P.R., Insular Experiment Station.


Puerto Rican theater has traditionally been studied through the prism of a small number of "classic" texts whose main theme is the loss of national identity. However, an examination of the aesthetic and ideological diversity that coexists in the theatrical discourses produced in Puerto
Rico from 1965 through 1985 reveals an underlying plurality in the dramatic production of this country. This dissertation departs from the theories and concepts elaborated by Juan Villegas for the study of Latin American theater. In the process, the existence of discursive practices and strategies from which a text derives greater or lesser recognition have been verified. The historical consideration of the text permits an understanding of the dramatic discourse in its specificity. The study of the discourse produced by critics and the proposed typology of theatrical discourses reveals the hegemonic values that have characterized consecrated texts. This work consists of six chapters. The first chapter delineates the historical and ideological transformations in Puerto Rico from 1965 through 1985. The second chapter establishes the theoretical foundations and examines the history of the critical discourse to formulate the need for a typology of discourse. In the remaining four chapters several works are analyzed: La pasion segun Antigona Perez and Quintuples from Luis Rafael Sanchez, Sacrificio en el Monte Moriah from Rene Marques, Historia del hombre que dijo que no and La tumba del jibaro from Lydia Milagros Gonzalez, El espejo interior de Medea Camunas and Olla from Pedro Santaliz, Anastasia from Zora Moreno and Revolucion en el Infierno from Camandula from Roberto Ramos-Perea. These texts are classified and problemized as representative of types of hegemonic, displaced, and marginal discourses.


López, J. A. (1929). An interview on Porto Rican conditions. [Newy York], [publisher not identified].


El estudio de la militarización del paisaje es uno, al parecer, relativamente reciente e innovador dentro de las tendencias historiográficas relacionadas con el tema de lo militar. Un paisaje se militariza cuando es legalmente obtenido o alquilado por el ejército, la armada o la fuerza aérea, o cuando el lugar se convierte en campo de batalla. La guerra y su preparación generalmente tienen lugar en espacios exteriores, en campos, bosques, valles y múltiples entornos que forman parte del paisaje. La militarización es un proceso que ocurre y deja una marca en sociedades, economías, culturas y estructuras políticas. Opera también por medio de paisajes, que cambia o mantiene, en el sentido físico y cultural. En tiempos de efervescencia militar o en guerra, los cambios al paisaje suelen ser rápidos y dramáticos. En esta disertación propongo analizar la utilización de la fortificación militar española bajo las rúbricas de la militarización, conservación y transformación. Intentaré analizar la fortificación de San Juan partiendo de tres temas. El primero, la ambientación o impacto militarista del territorio, segundo, la restauración de edificios militares, civiles y religiosos de tiempos de España para ser utilizados por militares estadounidenses y, tercero, la conversión del mismo entorno militar a sitio histórico y área protegida. La utilización de la isla de Puerto Rico como campo de batalla no pasará desapercibido y servirá bien desde el inicio de este estudio debido a las múltiples vertientes que ofrecen los inicios de la colonización y los combates de 1797 y 1898, que hacen de esos espacios sitios vitales dentro del teatro de guerra. Me acercaré metodológicamente a estos temas mediante la documentación primaria que detallo en la bibliografía y fuentes secundarias que se han trabajado relacionadas con la militarización del paisaje y temas referentes al contexto y a la historia, no solo de las fortificaciones, sino también del paisaje militarizado puertorriqueño. Estos aspectos, insoslayablemente, han afectado por generaciones nuestro sistema de creencias y la memoria colectiva. A grandes rasgos, eventos como la carrera de Indias, la modernidad, la Guerra...
Hispanoamericana de 1898, la Primera Guerra Mundial, el Nuevo Trato y la Segunda Guerra Mundial fueron instrumentales en la transformación social, cultural y física de San Juan, del recinto amurallado y Puerto Rico. Hoy, lo anterior pasa desapercibido. En el caso específico de San Juan y diferente al pasado, el imaginario puertorriqueño reciente se circunscribe, en gran medida, al turismo, giras, a la recreación familiar en el área de la explanada del Morro, al recuerdo de las hileras de casuarinas en los márgenes del camino de El Morro, en resumen, a ratos de esparcimiento en el entorno amurallado. Será menester entonces no solo analizar las transformaciones físicas del entorno militarizado sino también las cambiantes percepciones que los mismos espacios provocan a través del tiempo.

Alternate abstract:
The study of the militarization of the landscape is a relatively recent and innovative one within the historiographical trends related to military studies. A landscape is militarized when it is legally obtained or rented by an army, navy, or air force, or when the place becomes a battlefield. War and its preparations generally take place in outdoor spaces such as fields, forests, valleys and multiple environments that are part of the landscape. Militarization is also a process that occurs and leaves marks in societies, economies, cultures and political structures. It also operates through landscapes, which are changed or maintained, in the physical and cultural sense. In times of military effervescence or during war, changes to the landscape are usually rapid and dramatic.

In this dissertation I propose to analyze the use of the Spanish military fortification under the rubrics of militarization, conservation and transformation. I intend as well, to analyze the fortifications of San Juan based on three themes. The first, the setting or militaristic impact in the territory, second, the restoration of military, civil and religious buildings of Spanish times in order to be used by the US military and, third, the conversion of the same military environment to a historic site and protected area. The use of the island of Puerto Rico as a battlefield will not go unnoticed and will serve well in the beginning of this study due to the multiple aspects offered since the beginnings of colonization through subsequent combats of the years 1797 and 1898. Both instances make of these sites, vital spaces within the theater of war. In terms of methodology, I will approach this subject using the primary and secondary sources that I detail in the bibliography. All sources are mainly related to the militarization, general modifications of the landscape, and to the context and history, not only of the fortifications, but additionally, to the Puerto Rican militarized landscape. These aspects, inevitably, have affected our beliefs and collective memory for generations. Broadly speaking, events such as the struggle for the Indies, modernity, the Spanish American War of 1898, the First World War, the New Deal and the Second World War were instrumental in the social, cultural and physical transformations of San Juan, the walled city, and Puerto Rico. Today, the above goes unnoticed. In the specific case of San Juan and different from the past, the recent Puerto Rican imaginary is largely confined to tourism, tours, kite flying and family recreation in the area of El Morro esplanade. Many still yearn at memories of the rows of Australian Pines and other trees in the margins of El Morro Road, in the now considered beautiful setting of the military environment turned into recreational area. It will be necessary then not only to analyze the physical transformations of the militarized environment but also the changing perceptions that the same spaces provoke through time.

The collection consists primarily of letters, news clippings, photographs, audio and videocassettes, scrapbooks, and play scripts. The folders are organized alphabetically and the documents are arranged chronologically. These papers document the life of library administrator Lillian López, and provide insight about her activist sister, Evelina Antonetty, and librarian and folklorist, Pura Belpré.
López Landrón, R. (1911). *Cartas abiertas para el pueblo de Puerto Rico*. Mayagüez, P.R., Imprenta "Unión Obrera".


Analyzes the involvement of the governments of Puerto Rico and the United States in cable television franchising and decisionmaking in Puerto Rico from 1970 to 1986. Pays particular attention to the relation between the Commonwealth government and US federal regulatory agencies in establishing a Puerto Rican cable television policy.


Health and diseases are two important states in human beings, but historically one is related to social stability, while the other is accused of creating mental and physical indisposition in the individual. Meaning, that health represents a normal state of the body, whereas disease is the state that alters that normality. Social institutions, like the Church, State, medical community and Mass Media have fomented this type of construction. This investigation proposed that the press in Puerto Rico during the 1920’S through it's medical propaganda contributed to represent and typify the health of puertorican woman. Using gender as category of analysis we find that puertorican press throughout its advertising images made allusion to the “evil” that feminine body produce, creating a range of regulatory concepts associated to a normal event of the body, the menstrual cycle.


Examines the popular meaning of anti-US Navy T-shirts as articulations of ancestral memory and political militancy in Puerto Rico. Designs with verbal and visual messages printed on T-shirts as popular initiatives allow for an understanding of pro-Vieques political practices by subaltern sectors as expressions and narratives of shared and/or self identities within the complexity of the pacifist movement of civil disobedience. The study of these T-shirts as texts highlights the hybrid meanings of these identities by comparing the struggles of the 1970’s and those of the new millennium. Contrary to any kind of simplifying intent, the text suggests a move away from the orthodox approaches of traditional essentialist reiterations and current academic impositions.

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Faced with racism and a white-dominated power structure, blacks and mulattoes in Puerto Rico struggled for better conditions by turning to Protestantism and the Socialist Party from 1920 to
1930. Membership in both groups overlapped and occurred in the greatest numbers in exactly the same areas of the island.

Discusses the life and writings of Luis Muñoz Marin (1898-1980), Puerto Rican journalist, poet, and political leader, paying particular attention to the structure and style of Muñoz Marin's 'Memorias: Autobiografía Publica, 1898-1940' (1982).


Lopez, W. D. (1935). The labor problem in Puerto Rico : address delivered at the Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto Rico, before the deputation of Mission Board secretaries and others from the United States. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Whether religion should be taught in public schools in Puerto Rico has been a controversial topic since the island was taken over by the United States in 1898. For the most part, the religious issue has followed the same pattern that it did in the rest of the United States. 58 notes.

In 1946, during a time when women and politics were an unusual combination in Puerto Rico and around the world, Felisa Rincón de Gautier became mayor for San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico. During the twenty-two years of her tenure, she transformed the city into one of the greatest and cleanest of Latin America. She was admired for her position as mayor and the accomplishments of her administration, including the establishment of the School of Medicine, the construction of the Hiram Bithorn Stadium, and the creation of pre-school afternoon programs. During her time as mayor of San Juan, Felisa Rincón de Gautier transformed herself into an iconic figure through her unique manner of dress. It was this fashion image that made her recognizable both in Puerto Rico and around the world, a characteristic important for the success of a politician. A person's appearance may express their personal identity and cultural values. Felisa Rincón de Gautier's grande dame image was an intricate combination of her Spanish heritage, experience as a dressmaker, and her philosophy of individuality and femininity. She created an elegant, regal, distinctive look, giving the effect of a Velazquez painting or looking like a Goya Duchess. Wherever she would go, people could easily identify the "Lady mayor of San Juan." Her intriguing
image would make people stop, look, and then listen. This study examines the life of Felisa Rincón de Gautier through her appearance and creation of a grande dame fashion image and its ultimate impact on her success as mayor of San Juan. To explain the origins, purpose and meaning of her fashion image three objectives were posed: (1) recognize sources of influence in the creation of Felisa Rincón de Gautier’s grande dame image, (2) identify the dress elements composing the grande dame image, and (3) understand the impact that Felisa Rincón de Gautier's grande dame image had on her success as mayor of San Juan from 1946 through 1968. Felisa Rincón de Gautier’s grande dame style became a distinctive powerful identifier for a female politician in a male dominated field both in Puerto Rico and the United States. It can be argued that her image and the interest in it, was the introduction to everything that was Felisa Rincón de Gautier, her values, personality, and political leanings. Thus, the former dressmaker of Spanish descent, as mayor of San Juan, dressed to create a better work environment through functional clothing, as well as to promote her city and Puerto Rico around the world. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)


A factor analysis of health conditions in Puerto Rico's 78 municipios reveals great disparities in adult and infant mortality rates in different regions, with developing areas suffering more disease than either urban or traditional rural areas.


Loustalot, A. J. M. T. J. and H. J. Cruzado (1954). Studies on nutgrass (Cyperus rotundus L.) and its control. Mayagüez, P.R., Federal Experiment Station of the U S Dept of Agriculture.


According to official census results, the Puerto Rican population became significantly whiter in the first half of the 20th century. Social scientists have long speculated about the source of this trend, but until now, available data did not permit competing hypotheses of Puerto Rico’s whitening to be evaluated empirically. This article revisits the question of how Puerto Rico whitened using newly available Public Use Micro-Samples from the 1910 and 1920 US Censuses of Puerto Rico. Racial reclassification between censuses generated a "surplus" of nearly 100,000 whites in the 1920 enumerated population. Previous studies of intercensus change in the racial composition of populations have demonstrated that racial reclassification occurs. Going beyond previous studies, the authors investigate empirically the underlying social mechanisms that fueled change in categorical membership. Reclassification between censuses may reflect the movement of individuals across racial boundaries (boundary crossing), the movement of racial boundaries across individuals (boundary shifting), or both of these boundary dynamics simultaneously. Operationalization of these conceptually distinct boundary dynamics shows that Puerto Rico whitened in the second decade of the 20th century primarily through boundary shifting - an
expansion of the social definition of whiteness itself. The analysis helps advance general sociological understanding of how symbolic boundaries change. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Lucchetti, M. (1898). Porto Rico: a representation to Congress as to the administrative and fiscal régime that should be established in Porto Rico: with map showing belt railroad. [San Juan?, Puerto Rico], [publisher not identified].

Lucchetti, M. (1898). Porto Rico, a representation to Congress as to the administrative [sic] and fiscal régime that should be established in Porto Rico, with map showing belt railroad. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Continued from a previous article. Studies the antecedents of public order in Spanish America. In 1851 Don José Gutiérrez de la Concha, captain general of Cuba, entrusted to Commander Jiménez Bueno, a collaborator of the Duque de Ahumada, Francisco Javier Girón, founder of the Guardia Civil in Spain, with the organization for all the Antilles of a "division under the command of the Guardia Civil," whose officers and troops would be drawn from the army regulars in the island. A decree of 10 July 1871 approved the unification of these overseas divisions with those of the peninsula. This decree was known as the "Amalgam of the divisions of Cuba and Puerto Rico." The author studies its participation in the repression of the secessionist attempts and banditry on the islands, especially in the "first separatist war of Cuba, 1868-1878"; its reorganization in 1885 by the commanding officer, Don Remigio Moltó y Díaz-Berrío; and its activities to 1894.


Following the Spanish defeat in the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States established military occupation governments in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Not until mid-1899 did the Spanish government establish consulates in Havana and San Juan to deal with the American authorities.
The three major problems faced by these consular officials were repatriating over 125,000 captured Spanish troops, assisting civilians who wished to return to Spain, and dealing with those Spaniards who wished to remain on the islands but retain their property and privileges. The US annexation of Puerto Rico and the establishment of the Cuban republic made the retention of Spanish property impossible, but the consulates assisted large numbers of Spanish civilian and military personnel in returning to Spain. Almost 125,000 Spaniards left Cuba between 1902 and 1906, with another 134,000 leaving 1907-11. In spite of the growing interest on the part of Cubans and Puerto Ricans in their Hispanic heritage, their main interest at this time was Americanization.

Lugo Amador, L. A. (2005). "AMARGO NEGOCIO: EL CAFÉ PUERTORRIQUEÑO Y SU COMERCIALIZACIÓN (1898-1918)." Bitter business: Puerto Rican coffee and its commercialization, 1898-1918.(16): 253-285. Discusses the seemingly overnight decline of the coffee industry in Puerto Rico during 1900-10. Traditionally explanations have pointed to the devastation wrought by the hurricane of 1899 or the loss of tariff protections in Spanish and Cuban markets. However, the key factor in the decline of the industry was the impact of being incorporated into the US tariff system. Puerto Rico now faced the consequences of high US tariffs on European goods, which prompted European governments to institute equally high tariffs on products from the United States, including Puerto Rico. Members of the Puerto Rican industry sent representatives to Washington asking for the removal of tariffs on Puerto Rican coffee imported into the United States, but this did not occur due to pressure from US companies that imported coffee from South America.

Lugo Amador, L. A. (2006). "CONTINUIDADES Y RASTROS DE IMPERIO. LOS DESPACHOS DE LOS CONSULES DE ESPAÑA EN PUERTO RICO Y SU IMPORTANCIA PARA LA HISTORIOGRAFÍA (1899-1930)." Continuities and tracks of empire: the dispatches of Spanish consuls in Puerto Rico and their importance for historiography, 1899-1930.(17): 159-183. Describes the importance for Puerto Rican historiography of the collections in the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry Archive of the documents and letters of the Spanish consuls in Puerto Rico, covering the period between 1899 and 1930 (although from World War I onward the sequence becomes more erratic). Among the subjects that can be developed or restated with these documents are the representation of Puerto Rican identities in the early 20th century, the relationship between Spanish and native power groups in Puerto Rico, the political and economic situation of Spanish residents of Puerto Rico, and the diversity of imperial traces that remained in Puerto Rico after more than four centuries of the link with Spain. The article also offers some research approaches and displays revealing fragments of some consular dispatches.

Lugo, J. L. (1951). Pentecostes en Puerto Rico: o, la vida de un misionero. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Lugo Silva, E. A history of governmental administration in Puerto Rico: 74 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.A.; West Virginia University; 1945.


principales durante este periodo, prestando mayor atención a la coyuntura histórica de los treinta. Inicio con los fundamentos para desarrollar una historia ambiental en Puerto Rico, seguido de una reflexión historiográfica sobre la relación sociedad-medioambiente desde la narrativa ambientalista de ambos países. Luego, reviso los modelos generados por la política forestal estadounidense y el desarrollo de estos en Puerto Rico, entre 1900 y 1939. Es interesante resaltar que la contribución de esta investigación gira en torno a cómo estos modelos de conservación se ajustaron a las características intrínsecas del espacio biofísico tropical y a la sociedad de Puerto Rico. Los argumentos fundamentales proponen un cambio de un modelo conservacionista utilitario hacia un modelo agroforestal. Este proceso se inició entre 1917 y 1933, con la legitimación de la erosión como parte de la nueva política pública estadounidense hacia la conservación de los suelos. La misma se fortaleció, por varios factores, durante la PRERA y la PRRA, entre 1934 y 1936. Dentro del nuevo modelo agroforestal, he identificado un modelo sostenible tipo taungya. Tras discutirlo y analizarlo, reviso las causas para su caída, entre 1938 y 1940, no sin antes concluir que una consecuencia directa de este evento, aceleró otro modelo: la industrialización. Desde los cuarenta, este modelo transformó, de manera irreversible, la relación sostenible entre sociedad-medioambiente en Puerto Rico.


Lugo-López, M. A. B. J. A. G. J. (1953). The soils of the island of Vieques. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Lugo-Lugo, C. R. (2006). "U.S. Congress and the invisibility of coloniality: The case of Puerto Rico's political status revisited." CENTRO Journal 18(2): 124-145. Explores the invisibility of Puerto Rico's colonial status in the context of postcolonial theory. Postcolonial theory has enabled Congress to justify keeping Puerto Rico as a US territory. Using selected quotes from the last three congressional hearings on the status of the island, the author prefers two basic patterns by which this is done: by employing rhetoric of a caring and compassionate democracy and by employing a "tied hands and loose mouths" approach. In order to decolonize a territory like Puerto Rico, modifying its political status alone is not enough if other colonial aspects remain in place. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Puerto Rico is the country with the highest prevalence of sterilization in the world. Local and federal governments, and private institutions started to develop sterilization programs in the late 1930s. These initiatives were translated into formal population control programs that started in the early 1960s until the mid-1970s. The population control efforts coincided with women's urge to control their fertility exacerbated by the lack of reliable birth control methods and their individual circumstances. Many women accommodated to the population control programs in order to acquire individual benefits. Based on this historical background, this dissertation explores the ideological discourses in the Puerto Rican print news media from 1940 to 1975, concentrating on two mainstream newspapers: El Mundo and El Imparcial and one leftist alternative newspaper Claridad. This study looks comparatively at the ideological discourses present in the newspapers, focusing on the discourses related to overpopulation, poverty, gender, culture, and politics in general. This research explores the ideological discourses focusing on how these help to represent and construct reality. The analysis is grounded on a neo-Marxist approach understanding the mainstream mass media as ideological institutions which tend to work within and serve to support the prevalent social system. The alternative leftist newspaper, on the other hand, is understood as an oppositional news media that reflect oppositional discourses to some but not all social hierarchies, such as gender. The sample size of this study is comprised of 183 news stories related to the topic.


This article discusses the bomba, a Puerto Rican dance, with a focus on its importance to Puerto Rican culture and history. The author comments on the role of the Restauración Cultural (Cultural Restoration) organization in the establishment of music conservatories dedicated to the bomba and its social import.


Biography of New Mexico senator Dennis Chavez (1888-1962) that focuses on his first three Senate terms, 1933-46. Chavez's early life among the working poor of New Mexico engendered his passion for social justice for the underprivileged. He began working for the Democratic Party in 1906, won a congressional seat in 1930, and was appointed to fill out a Senate term in 1935. Chavez improved educational services to America's poor and brought the fruits of the New Deal to New Mexico. He voted for neutrality in the European conflict, reversing his position after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. During the war, Chavez fought for special compensation for and recognition of the soldiers taken prisoner after losses at Bataan and Corregidor. After the war, he helped pioneer the legislative battle for civil rights.

Standing diametrically opposed to the historical patterns of white supremacist, patriarchal forms of domination that have sought to impose their control on the people of Puerto Rico are the anti-colonial, anti-individualistic, womanist values embodied by the campamentos. With a radical grassroots, autonomous, horizontal, affective approach, multiple generations of women and children engaged in small-scale political projects to defend a fundamental bastion of their working class neighborhoods—their escuelita (little school). While modest, the campamentos profoundly challenge the neoliberal conceptions of the school as a public institution bound by cost-saving budgets, standardized test scores, and expendable labor pools. The campamentos highlight the way some of the most marginalized sectors in the Puerto Rican Archipelago created and sustained place-based networks of support through the neighborhood public school that not only afforded their children with access to an education, but that also enhanced the entire community’s quality of life and sense of identity as working class Puerto Rican communities.


The Puerto Rican elite accepted the US takeover of the island in 1898 as a path to modernization under US leadership. The expected reorganization of the country, however, was hindered by local economic, social, and cultural conditions. Although some achievements must be recognized, it is necessary to analyze their purpose and whom they benefited.


The Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet has been the wind quintet-in-residence at the University of Washington School of Music since 1968. Officially founded in 1962, when its members were on the faculty of the Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico, the group has had a long and stable history. Through their concerts, tours, and recordings, the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet has established an international reputation. Over the years, many distinguished composers have written works especially for the Soni Ventorum, thus expanding the repertoire of the wind quintet. This study traces the history of the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet mainly through interviews with the quintet members themselves. This history includes antecedent quintets in which members of the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet participated (namely, a student quintet at the Curtis Institute, The American Wind Ensemble of Vienna, and the U.S. Seventh Army Symphony Wind Quintet). It covers the founding of the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet in 1962 at the Conservatory of Music in Puerto Rico through their tenure from 1968 through the present as the wind quintet-in-residence at the University of Washington in Seattle. It gives an account of the establishment of the Soni Ventorum’s recording career, their approach to sound and ensemble, their many tours, participation in festivals and competitions, and personnel. The study details the Soni Ventorum’s collaborations with colleagues at the University of Washington School of Music, especially the many composers who wrote pieces for the group. One chapter covers ensemble pieces that have been written for the members of the Son! Ventorum Wind Quintet, while another presents wind quintet and quartet arrangements that were prepared by the quintet members themselves. The final chapter provides biographies of the members of the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet. The Introduction to the study is a brief history of wind quintets. The study concludes with detailed appendices cataloguing the Soni Ventorum Wind Quintet’s repertoire, concerts, residencies, tours and a complete discography. At the time of this writing, the author is aware of no other work detailing the history of an established wind quintet.


This paper examines the history of the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre during the 1980s and 1990s as a forum for the expression of a pan-Latinx identity. The paper draws on two different strands of evidence: plays that were produced and/or written during the period in question and archival material housed in the New York Public Library, including programs, newspaper articles, memos, reports, and contracts that the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre drew up with outside organizations during this period. The plays that are studied in this paper are The Fanlights by Rene Marques, Simpson Street by Eduardo Gallardo, The Boiler Room by Reuben Gonzalez, Bodega Federico Fraguada, Ariano by Richard Irizzary, Spanish Eyes by Eduardo Ivan Lopez, I Am A Winner by Fred Valle, First Class by Candido Tirado, and Bomber Jackets by Rob Santana.


In the past 20 years in Puerto Rico, dairying has become an industry second only to sugar and today produces twice the combined income from the better-known traditional crops - coffee and tobacco. In perspective dairying, an intensive activity with a high return per acre, is seen as compatible with a high density of population. The Puerto Rican dairy industry should serve as a model for other densely populated, underdeveloped countries, provided that there exist such
favorable conditions as active governmental support in finance, education, and technology, and a responsive market. Illus., maps, tables.


Marked differences in mid-20th-century reformers’ approaches to politically active working women in Belize and Puerto Rico help to explain the emergence of colonial hegemony in the latter and the rise of mass nationalism in the former. Reformers in both colonies were concerned with working women, but whereas British and Belizean reformers treated them as sexually and politically disordered and aimed to transform them from militant wage-earners to clients of state social services, US and Puerto Rican reformers treated them as voting citizens with legitimate roles in the economy and labor movement. Although racialized moralism was not absent in Puerto Rico, the populism of colonial reform there helped cement a renegotiated colonial compact, while the nonpopulist character of reform in Belize - and the wider British Caribbean - alienated working women from the colonial state. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Field notes Vol. 502 documents Bassett Maguire’s botanical collecting in Central and South America in 1954-1968 on New York Botanical Garden expeditions, with co-collectors Julian A. Steyermark and Celia K. Maguire. It consists of a list of specimen numbers 60001-60031 and 61342-61512, collected between 1954 and 1968 in Peru, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The list contains collection locations and dates, description, and herbarium determination (added later and still ongoing). Also included are accounts and other miscellaneous notes. Blank pages were removed when the notebook was rebound. The Maguire field books also have their own volume numbering scheme; this is Vol. 33. Copy 2 is a photocopy made by the NYBG Archives, and may not have all herbarium determinations.

Studies Cuba and Puerto Rico as examples of the formation of an internal market in a slave-holding society under colonial domination. The economy was geared for export, which determined the level of importation of goods for local consumption. Local consumption thus varied in accordance with international market prices. Nevertheless, there were opportunities for profit in pursuits complementing export activities. There was a significant long-term immigration of Catalan merchants into Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the profits they gained were in turn invested in the growing Catalan textile industry. The Catalans were drawn to the Antilles by economic opportunity there.


Malcolm, G. A. George A. Malcolm papers, ca. 1885-1965: 10 linear ft. and 23 items.

Correspondence, scrapbooks, printed reports, articles, and legal opinions, diplomas, citations, memorabilia, manuscript of book, 1956, entitled, "Sunset of Colonialism: memoirs of an American Colonial Careerist": decisions, 1909-1939, made while a jurist in the Philippines; copies of addresses and legal articles; and photographs.


Investigates the income distribution of Puerto Rico since 1950, in an attempt to establish whether expansion of educational opportunities can modify income inequality during periods of economic growth.

Analyzes the probable economic impact on Puerto Rico of independence, statehood, or continued commonwealth status.


The economic savings brought about by US provision of defense and related services should be devoted to ending chronic unemployment and redressing past disparities in the national income.


Explains immigration from Puerto Rico to the United States during 1947-73 in terms of economic opportunity and shows how noneconomic variables played a more important role after 1960.


Maldonado, T. (1960). Este fué mi maestro : Don José Coll Vidal. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified], Talleres de La Primavera).

Maldonado-Denis, M. (1962). Puerto Rico : problemas y perspectivas del momento político actual. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


The situation of Puerto Ricans in the United States cannot be seen as abstracted from that of those living in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico has been a colony of the United States since 1898, and the most pervasive characteristic of its population - both in the Island and in the Mainland - is its colonialist mentality or world view: hence, the attitude of submission and acquiescence characteristic of the Puerto Ricans. The only forces in Puerto Rico that represent Puerto Rican protest against the perpetuation of colonialism in Puerto Rico are the proindependence groups. In this respect, their goal is similar to that of the Black Power advocates in the United States, because both groups are faced with a similar situation. Only when Puerto Ricans have achieved decolonization, both psychologically and politically, will they be able to come of age as a true protest movement. Otherwise they run the risk of a total destruction of Puerto Rican nationality, and cultural assimilation by the United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Analyzes the position of Puerto Rican culture in relation to Spain when that culture began to develop at the end of the 18th century with its own characteristics. Discusses reformist tendencies of autonomy and the reactionary views of unconditionalness in the 19th century. Mentions Puerto
Rican culture under the imperialism of the United States since the end of the 19th century. Puerto Rican culture is that of colonization, bypassing its own roots.


Analyzes the character of Puerto Rican nationalism and its roots in the early nationalist movement led by Betances. Criticizes Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party for attempting to achieve their goals in isolation from the world struggle against imperialism. Contrasts Puerto Rican nationalism with Latin American nationalism in general. The inability of Puerto Rican nationalism to achieve national liberation is a reflection of the weak national bourgeoisie. Also analyzes the success of the PPD in light of the above analysis.

Maldonado-Rivera, A. Credit problems in the agriculture of Puerto Rico: v, 49 leaves ; 29 cm Dissertation: M.S.; Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science; 1958.


In the colonial period, Cuba and Puerto Rico produced agricultural and manufactured products for export, with some used internally within a system based on the plantation and lacking a clear distributional system. Under conditions of price fluctuations for exports and often a lack of food and goods for internal use, the development of the internal market was subordinate to the formation of the national market. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, many immigrants from Catalonia came to the Antilles and became heavily involved in commerce. The area of Santiago in eastern Cuba provides an excellent case study for seeing the numbers and original homes of these immigrants.

Log, kept by Mandley, relating to a whaling voyage to the Atlantic Ocean. Includes descriptions of types of whales seen or taken, desertions, ships spoken to, punishment at sea, and illnesses of crew members; and whale stamps, accounts, and inventories of whale oil and bone. Other places represented include Dominica, Puerto Rico, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts, Norfolk, and Santo Domingo.

Manheim, U. Uriel Manheim publications: 12 items.


Provides data on the growth of public expenditures in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico and attempts to identify the reasons for the growth of the public sector. The surplus earned during World War II and increased public acceptance are important reasons for the growth. Finds many similarities in the public spending of the two countries. 6 tables, 24 notes, 29 refs., 3 data appendixes.


Condenses a study done for the Puerto Rican Tax Reform Commission in 1970. Taxes in Puerto Rico tend to be progressive up to an income level of $7,500, after which they become regressive.


Analyzes changes in income distribution in Puerto Rico. From 1953 to 1963 inequality of income increased, but from 1963 to 1977 the income distribution decidedly narrowed.


Income distribution in Puerto Rico over the last two decades has moved toward greater income equality. Based on the US Censuses of 1950, 1960, and 1970; 3 tables, 7 notes.

Mann, C. W. (1914). The handling of Porto Rican oranges, grapefruit, and pineapples. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Print and Transportation.


U.M. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This study addresses the question of fragmented identities in six contemporary Spanish Caribbean novels. While no one has attempted to look at the discourses these novels share, this investigation works across island boundaries to interpret the complex and unstable symbols that have shaped Spanish Caribbean histories. Using theoretical tools inspired by Linda Hutcheon, Brian McHale and Antonio Benítez Rojo, I examine the desire to rectify certain aspects of Caribbean history in six contemporary novels from the Spanish Caribbean. Beginning with Enriquillo Sánchez’s Musiquito: Anales de un despota y de un bolerista and Claudio Soriano’s Negro, followed by Edgardo Rodríguez Juliá’s La renuncia del héroe Baltasar and Rosario Ferré’s The House on the Lagoon and ending with Reinaldo Arenas’s La Loma del Angel and Antonio Benítez Rojo’s El mar de las lentejas, I develop a critique of the overlapping contexts of island spaces in the novels and confirm that Caribbean history can only exist in a multiplicity of meanings. In the novels, these writers dismiss the notion of a neutral history as well as the claim to any one historical truthfulness. This study concludes that the development of a Caribbean identity in postmodern society is a dynamic process. By rereading and rewriting specific moments in Caribbean history, these authors open up new meanings in what use to be considered a fixed and authoritative field. While some of them enter into a dialogue with their colonial past, others debunk archetypal myths and literary canons, supplementing traditional ones in the imagination of a Caribbean identity. Contextualized within the realm of the postmodern, these novels challenge us to reconsider the problematic relationship which exists with respect to history and fiction. Most importantly, the Spanish Caribbean texts examined here help identify previously understudied aspects of how alternative histories could be devised in literature as well as the broader interrelationships of Caribbean and Latin American narratives.


I use data for consistently defined municipalities to describe spatial patterns in population growth in Puerto Rico across all stages of economic development and rule by Spain and then the United States. The spatial distribution of population began to resemble the modern distribution after the turn of the twentieth century, around the time that municipal population densities diverged. Municipal population growth was positively correlated with crop production in the preindustrial era and was negatively correlated with agricultural employment from 1899 to 1970. Urbanization commenced around 1900, decades earlier than generally believed and before most of the Caribbean and Central America. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This dissertation reexamines the economic development of Puerto Rico after annexation by the United States in 1898. I introduce new evidence in four papers exploring complementary aspects of development: public health and the mortality transition, roads and local development, patterns in regional growth, and changes in adult height. The introductory chapter provides a brief overview of recent scholarship. The second chapter examines public health during one of the fastest mortality transitions in history and the first outside of Europe and Western offshoots. Local health departments caused most of the reduction in infant, tuberculosis, and maternal mortality from 1923 to 1945 without significantly increasing public expenditures. I present descriptive evidence that more per capita nurses and midwives, but not sanitary inspectors, correspond to larger declines in infant and maternal mortality. The third chapter assesses the effect of roadbuilding on local economic development and regional inequality by studying the effort to connect all towns with roads. Using newly digitized maps, I show that US investments failed to reduce regional disparities. Early access to roads promoted local economic development and gave rise to path dependence in the location of economic activity, although geographic factors determined the general spatial pattern of development. The fourth chapter describes spatial patterns in population growth from 1765 to 2010. The spatial distribution of population began to resemble the modern distribution after the turn of the 20th century, when municipal population densities diverged. Municipal population growth was positively correlated with crop production in the preindustrial era and was negatively correlated with agricultural employment from 1899 to 1970. Urbanization commenced around 1900, decades before most of the Caribbean and Central America. The fifth chapter considers the biological standard of living in the early 20th century. Drawing on data from three surveys, I show that male height in Puerto Rico increased at more than twice the average rate for Latin America and the Caribbean between 1890 and 1940. I also show that Puerto Ricans at mid-century were among the tallest Latin Americans outside of Argentina and Uruguay. The evidence supports the conclusion that conditions improved substantially.
  The materials in the Morris and Dorothy Margolin film collection date from 1947 to 1982 and include twenty-five 16mm and seven Super 8 motion picture films created by Morris Margolin, chiefly documenting Morris and Dorothy's international travels. The films include footage from Pakistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, and Kenya -- rare destinations for Western travelers in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Highlights include an abundance of images from the Soviet Union and Israel, and images of Capetown, South Africa documenting the apartheid years. All of the films are in color, and a few include sound elements such as narration, music, or even sound effects. The collection also includes a handful of home movies that document family trips and events such as graduations and birthdays, and one film that appears to be a professionally produced documentary about the Soviet Union. The film series is arranged chronologically, and includes Digital Betacam preservation tapes, DVD masters and DVD use copies for research access. The films are complemented by over 4,000 vivid color slides taken during the Margolins' travels from 1959 to 1982. Locations include but are not limited to Africa (Addis Ababa, Durban, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, Tanzania, and other locations), France, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Greece, Eastern Europe, Japan, Russia, Spain, and Thailand. One sequence of slides called "Italy after the floods, 1968" shows areas in Florence after the disastrous floods of 1966. The Margolin film collection was acquired as part of the Archive of Documentary Arts at Duke University.

Margolis, B. Barbara Margolis documentary films and research, 1930-1990: 106 film reels, 192 audio recordings; plus additions of 100.100 cubic feet, 345 photographs, and 158 negatives.

Mariani, X. A. L. (1909). Open letter directed to Dr. Lyman Abbott, in answer to his article "Has Porto Rico a grievance?" published in "The outlook" of April 3, 1909. [Ponce, P.R.?], [publisher not identified].


Marqués, R. (1957). El sol y los Mac Donald. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].


Marqués, R. (1960). Navidad. San Juan, P.R., División de Educación de la Comunidad, Departamento de Instrucción Pública.

Marqués, R., et al. (1957). La mujer y derechos. [San Juan, P.R.], [El Departamento].


Puerto Rican pantomime for a western ballet.


In spite of the search for a truly nationalistic theater, the stage in Puerto Rico has not been able to establish itself with the public on the island. Secondary sources; 7 notes.


Although the ideas of the American Revolution were not ignored in Puerto Rico, the principal effect of the revolution was economic. Puerto Rico began a flourishing trade with the United States in 1775 that never stopped. Secondary sources; 18 notes.


Notes for organizing the study of ideas in Puerto Rico.(1): 159-176.

Indicates what is necessary for such an investigation, the characteristics of the American situation which lead it to a certain type of thought, and the works already published or in preparation on the cultural roots of Puerto Rico. Reference is made to the principal cultural influences exerted on the country in the last three centuries.
During the late 1940's and early 1950's, the newly autonomous Puerto Rican state, led by its first elected governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, sponsored a series of educational policies which were aimed at consolidating national culture without independence. These policies also served to legitimate the state before the island's people as the first true representative of their culture by drawing on the cultural production of a significant sector of Puerto Rican intellectuals and artists. This dissertation studies the role of Puerto Rican intellectuals and artists within the Puerto Rico Department of Education's Division of Community Education ("DivEdCo") between 1948 and 1968 in articulating a pedagogical discourse of national definition. This project was consistent with the involvement of intellectuals who, throughout Latin America, led modernizing nation-building projects and specifically involved themselves in the development of pedagogical institutions. DivEdCo's team of intellectuals—New Deal veterans Jack and Irene Delano, as well as the most renowned Puerto Rican creative talents of the Generación del 40—René Marqués, Pedro Juan Soto and Emilio Díaz Valcárcel in literature, and pioneering graphic artists Lorenzo Homar y Rafael Tufiño—established a broad corpus of writings and gave birth to Puerto Rican silkscreening and cinema. These texts, together with archival records and oral testimony, illustrate the intellectuals' negotiation of their pro-independence political beliefs within their position as state employees. The texts also reflect Muñoz's parallel negotiation between the United States government's interest in maintaining sovereignty and his own attempt to develop the greatest possible degree of autonomy: the foundational contradiction of the Estado Libre Asociado.
Some scholars have estimated that the Amerindian population of Boriquén (Puerto Rico) during the early contact period was high. A number of documentary sources and archaeological studies now force a revision of estimates. Given that Puerto Rico is considered one of the centers of classic Taino civilization, it is necessary to reevaluate the estimates for the whole region.

Martin Aceña, P., et al. (2012). "Bancos coloniales: un modelo, dos historias; Cuba y Puerto Rico antes de 1898". 

Jalil Sued Badillo y el camino hacia una historia indígena

By Dynamite, Sabotage, Revolution, and the Pen: Violence in Caribbean Anarchist Fiction, 1890s-1920s

Isleños en Cuba y Puerto Rico (del siglo XVIII a mediados del XIX)

Francophobia and Interimperial Politics in Late Bourbon Puerto Rico: The Duke of Crillón y Mahón’s Failed Negotiations with the Spanish Crown, 1776-1796

Population and Society in Puerto Rico from the Spanish Colonial Era to 1940: A Select Bibliography


This article aims to deepen our knowledge of legislation and social practice relating to the establishment of the principle of free soil in Spain, as considered in the case of a black African slave from the West Indies called Rufino. The court’s decision in this case became a fundamental pillar of abolitionist legislation. The immediate precedent had been set by the Royal Order of 29 March 1836, whereby slaves brought to the Peninsula were declared to be free. The authors have analysed the documents arising from the case of Rufino to explore the establishment of free soil in Spain, and the wider European context. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Martin, T. B. (1888). Apuntes biográficos sobre la vida de D. Juan Francisco Terreforte : acompañados de la relación de su trágica muerte. Mayaguez, P.R., Tip Comercial.


Martínez Álvarez, A. (1923). *Paz de altura*. [San Juan, P.R.], [Imp Cantero, Fernández & Co ].


Martínez Álvarez, R. (1936). *Psicología jurídica (ley de prueba)*. Rio Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico.


Martínez Barrena, J. (1950). *La enfermera perfecta*. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta La Milagrosa.

Examine the 1930’s context in which Puerto Rican poet Francisco Matos Paoli wrote, underscoring his opposition to capitalism and cultural imperialism and his prolabor views.

One of the problems of the study of contemporary politics in Puerto Rico is the lack of work on the relationship between religious leaders, religious groups and political institutions such as the state, political movements and political parties. In recent years, the social and political activism of religious leaders and groups, both Catholic and Protestant has shaped both the religious and political landscape of Puerto Rico. These leaders and groups have the power to legitimate or delegitimate social and political arrangements, institutions and processes. Catholic political activism results from the opposition to statehood as an option for political status. The Puerto Rican Catholic Church fears statehood will lead to further growth of Evangelicalism and to changes in the legal status and structure of the Church. Intra-institutional tension and conflict stemming from conflicting ideas about the proper role of the Church in politics, and the Church-related organizations, also affect the political stances the Catholic Church takes. Evangelical political action and support to the pro-statehood political party, is aimed at developing an effective role in social and political institutions. The religious-political dynamics examined takes place within the context of massive theological, ideological, and institutional transformation of
religion in Puerto Rico. As in other Latin American countries, the rapid and extensive growth of Evangelicals, particularly Pentecostals, and their increasing social and political activism is undermining the Catholic Church’s religious, social, and political hegemony.


Considers participation in unconventional politics and its determinants. In particular, analyses presented below focus on differences in low-risk protest activity among non-Latinos and Latinos of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban origin. Central to this analysis is an examination of individual and network determinants of unconventional participation as well as determinants unique to immigrant populations: citizenship and generation. Contrary to theoretical predictions, Latinos are less likely to protest relative to non-Latinos. There are also significant differences in participation by ethnicity; Latinos of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent are more likely to protest than their Cuban counterparts. Citizenship and generational status also influence the likelihood of political involvement, suggesting these are factors that shape not only conventional political behavior but unconventional participation. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Martinez Nadal, R. (1933). Speech delivered by the -- president of the Senate of Puerto Rico on occasion of the celebration of the 4th of July, 1933. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

Martinez Nadal, R. (1935). Reglamento de la Unión Republicana : según fue enmendado por la Asamblea de Arecibo, Puerto Rico, en junio 10 de 1934. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Emphasizes that the post-World War II Puerto Rican emigration to the United States as a means of solving the island’s unemployment had its origins in policies initiated during the last quarter of the 19th century by both Spain and the United States.


Presents a brief synopsis of Tato Laviera's four poetry collections, followed by a detailed analysis of several of his poems, in order to demonstrate how Laviera displays a unique transcultural cosmology through language. Laviera's stress on popular culture, orality, and music further emphasizes his transcultural philosophy as a means of survival and creativity. The author examines Laviera's homage to certain poets and 'declamadores,' as well as his insistence on recognition of Nuyorican (Puerto Ricans living in New York City) contributions to the formation of Puerto Rican culture. The article demonstrates how Nuyoricans and Latinos, generally, use transculturism to transform their language and reflect their biculturalism, thereby creating an entirely new code. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The failure of Puerto Rico's first modern sugar factory resulted ultimately from the clash between the owner's ambitious plans and the context within which he launched the novel project. The story of the evolution and demise of the complex known as Central San Vicente after 1873 reflects in many ways the contradictory attitudes and courses of action espoused by the island elite as it reacted to changing circumstances. As they faced imminent crisis in the last three decades of the nineteenth century, Puerto Rico's economic leaders rushed to embrace the ideal of development--through mechanization, proletarianization, and large-scale capital investment--and only later considered the context in which they pretended to apply their formulas. Similarly, a Creole merchant--Don Leonardo Igaravidez, Marques de Cabo Caribe--tried to set up a rational system of sugar production at his establishment in the municipality of Vega Baja, only to discover that its requirements for capital could not be satisfied by the limited resources of credit institutions controlled by a commercial class with a narrow vision of development. Together with the lack of longevity of the experiment, Igaravidez' own ambivalence--manifest in his blend of paternalistic and businesslike attitudes and behavior--contributed to San Vicente's limited impact on the social and economic life of its workers. San Vicente and its owner, though unique in their monetary success and final failure, accurately reflect many of the larger forces that made of the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s a period of redefinition.


Assesses the effects of abolition of slavery and centralization of agriculture and industry on the working people of Vega Baja, a small coastal town in northern Puerto Rico where Central San Vicente, the first sugar complex on the island, was founded in 1873. Although centralization could have produced wrenching social crisis, judicial and other records indicate minimal change in familiar working conditions. Abolition did provide workers with greater mobility, and many former slaves asserted their new rights in court and in the workplace.

The manner in which the Casa De Beneficencia handled freed Africans (emancipados) from the ship 'Majesty,' run aground off Puerto Rico in February 1859, reveals the difficulties in translating liberal Spanish metropolitan values into colonial realities. Though instructed to prepare the emancipados for full freedom and integration, the Casa's use of the consignment system only enhanced traditional hierarchies among whites and retained the emancipados near the level long reserved for slaves.


This comparative study focuses on the economy, society, and development of political thought in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic between 1840 and 1868. It emphasizes the profound transitions affecting the Hispanic Caribbean during the mid-nineteenth century against the backdrop of waning European control and the consolidation of North American hegemony. On the surface no ostensible changes in the political status of the region took place during this period. Cuba and Puerto Rico remained under Spanish aegis while, with the exception of the years of Spanish reannexation (1861-1865), the Dominican Republic retained its independence and territorial integrity. Despite this illusion of continuity, profound geopolitical and balance-of-power transformations occurred. Until 1848-1854 the United States stood in a defensive position in the Hispanic Caribbean, while Great Britain, Spain, and France held an upper hand. In the aftermath of the Mexican War, however, the United States began to assert its commercial and political influence with greater vigor, and by 1854, it forced the European naval powers to coalesce in order to curb its designs in the Hispanic Caribbean. Thus, a polarized situation emerged with the United States at one pole and Great Britain, Spain, and France at the other. International rivalry and the transition in hegemony over the Hispanic Caribbean shaped to a great extent political thinking in the region as indicated by a parallel polarization in Cuban and Dominican politics. In Puerto Rico, where international rivalries were not as prevalent, the Creole elite's political polarization was considerably lower-keyed. At this polarized juncture the Cuban elite responded by gravitating to one of two poles. On the one hand, the annexationists looked to the United States, embracing republicanism and seeking to become part of the United States. On the other hand, Cuba's reformists reaffirmed their ties to Spain seeking to strengthen their links with Europe on the basis of Catholic monarchism. Despite profound differences separating Cuba and the Dominican Republic, similar patterns of political polarization evolved in the latter where two contending factions surfaced in the 1850s under the leadership of caudillos Pedro Santana and Buenaventura Baez. The Santanistas sought on numerous occasions to incorporate the republic to the United States while, the Baecistas, also known as the "clerical party," looked to Europe for the establishment of a protectorate over the Dominican Republic.


Describes the experiences of the Protestant minority living in colonial Cuba and Puerto Rico who struggled to maintain their faith during the 19th century before the establishment of religious toleration in 1869. Beginning in the 1810's, Spain allowed foreign immigration into its Caribbean colonies in response to the growing importance of foreign trade and the growing demand for sugar. Many immigrants were Protestant and they came from all social classes. Although Spanish law barred Protestants from residing in the colonies, local authorities enforced it without vigor. Protestant residents in Spanish colonies did not face persecution, but they were largely without
access to clergy. Baptisms, marriages, and funerals were all problematic. The more well-to-do Protestants often pretended to be Catholic, the practice of pseudo-Catholicism. Less well-off Protestants faced less surveillance and acted as crypto-Protestants, who secretly practiced their religion. The establishment of religious toleration allowed Protestant churches to emerge after 1869.


Though Spain formally adopted religious toleration only in the 1860's, the integration of Cuba and Puerto Rico into the North Atlantic economy meant that numerous Protestant foreigners came as settlers or as visitors. They could practice their religion in private, but at death these Protestants were denied burial in public cemeteries unless they outwardly converted to Roman Catholicism before expiring. This problem arose frequently, because of poor health conditions in the two Spanish colonies. Even the coming of toleration did not immediately solve the problem, which was less critical in Puerto Rico because of the nature of the Protestant community there.


As worldwide sugar consumption grew in the 1840's and 1850's, enormous pressures were put on sugar-exporting countries such as Cuba and Puerto Rico, with Cuba responding most favorably to the sugar challenge.


This study of Catholic and Protestant marriages in 19th-century Puerto Rico uses the institution of marriage and the widespread resistance to it as windows into tensions between church and state, the religious values and behavior of the island's masses, and the impact of Protestant penetration. The marriage records of the Anglican church of Ponce, Puerto Rico, provide insight into the congregation's evolving racial and class composition and the extent to which Protestantism attracted native Puerto Ricans. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Martorell, P. (1886). *Reivindicación*. [Puerto Rico], [publisher not identified].


Mason, O. T., et al. (1904). Annual report of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution : showing the operations, expenditures, and conditions of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1902 : report of the U.S. National Museum. Washington, D.C., G P O.


Mathews, T. (1956). "DOCUMENTACION SOBRE PUERTO RICO EN LA "BIBLIOTECA DEL CONGRESO."
A study of the origins, collection, and holdings of the various divisions of the Library of Congress of materials dealing with Puerto Rico. A detailed listing of the Library of Congress holdings is provided, including numerous manuscripts and reproductions of manuscripts.


In the light of two previous periods of political turn-over in personnel (1916-21 and 1938-41), the present period of retirement of a generation of political leaders is analyzed.

Both the tremendous turnout for the funeral of Luis Muñoz Marín, founder of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the large turnout for the primary elections, encouraged the PCP, but the lack of direction in its pro-Commonwealth platform may cause the party to lose the next election to the prostatehood New Progressive Party (NPP).


This dissertation explores the evolution of populist politics in Coamo, a historically conservative, agricultural town in Puerto Rico's central-southern region. Within the context of mass mobilization during the Depression era throughout the 1930s, Coamo quickly became a bastion of muñocista populism after the Partido Popular Democrático's (PPD) first electoral victory in 1940. Agricultural and urban workers as well as sympathetic professionals were instrumental in this apparent political shift as they expressed their demands and claims to meaningful citizenship. These struggles inspired Luis Muñoz Marín's social justice rhetoric and the PPD's founding political platform. Coamo's designation as un pueblo popular is not unthinkable when considering the importance of popular demands for socioeconomic justice once championed by the Socialist Party and Liberal sympathizers since the 1920s. Yet, in order to capture a broad support base and consolidate its local power, the PPD embedded itself within an entrenched patronage political culture. This implied appeasing Coamo's elites by retaining their power and privilege on one hand, while extending select infrastructural improvements, land reform, and employment opportunities for rural and urban working people on the other. As the PPD altered its economic
development model by the late 1940s toward modernity via industrialization at the expense of Puerto Rico's agricultural sector, popular sectors voiced their concerns first through petitions insisting that the party deliver on the social justice platform for which they voted. By the late 1960s, increasing disillusionment among party supporters over the PPD's technocratic direction prompted a significant portion to seek political alternatives in the Partido Nuevo Progresista's (PNP) rebranding of social justice under estadidad jíbara, or creolized statehood also centered in the island's mythical symbol, the displaced rural peasantry. Within municipal politics, however, I argue that the party has remained dominant in Coamo because of its ability to appropriate popular demands and claims by strategically promoting infrastructural improvements and extending political patronage in order to secure sufficient support to ensure an electoral majority in all but two elections since 1940. This dissertation demonstrates not only the fluidity of populist politics in Coamo in adapting to existing and changing socioeconomic and political circumstances both within the national and local levels. It also attempts to focus on the demands, challenges, and the degrees of complicity through which popular sectors have contributed in sustaining PPD hegemony in that town over time.


Matos Bernier, F. (1896). Cromos ponceños. Ponce [P.R.], Impr de "La Libertad".


Matos Paoli, F. (1954). Luz de los héroes. San Juan, P R.

 Provides an interview conducted in 2002 with New York politician Roberto Ramirez (b. 1950). The article covers his immigration to the United States from Puerto Rico at age 19, when he worked as a janitor knowing no English, to the beginning of his political career in the 1970's, and his ten-year stint in the New York State Legislature from 1990 to 2000. Ramirez discusses the issues, legislation, the work he did during his tenure as an assemblyman, why he chose not to run again, and his perspective on Puerto Rican politics in New York City and New York State.

 Introduces a lecture in this issue of 'Revista Interamericana' delivered by Charles Chauncy Emerson in Concord, Massachusetts, during the winter of 1833 on the topic of Puerto Rico. Emerson, younger brother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, visited the island during the winter of 1831-32 in order to relieve his suffering from tuberculosis; another brother (Edward) had moved to the island in 1831 for the same reason. In his description of the island's people, climate, economy, and slavery, Emerson drew a contrast with New England.


Letters regarding Mattei's employment at TWU including contracts, notification of tenure, retirement and a Certificate of Appreciation from the School of Occupational Therapy. Also includes informal snapshots of Mattei and other faculty members from the department.


Report of a project to use the Language Facility Test (developed by John T. Dailey of George Washington University) to compare the oral language patterns of five Negro and six Puerto Rican third-grade girls from an inner-city classroom. The authors suggest that this test might be used further, on a large scale, to determine differences which could be of importance in curriculum development for the inner-city schools. 3 tables, 12 notes.


Maura, A. (1893). Proyecto de ley reformando el gobierno y administración civil de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, presentado en el Congreso de señores diputados el día 5 de junio de 1893. Madrid, Impr de la viuda de M Minuesa de los Ríos.


Maxwell, T. J. (1962). Las poincianas: a Puerto Rican housing project. [Bloomington, Ind ].
Esta investigación examina algunas de las formas en las que se representó y categorizó a la población infantil puertorriqueña entre las décadas de 1870 y 1920, para explorar algunas de las formas en que se propuso intervenirla, moldearla, gobernarla. Pretendo sostener la idea de que junto a las representaciones sobre la Niñez puertorriqueña, se fueron articulando unos ideales sobre los cuerpos, comportamientos, actividades, experiencias y espacios infantiles. Asimismo, se fueron constituyendo formas y normas para la organización, constitución y gobierno familiar, y se fueron articulando nuevos paradigmas en la relación entre el Estado y los sujetos gobernados. A diferencia de otros estudios concernidos con las construcciones de la Niñez, que parecen adjudicar o que caracterizan los proyectos de reforma social como meros ejercicios de control social sobre las clases trabajadoras por parte de las élites y clases medias profesionales; pretendo presentar—a la luz de las fuentes examinadas (textos de expertos de la época, periódicos, documentos oficiales de diversa proveniencia, casos en tribunales, historia oral y memorias, entre otras)—que el éxito o fracaso relativo de esas redes de saberes y poderes, ocurrió en la medida en que se fueron incluyendo nuevos intereses, expectativas, proyectos y subjetividades. En este sentido, tanto padres, madres, niños, niñas, vecinos y autoridades locales, entre otros, participaron en la forja de un discurso moderno, higiénico y moralizador, que perseguía la ilusión de un mejor porvenir individual, familiar y social. Fue a través de esas prácticas discursivas, que se produjeron subjetividades, se construyeron ambiciones y placeres, y se despertaron necesidades, miedos, ansiedades y desilusiones en los individuos. En este sentido, esta investigación pretende ser un análisis de cómo se fue constituyendo esa gubernamentalidad con la que Foucault caracteriza el ejercicio de gobierno en la modernidad. El cultivo de la Niñez, se pretendía entonces, como una estrategia para fomentar las técnicas del auto-gobierno, pero también del gobierno de las familias y la transformación de la sociedad. En este sentido, en esos ejercicios de representación, se produjeron también formas de sociabilidad que fueron creando espacios y patrones de vigilancia y disciplina, normalizaciones y prescripciones que se constituyeron como reguladores de las conductas de los sujetos. Esos proyectos de reforma, de progreso social puertorriqueño, estuvieron engranados, al igual que en Europa, Estados Unidos y América Latina, en un discurso moderno—liberal—con fuertes contenidos higiénicos y moralistas que pretendían, tanto la transformación del Ser individual, como colectivo: la sociedad. Los Niños se convirtieron en los sujetos preferidos de esos discursos y proyectos de reforma y de futuro nacional. La subjetividad infantil se convirtió entonces en una metáfora sobre la que colapsaron algunos de los problemas de las deficiencias vitales y productivas de la población y de los problemas de gobierno. La Niñez se convirtió en la promesa de un futuro añorado (de diversas proyecciones y contradicciones). Esa subjetividad infantil se convirtió entonces en una punta de lanza para
avanzar proyectos de reforma social que pretendían catapultar a la sociedad puertorriqueña al concierto de las naciones civilizadas.


Explores some of the ways street children were characterized in Puerto Rico during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The representations of those children as 'títeres,' that is, vagabond, rascally, abandoned, or delinquent, were part of a complex set of characterizations devised during the period as a technique to intervene, mold, and govern children and their families. The street became a contested ground in which a disciplinary discourse was deployed in order to transform children into "citizens." In contrast to other studies on children and childhood, which present social reform campaigns as means to exercise social control of the working classes or subaltern groups, the author shows that the relative success or failure of this campaign depended on the participation of parents, neighbors, and even children in the development of a modern, hygienic, and moralizing discourse that envisioned a better future for oneself, the family, the society, and the nation.


This first comprehensive characterization of the 19th-century urban slave family in San Juan, Puerto Rico, provides a quantitative sociohistorical approach to the slave census of 1872 (conducted the year prior to the abolition of slavery on the island) and an 1846 population census of one of the city's barrios. The disruption of the slave family led to important alternative forms of child-rearing and socialization. Preliminary data contained in the labor contracts imposed on recently freed slaves in 1873 suggest that a number of slaves, once granted freedom, tried to recover their families.


This is the second article of a series on urban slavery in Puerto Rico during the mid-19th century. The first article (see entry 46A:1308) dealt with the urban slave family; this one analyzes slave work.
and introduces the issues of freed people who were forced to work for a proprietor for several years after abolition. As specialized domestic occupations such as cooks, seamstresses, and other craft workers gained more importance, less value was placed on conventional domestic work. These specialized occupations, unlike the others, provided urban slaves with more financial independence, and thus increased their opportunities for buying their freedom. Job specialization trends continued after abolition while the movement of freed people from rural areas to urban centers became a distinct feature of post-abolition San Juan. The higher demand for workers and the possibility of reuniting with their relatives attracted former slaves to the capital.

Mayoral Barnes, M. (1946). Ponce y su historial geopolítico económico y cultural: Con el árbol genealógico de sus pobladores. Ponce (Puerto Rico), [s n ].

Mayoral Barnés, M. (1940). Historia de Puerto Rico: primer tomo, De la formación de los pueblos. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Mayoral Barnés, M. (1945). El libro de los ochenta ... del siglo de la luz al siglo de la penumbra. [Ponce, P R ].

Mayoral Barnés, M. (1946). Ponce y su historial geopolítico-económico y cultural: con el árbol genealógico de sus pobladores. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Puerto Rico has been a colonial territory of the United States since 1898. In the course of the 20th century, numerous attempts have been made to end colonial rule, ranging from armed rebellion to the passing of bills in the Puerto Rican parliament. However, Puerto Rico's chronic unemployment problems have led to a great reliance on the United States for aid; in addition, poor relief from the United States has meant an increase in its governing role in the territory, resulting in the weakening of the legitimacy of the Puerto Rican government.


Presents an ethnographic account of the uses of English text in a rural Puerto Rican community. The author collected data during four months of participant observation in a K-9 school library/community center during 2006. Participants used a wide variety of English texts, regardless of their English proficiency levels. Community members participated differently in English literacy practices (regularized uses of English texts), depending on their age. Adults read and wrote English texts related to the sociotextual domains of bureaucracy, health, and finances, while young people used English texts in the domains of entertainment and personal communication.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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McAlister, L. C. (1941). *A Study of the adult populations of the West Indian fruitfly in citrus plantings in Puerto Rico*. Mayagüez, P.R., Puerto Rico Experiment Station of the U S Dept of Agriculture.


Analyzes power dynamics in Vieques, Puerto Rico, in the immediate aftermath of the US Navy’s closure of its live fire range on the island. The essay examines several aspects of Vieques’ continuing struggle in a post-Navy world. It considers residents’ hopes and views of different kinds of development; the ramifications of former navy-occupied land being classified as “environmentally protected”; and finally, potential organizing principles for directing development of Vieques, looking at the challenges and opportunities facing activists. The essay considers how cultural nationalism offers not only potential building blocks for collective action and opposition to privatization but an egalitarian vision of the future where all residents would be able to access and enjoy resources considered collective patrimony. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Presents an interview with Charlie Connelly and Myrna Pagán in which they reflect on their relationship with Puerto Rican author Pedro Juan Soto, whose 1959 classic novel, 'Usmaíl,' was published in English in 2007 by Connelly and Pagán. When 'Usmaíl' was first published, it was hailed "for accurately describing the political and social chaos of Vieques Island.


Collection is comprised of clippings, correspondence, business reports, photographs, scrapbooks, speeches and writings, videocassettes, audio tapes and phonograph records. In particular, three main areas of McCall’s career are represented: as an advertising executive and partner in agencies such as Young & Rubicam, Ogilvy Benson & Mather, McCaffrey & McCall, David J. Mahoney, Inc., the Sawyer Miller Group, and Shepardson Stern and Kaminsky; as a corporate director for the Hunter Fan Company, Save the Children, and two local radio broadcasting corporations, among others; and as a humanitarian involved with organizations such as the Committee for the Support of Roe v. Wade, CARE, and Refugees International. In addition, there is a substantial body of McCall’s speeches and writings that reflect both the wide range of his professional and personal interests and commitments as well as his status as a public intellectual in high demand, as well as a number of files containing correspondence, clippings and articles concerning David Ogilvy, McCall’s mentor in advertising. Major advertising campaigns represented in this collection include Mercedes Benz of North America, North American Philips, Life magazine, the American Can Company, Lever Brothers Company, and the Zippo Manufacturing Company, along with public relations work for such clients as the National Football League, Puerto Rico Telephone Company (PRTC), and the Regional Bell Operating Companies. Major humanitarian issues documented in the collection include the "Unsell" protest movement against the war in Vietnam, tobacco
advertising aimed at children, land mine removal, refugee welfare, and support of abortion rights. McCall was also involved in political campaigns for a number of notable candidates, such as John Lindsay (New York), Harvey Gantt (North Carolina), George Kevarian (Massachusetts), Ramón Mitra (Philippines) and Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru). While McCall is recognized as the originator of the idea behind the popular children's educational television series Schoolhouse Rock!, the collection contains very little documentation concerning that project apart from a copy of the original soundtrack.

McCandless, J. B. P. R. T. and b. Field guide to the (1958). Field guide to the birds of Puerto Rico : Being a supplement to Roger Tory Peterson's Field guide to the birds. San Germán, P.R., IAU.


McClelland, T. B. (1917). Some profitable and unprofitable coffee lands. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


McClelland, T. B. (1921). The coffee leaf spot (Stilbella flavida) in Porto Rico. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Yields of tropical export crops declined in Latin America in the early 20th century due to disease and environmental problems. Planters, politicians, and scientists looked to agricultural science for technical solutions that could sustain growth. Carlos Chardón's career as Puerto Rican commissioner of agriculture illustrates how these three groups, with their different perspectives, interacted. After successfully applying scientific research to export crops in Puerto Rico, Chardón was asked to assist in modernizing agriculture in Colombia. A different agricultural economy there with more small producers and the onset of depression made it necessary to refocus efforts on extension work and economic recovery.

Scientific agriculture originated in Latin America between 1898 and 1930, a time that one observer described as the "agricultural awakening." Scientific agriculture emerged in response to environmental and ecological pressures on the rural economy during the late nineteenth century. In an attempt to maintain their profits, agricultural elites organized research stations dedicated to the improvement of export crops. This dissertation compares the origins of agricultural research in Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Colombia, and Cuba. It combines political and environmental history with the history of science. It understands the efforts to build distinctive scientific institutions in Latin America in the national contexts, as opposed to seeing such efforts as failures to replicate North American models. The scientists who worked at these institutions--botanical gardens, natural history museums, and agricultural experiment stations--constructed a new vision of tropical nature through two parallel processes. On the one hand, they sought to naturalize commodities, to apply the techniques of the "new" ecological botany of the 1890s to crops, which had hitherto received little attention from botanists. Ecological insights were essential to controlling the mosaic disease of sugar in Puerto Rico, and in making improvements in the coffee industries of Venezuela, Puerto Rico, and Colombia. On the other hand, scientists sought to commodify nature. Through the production of floras, botanists organized tropical nature into lists of economic and intellectual resources, to be used by scientists, businessmen, doctors, planters, and politicians. The economic, political, and ecological order that had provided the impetus for the organization of research institutions collapsed in the late 1920s. In the sugar industry, scientists had been so successful at improving yields that they contributed materially to the crisis of overproduction that drove down sugar prices. Agricultural elites in Latin America were hit hard by the drop in demand for tropical commodities, so institutions for agricultural research lost their most important supporters. Some research centers folded during the Great Depression, while others sought to define a new role for themselves. A new paradigm for agricultural research emerged in the early 1940s in the shape of the Green Revolution.


McCord, J. E. S. J. J. and P. Rafael (1935). *Types of farming in Puerto Rico.* [Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico], University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Reexamines the case of 'Méndez' v. 'Westminster,' a lawsuit filed by a Latino couple whose children were denied admission to a public school in Orange County, California, in the 1940's. Felícita Méndez, born in Puerto Rico, and her husband, Gonzalo, a naturalized American citizen born in Chihuahua, Mexico, challenged the segregation of Latinos and won their cases in the courts of Southern California and in the federal 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, ending school segregation in California. Felícita's parents and siblings were racialized as mulattoes in Puerto Rico, as blacks in Arizona, and as Mexicans in California. Out of a lifelong struggle against exclusion, Felicita developed a universalistic antiracism and a strong sense of citizen rights. The article shows that segregation was regionally differentiated and that the same individual could be racialized in different ways in different regions of the country and its colonies abroad. The authors challenge conventional notions of racial stratification as a binary structure and argue instead that a complex system of gradated exclusion best describes the racial and ethnic stratification system of the United States. They call the practices of partial exclusion and partial enfranchisement processes of "bordering." Through these processes, the empire
determined who belonged in the polity and with what level of political and economic rights.

McCormick, S. (1877). Conferencia agrícola dada en Ponce, Puerto-Rico, en el teatro “La Perla” el 22 de Mayo de 1877, bajo el patrocinio de la Sociedad de agricultura, y dedicada a los buenos de los ingenios de caña de toda la isla. Ponce, Puerto-Rico, Est tip “El Vapor”.


My interest in studying the life and deeds of Bishop William Jones arise from the vestiges we still have in the Archdiocese of San Juan of his work as a pastor. What he did, why he did it and how he did are the fundamental questions considered throughout this research. To answer these questions, I looked for documentary evidence that not only would give me direct information on the bishop, but also on the institutions he dealt with, the characters around him and the circumstances surrounding the events in his life. The picture that surfaces after all these years of research give the profile of a man who worked hard and suffered much in order to comply with the spiritual, pastoral, and administrative goals he set for himself and the external challenges he encountered. Bishop William Jones was born in Cambridge, Washington County, New York in 1865. He entered the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine in Villanova, Philadelphia. At the time of the Spanish-American War (1898) he was sent to Havana. This was his first pastoral and educational experience within a totally Hispanic millieu. He was named Bishop of San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1906. The church he found, as well as the Island, were in very poor conditions. At first he tried to apply his personal, North American vision of the Church, but he soon found out that it would not work. He had to overcome among other problems the resistance of his clergy. Thus, to solve some of the most pressing of these obstacles, he adapted himself to the new environment. His new approach worked and, upon his death in 1921, he left behind a very solid church. He also left behind, the image of a transformed man whose sensitivity for the spiritual as well as the social well being of his flock was truly extraordinary.

McDonald, E. A. (1915). Porto Rico : give our fellow-Americans your thought. [Des Moines, Ia], [Homestead Print Co ].


McFarland, W. N. (1931). Results of observations made at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic observatory at Vieques, P.R., in 1923 and 1924. Washington, D.C., G P O.


   An account of the geography, history, and culture of the island commonwealth, giving special attention to the remarkable progress of the past 20 years in the areas of welfare, self-government, and industrial development.


   Collection contains diaries kept by McKee while conducting petroleum exploration in Texas, Venezuela, Peru and Panama (1915-1951); 6 negative albums of water resources, dams and local scenery in Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico and Mexico (1919-1920); and maps of Oklahoma and Venezuela (1948).

   The right to U.S. citizenship at birth, whether by birth on U.S. soil or by birth to a U.S. citizen overseas, is taken for granted and assumed immutable, yet legal categories of birthright citizenship have changed as dramatically as physical boundaries in United States history. The development of birthright citizenship policy was shaped by a wide variety of forces, ranging from U.S. Supreme Court decisions, to international treaties, to advocacy by political groups. This dissertation uses court cases from the U.S. Supreme Court and lower courts, including the U.S. Federal District Court of Puerto Rico, treaties, Congressional debates, contemporary law review articles, immigration and State Department records, and sources from the National Woman's Party, to study four critical periods in the history of U.S. birthright citizenship. In the first period, from the development of antebellum American birthright citizenship law to the passage of the 14th Amendment, lawmakers affirmed citizenship based on jus soli (nationality by birth on U.S. soil) and jus sanguinis (nationality through descent), setting the stage for later contests. In the second period, 1868-1898, the Supreme Court constitutionalized jus soli birthright citizenship “regardless of race,” in U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark (1898). Although the Court affirmed the citizenship by birth on U.S. soil of a Chinese American, an examination of rights enjoyed by Wong and his descendants shows these rights, including the fundamental right to remain in the U.S., were constantly under challenge. In the third period, 1898-1917, I use Puerto Rico as a case study to show how the U.S. limited the rights of inhabitants of unincorporated territories in a series of legal decisions that used birthplace as a key criterion for individuals' access to rights. And in the fourth and final period, when the debate over birthright citizenship shifted to gender, U.S. women used international law to gain the right to transmit citizenship to their children born abroad in 1934. That right, paradoxically, helped set up a rigid category in nationality law, “women and children,” that remains one of the final areas of sex discrimination in the U.S. code.


Amateur photographs of friends, scenery, etc. Included are two cyanotypes in each album; also three "spirit photographs" in the Cuba album, as well as the Knights of Columbus booth at St. Joseph's Fair in Lewiston, Maine, in 1899.


Correspondence of Jean F. McNair, chiefly letters addressed to her. Included are letters from her sister, Anna Agnes McNair (1867-1922) written while studying for her for B.A. at Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y. (1884-1889) and teaching at private schools in Wilmington, Del. and Hazleton, Pa. (1892-1896). The letters discuss the life in college, teaching and schools, family news, social life, etc. Also included are letters from her younger sister Rebecca Sharon McNair (b. 1884) who in 1894-1897 attended a school in Hazelton, Pa., and her scrapbook kept during her studies at Berkeley University in 1904-1908. There is a group of letters from Emma Briel, a Vassar graduate who in 1901-1903 worked in Puerto-Rico and Northern Germany, and letters from nurses of the Army Nurse Corps who were stationed at various camp hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces (1918-1919).


The problems of cultural identity among Puerto Ricans are to a great extent insoluble. The diaspora of Puerto Ricans split the island's soul, and the limited economic potential of Puerto Rico makes it a society dependent upon the outside world.


This dissertation examines the long term effects of population control initiatives brought to the U.S. commonwealth of Puerto Rico to reveal the connections between insular reform programs and the constraints placed on reproductive autonomy for Puerto Rican women in a colonial setting. The history of these interventions exposes how various interest groups including mainland reformers, the Catholic Church, Puerto Rican nationalists and socialists, and colonial intermediaries obscured the damage done to Puerto Rico through poor colonial management during the first thirty years of U.S. occupation by shifting the blame for Puerto Rico’s problems to the supposedly dangerous reproductive habits of poor and working class Puerto Rican women. In all cases, overpopulation discourse and the production of knowledge claims regarding Puerto Rican sexuality, reproduction, population control as a tool of modernization contributed heavily to these pressure groups’ appeals to legitimacy of rule over the island throughout the century. In less than fifty years the conflation of birth control practices, eugenic ideology, and population control legislation would transform Puerto Rico into a social science/contraceptive laboratory, having such a profound impact on the trajectory of birth control culture that a 1981 fertility survey showed that over one third (39%) of the island’s women were sterile. By analyzing the production of this distorted representation of insular conditions and reproduction trends in Puerto Rico during this early phase of U.S. control over the island, this dissertation explores how the convergence of modernizing reform initiatives, population control policy, social science, and overpopulation discourse contributed to the colonial domination of Puerto Rican women’s reproductive autonomy and transformed their into sites of colonial encounters despite living in a nation which denies its own colonial status and history.

Medina Gaud, S. (1961). The Thysanoptera of Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.

Medina, J. (2000). "'MÁSCARA PUERTORRIQUEÑA:' EL ADVENIMIENTO DEL "PAJARO DE MAL AGUERO" A PUERTO RICO." 'Máscara Puertorriqueña:' the coming of the "bird of bad omen" to Puerto Rico, 30(1-4): 1. Explores the issues of racial prejudice and mixed-race identities in 'Máscara Puertorriqueña,' a trilogy written by Puerto Rican playwright Francisco Arriví in the late 1950's, a time marking the end of Puerto Rican drama's transitional period (1898-1960). In the beginning of his trilogy, Arriví presents mulatto characters confronted by the bourgeoisie's racial prejudice who reject their African roots - a source of pain and humiliation - and hide behind false white identities. They eventually reconcile with their Afro-Puerto Rican identities before fully accepting their mixed heritage.


Studies some facets of racial attitudes among the blacks of Puerto Rico. Racial mixture is the first facet concerning the feelings of equality experienced by Puerto Rican Negroes. Negro slaves “whitened” themselves by miscegenation; thus, the number of mulattos increased while the number of whites and blacks diminished. The mulattos “could not reject that part of themselves that came originally from Africa.” Negroes who live outside the two black areas enjoy full racial and social acceptance by whites. 34 notes.

Meglemry, T. B. Scrapbook, 1898-1899: 1 v.

Scrapbook containing records of Meglemry’s service as a sergeant in Company K, Sixth U.S. Volunteer Infantry, in Puerto Rico during and following the Spanish-American War. Records include orders and other military papers; newspaper clippings; Meglemry letters to the Courier-journal describing his work among the Puerto Ricans under the command of Colonel Lawrence D. Tyson and Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant; and photos taken in Puerto Rico and Savannah, Ga.


Examines the relative importance of occupations and skills to the likelihood of Puerto Rican workers choosing to migrate to the United States. The occupational composition of migrants generally corresponds to the occupational distribution in Puerto Rico. The exception is that, after controlling for labor market conditions in Puerto Rico and in the United States and for other characteristics of the migrants, farm workers, laborers, and craft and kindred workers are
overrepresented in the flow of migrants. The two most important factors in the occupational distribution of migrants are whether they already have job offers in the United States and whether they are currently employed in Puerto Rico. Among those returning to Puerto Rico, the study found no occupational selectivity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Analyzes the development of the Puerto Rican Republican Party from 1924 to 1952. Discusses its sociopolitical nature as well as its annexationist program. The era began with the first division of the party and ended with the founding of the Partido Estadista Republicano [Statehood Republican Party]. It was a crisis period for the Puerto Rican statehood movement, which transformed its program and its socioeconomic nature. The crisis was symptomatic of the changes that took place in Puerto Rican society; the decadence of the sugar industry and the rise of social and political conflict, as well as a new alliance of social forces articulated within the autonomist Popular Democratic Party, undermined the social and political bases of Puerto Rican republicanism. As a reaction to this, the movement was transformed into a minority party opposing both the new regime and social change.


Discusses Puerto Rican postwar populism, the economic conditions that brought the antipopulist, pro-statehood Partido Nuevo Progresista [New Progressive Party] (PNP) into power in 1977, and the subsequent election of the alternative Partido Popular Democrático [Popular Democratic Party] (PPD) in 1985 and its economic program. The PPD and Governor Hernández-Colón’s failure to stabilize the island’s shaky economy, left by the conservative program of the PNP, have enabled the United States to continue its exploitation of Puerto Rico, which will continue until the island’s economic problems are corrected.


Analyzes support for the statehood movement within Puerto Rico and the United States by exploring the history of the movement and the social and political forces that have shaped and maintained it. The roots of the statehood movement began as an idealistic, capitalistic project in the 1920’s, followed by a call for colonial reforms to provide the island with stability in the 1930’s. The movement was given impetus under the administration of the Partido Nuevo Progresista [New Progressive Party] in 1969 and more specifically under the leadership of Romero Barceló, 1977-81. While statehood remains popular within Puerto Rico and among US political leaders, the United States is not ready to accept the island as the 51st state, due, in part, to the massive economic costs involved.

Analyzes the trajectory of the study of political parties in Puerto Rico. The author reviews the literature on political parties, focusing on their historical development, and discusses analytical frameworks employed. The author proposes a wider scheme for the analysis of Puerto Rican political parties, recommends themes for further study (among them, the old status issue), and outlines his research methodology.

This article examines the 1949 mayoral election in New York City, a crucial event in the political incorporation of Puerto Ricans in the postwar period. In this election, Congressman Vito Marcantonio ran for mayor under the American Labor Party. Marcantonio was the representative for East Harlem, the area known as El Barrio, the political center of the Puerto Rican community in New York City at the time. In an unprecedented political move, the government of Puerto Rico, headed by Governor Luis Muñoz Marín of the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), got involved in this election by campaigning against Marcantonio. This was the first time that a governmental official of the island engaged in a political contest in the United States. Given the amicable relationship between Marcantonio and the PPD until a few years before, this maneuver may seem surprising. Although Puerto Rican independence was a factor in explaining this rift, I argue here that the issues of Puerto Rican migration to New York City and Marcantonio’s role in the Puerto Rican community were the principal causes for the PPD’s attack on Marcantonio. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article examines the importance of “alien exclusion” in the construction of United States citizenship for Puerto Ricans. After briefly discussing the Treaty of Paris and the Foraker Act, it examines three crucial Insular Cases—Downes, Gonzales, and Balzac—to explore the evolution of this idea. Citizenship is very important in Downes, where the notion of excluding the “alien” colonial subjects from the American polity was central to the policy of excluding the territories from becoming “part” of the U.S. This idea was also central to the debates in Gonzales, where the U.S. government argued in favor of extending the Chinese Exclusion laws to Puerto Ricans. “Alien exclusion” was also present in Balzac, where the Supreme Court legitimized a colonial citizenship with limited membership and participation in the American polity. But Balzac also contends that migration to the metropolis is the most important citizenship right granted to Puerto Ricans: citizenship became a fundamental requirement for migration from the colonial periphery to the metropolitan territory. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The Puerto Rican government played a crucial part in the postwar migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States, a role that is an important element in the literature on political transnationalism. This fact, along with other factors, has been used by prominent scholars to contend that Puerto Rican migration is a transnational one even though Puerto Rico is a colonial territory and Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. This article examines the argument and after reviewing the literature on political transnationalism argues that the Puerto Rican postwar experience shows many elements of political transnationalism, particularly in the role played by the colonial state in the organization and promotion of migration. However, the article asserts that these are a consequence of the particular historical construction of colonialism on the island and that Puerto Rican migration is best understood as a colonial migration: the movement of colonial citizens from the colonial periphery to the metropolitan territory. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article discusses the enactment of the Jones Act of 1917, which granted United States citizenship to Puerto Ricans. The author comments on the role of U.S. policymakers and legislators in the Jones Act and also examines the impact of the U.S. entrance into World War I. The history of colonialism in Puerto Rico is also explored.

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In this study I examine whether PROMESA is achieving its main goal of insuring a string of balanced budgets and to restore Puerto Rico's access to credit markets under favorable terms that involve the restructuring of the debt, and whether the implementation of policies consistent with achieving those goals provides a pathway to restoring economic growth. I conclude that the Fiscal Oversight and Management Board's policies of balanced budgets and fiscal austerity are insufficient -- and based on their own ten-year Fiscal Plan projections -- not likely mechanisms for overcoming the economic crisis. Especially after the impact of Hurricane Maria on Puerto Rico's economy and a deepening of the population exodus, achieving the stated goals is untenable in the absence of federal stimulus policies in addition to the projected disaster recovery funding. The economic effects of PROMESA and the austerity policies currently implemented by the Oversight Board on Puerto Rico's long-term economic development are still an open question and critically dependent on further Congressional action. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article provides an overview of PROMESA in the context of an erratic historical pattern of U.S. policy implementation toward Puerto Rico and offer an analysis of the congressional political and legislative dynamics that led to the enactment of the law. PROMESA's core components were and are contentious to various constituencies affected by the legislation, especially to those directly affected by severe austerity measures and bondholders who have lost substantial value in their investments. PROMESA received divided support from the Puerto Rican people and its elected officials when enacted and represents a new reality and challenge to the Puerto Rican people both on the island and stateside. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The article talks about the post-disaster recovery in Puerto Rico and local participation. It mentions that multiple natural disasters have exacerbated vulnerability and poverty; and public energy, telecommunications, water, health, and transportation systems have deteriorated and become even more vulnerable and causing systematic failures in social safety nets.

Presents a brief history of colonial Puerto Rico, while introducing writers, topics, and goals of this special issue of 'Radical America.' The peculiar status of Puerto Rico within the United States - an "unincorporated territory" since 1898 - is a topic of political debate centering around President George Bush's support for statehood and a proposed congressional plebiscite bill. A "status plebiscite" section offers articles on the plebiscite debate from different perspectives. A "popular struggles" section deals with popular and radical Puerto Rican political movements.

An introduction is presented in which the author comments on the articles in this issue, including one on economic stagnation, political crises, and the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA).


Meléndez Muñoz, M. H. J. B. (1927). Ensayos: El niño, la escuela y el hogar ; El pauperismo en Puerto Rico ; Ventajas e inconvenientes del lujo. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.


Examines the cited clause of the platform adopted by the Union Party in 1897, which contained the solution for the political problem of Puerto Rico and whose main points were independence, state, and autonomy. Biblio.


As a result of the application of the Foraker Act of 1900 for the government of Puerto Rico and its administration by the United States, the House of Delegates of the Puerto Rican legislature in 1909 precipitated a crisis by refusing to enact the appropriations bill. This was an attempt to force President William Taft and the U.S. Congress to appoint Puerto Ricans to positions of authority in the insular government.

Melero, A. c. Colección de fotos y negativos de Arturo Melero 1956-1998 Translated Title: Arturo Melero: Collection of Photographs and Negatives eng: 28,000 photographic negatives: b&w ; 006 x 006 cm, 002.004 x001.008 cm 900 photographic prints b&w; 020.032 x 024.004 cm.

Melero photographed weddings and personalities from the world of fashion and the performing arts. Also for 40 years he photographed dancers, dance companies and all kinds of dance events.


Mendez Liciaca, A. Atalaya. Aguadilla, P.R., [publisher not identified]: 1931-; volumes.

Méndez Liciaga, A. (1925). *Boceto histórico del Pepino*. Mayaguez, P.R., Tipografía "La Voz de la Patria".


The senatorial papers of Olga Mendez (1925-2009) span the years circa late 1960s-2004, with the majority concentrated between 1978 and 2004. This collection chronicles her career as New York State Senator (1978-2004) from the 30th district (changed to the 28th in 1992), which included East Harlem, parts of the South Bronx, Roosevelt Island, and Washington Heights. Mendez represented the poorest district in the state, which had a predominantly Puerto Rican and Latino demographic. The papers document her legislative functions and constituent service, as well as her leadership and advocacy on behalf of Puerto Ricans, Latinos, and other underserved communities. Collection also serves to document the realities and aspirations of the individuals, communities, and neighborhoods she represented. Collection materials are largely textual, including correspondence, memoranda, legislative files, publications, reports, newsletters, meeting minutes, and press clippings, as well as photographs, artifacts, posters, and audio and video recordings. The folders are arranged alphabetically with items in chronological order.


Méndez-Alvarez, J. A. The San Sebastian rural market in Puerto Rico: v, 54 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.S.; Cornell University; 1965.


Mercado, E. Papers, 1924-2001: 10.47 cubic ft.

Los principales esfuerzos en esta investigación se dirigieron a analizar y comprender la problemática y dinámica política, económica-social y educativa, que se manifestó en Puerto Rico durante el período de 1917 a 1998; en lo concerniente al desarrollo electoral y a la significación de las elecciones extraordinarias (referéndums y plebiscitos) celebradas en la Isla. También, se logra reconstruir el panorama educativo que impera en Puerto Rico bajo la dominación estadounidense, brindando particular atención a las implicaciones educativas de la política puertorriqueña. El análisis de los distintos eventos electorales extraordinarios del siglo XX, permite un mayor entendimiento y reflexión de la sociedad puertorriqueña con todos sus problemas y dificultades confrontadas. Por un lado, el año 1898, constituyó una fecha de marcada importancia y de gran trascendencia en la historiografía puertorriqueña. Por otro lado, esta investigación también recoge la dinámica e impacto de esta fecha, en particular sobre los eventos electorales especiales, y, sus implicaciones. La necesidad de encontrar respuestas llevó a brindar particular importancia al uso de fuentes primarias de información, tales como: el Archivo General de Puerto Rico, el Archivo de la Fundación Luis Muñoz Marín, la Comisión Estatal de Elecciones, las Actas de la Rama Legislativa de 1917 a 1998, Leyes de Puerto Rico, así como, casos jurídicos estatales y federales. El uso adicional de fuentes secundarias, se llevó a cabo de manera cuidadosa y con pertinencia al tema bajo estudio. Por tal razón, el marco conceptual de esta investigación parte de una concepción historicista, política, social-económica y educativa de la realidad puertorriqueña, amparado en el estudio directo de diversas fuentes primarias. Además, se presenta todo lo pertinente al desarrollo histórico de los referéndums y plebiscitos celebrados en la Isla, en su proceso político-educativo dentro de la relación de los Estados Unidos con Puerto Rico, en torno a los procesos de consulta y las iniciativas a la autodeterminación de status dadas. Ante las situaciones y limitaciones señaladas en el estudio, se ofrecen alternativas y sugerencias para lograr accesibilidad a mayores recursos, y por consiguiente, poder ampliar aspectos importantes en la investigación de los procesos electorales especiales en Puerto Rico. Finalmente, esta investigación pretende abrir nuevos senderos y explorar otras vertientes sobre este tema.


Mergal, A. M. Puerto Rico, enigma y promesa. San Juan, Puerto Rico Club de la Prensa Madrid Ibarra: 244 p., 241 h. 222 cm.


Mergal Llera, A. M. (1946). Defensa de la educación democrática. San Juan, P.R., Asociación de Iglesias Evangélicas de Puerto Rico.


The article explores the history of the sugar industry in Puerto Rico. The author reflects on local sugar consumption as documented in the book "Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History" by Sidney Mintz. Other topics include wage labor on sugarcane plantations, tariffs on sugar imports to the U.S., and the food habits of the sugar labor force.

Traces the growth of American tourism in Puerto Rico during the 1950's-60's and the varied effects of tourism on the local culture and economy. As the postwar economy enabled more Americans to travel freely, the Cold War and loss of Cuba to communism in the 1950's increased Puerto Rico's significance to Americans as both a tourist attraction and as a bastion of capitalism. Though the Partido Populare Democratica of Puerto Rico promoted the growth of tourism for economic reasons, strong elements of nationalism and anti-tourism remained. Critics argued that tourism did not promote development, but fostered dependency and moral dissolution; however, Puerto Rico's commonwealth under Luis Muñoz Marín retained significant authority. By promoting industry and placing tourism under government control Marín not only prevented tourism from becoming a primary source of Puerto Rican revenue, but also decreased American hegemony over the island.


This thesis examines the influence of Luisa Capetillo, a Puerto Rican working-class reformer of the 1900s, on the development of women's and human rights in Puerto Rico. In particular, this paper focuses on how Capetillo challenged the traditional mores and family values of the patriarchal society present in Puerto Rico from 1898-1922, through her labor activism and involvement in strikes as well as through her own publications advocating human rights and proletarian women's emancipation by men. This thesis consists of an analysis of her writings, in which her progressive ideas about labor and her beliefs about personal relations, especially her belief in a radical sexual freedom, are examined. The analysis centers on how Capetillo attempted to change the Puerto Rican social structure through anarchistic, socialistic and humanitarian ideals that rejected the coercive authority of the state, the power of capitalism, and the traditions of the Catholic Church at that time. This thesis also examines how her advocacy was weakened by her own personal biases and favoritism of radical anarchistic and sexual freedom ideals, which arguably alienated and created resistance among fellow working-class Puerto Ricans, consequently undermining her influence upon them. Her efforts were also weakened by her status as a progressive and as a woman, an identity to which working-class men could not relate. Finally, this thesis discusses how Capetillo's efforts may also have been weakened by her assertions that working-class men victimized proletarian women, which was undoubtedly a threat to these men. Ultimately, this thesis conveys that the struggles of Luisa Capetillo as a working woman, mother, and labor militant, were not not dissimilar from the struggles of her fellow proletarian contemporaries. However, Capetillo was one of the few people suffering that had the strength to publicly fight the suppression of her and other working class Puerto Rican's human rights, illuminate the depth of their societal disenfranchisement and leave a permanent imprint on the history of women's rights, human rights and Puerto Rican history.


Pedro Albizu Campos (1891-1965), the leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico from 1930 until his death, Gilberto Concepción de Gracia (1909-1968), the founding president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party from 1946 until his death, and Vito Marcantonio (1902-1954), seven-term American Labor Party Congressman from East Harlem from 1934 to 1950 were the three major figures in the movement for Puerto Rico's independence. This essay shows that despite their ideological differences these leaders were able to effectively collaborate in this cause. The story of their partnership uncovers the existence of widespread support for the cause of Puerto Rico's independence both on the Island and in the diaspora, as well as considerable interest in
this issue within the North American Left. At every point in this story, the heavy hand of repression and (the oft-times successful) fight-back are present. Albizu Campos, Concepción, and Marcantonio's collaboration also reveals their deep humanity that demands a more nuanced perception of these purportedly fierce radicals. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Meyerhoff, H. A. M. A., et al. Howard A. Meyerhoff papers, 1898-1988: 11.00 cubic feet (12 boxes). Collection contains business and personal correspondence (1925-1982); professional files; field notebooks (1916-1933); maps; manuscripts; memorandums; reports; speeches; legal documents; biographical information; and miscellaneous other materials. Correspondents include geologists, business associates and General Lewis B. Hershey, who directed military drafts from World War II through the Vietnam War.


Micheli, E. A. The development of marketing cooperatives in Puerto Rico: iv, 67 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.S.; Cornell University; 1958.

Mier, E. d. (1923). *Rompiendo el molde*. Yauco, P.R., Yauco Print Co.


This report was prepared to provide generalized information for planning and design purposes in connection with Soil Conservation Service watershed protection and flood prevention programs. Precipitation data for various hydrologic design problems involving areas up to 200 square miles and durations from 2 to 10 days are presented. The data consist of generalized estimates of rainfall-frequency data for return periods from 2 to 100 years.


This study contributes to the communicative planning paradigm by examining how government representatives, responsible for sponsoring, designing and building affordable housing, interact with community members who reflect contrasting belief and value systems. The objective of this study is to understand the causal factors, characterized by histories of conflicted government intervention and community resistance, which culminate in a 42-unit infill housing development within an Afro-Puerto Rican ethnic enclave. I examine how both collectives, each characterized by their own forms of internal diversity and power relations, define and to some extent reconcile conflicting ideologies about the use of indoor and outdoor space. Actors include agents representing the Autonomous Municipality of Ponce and residents from the neighborhood known as “el barrio San Antón.” This doctoral dissertation integrates interpretive and historical methods with the analysis of complex everyday life conditions in urban planning practice. The study is interdisciplinary in nature. The bricolage technique of analysis is used to integrate and interpret the urban planning, historical, ethnographic and literary narratives that appear in this study. San Antón's spatial production is divided into three analytical components—the political-economic, the ethnographic, and the symbolic interactionist. The research problem responds to the following normative concerns and practical implications: (1) How can the urban planner advance development practices that are sensitive to diverse ways of knowing and living? (2) How can the urban planner mediate urban conflicts characterized by multiple and competing histories and memories? (3) How can the urban planner encourage collective and personal empowerment among disenfranchised and culturally diverse populations? Ultimately, this research project aims to reduce the level of project failure and conflict due to inappropriate assumptions about community lifestyles, value systems, needs and transformations. Borderland communities, such as San Antón, also speak to the ambiguous positioning of identity and place in the Caribbean context, and during the urban intervention process. Unanticipated conflicts emerge from an under-considered sector of the community namely, the younger disenfranchised population. This community's stories of historic alienation, agency, and change reveal possible interpretive and methodological implications for other locales.

Material includes biographical and genealogical information, and official and general correspondence pertaining to his work with the New York Academy of Sciences; abstracts and
other material relating to some conferences sponsored by the Academy, 1942-1947; and minutes of the Conference Organization and Publications Committee, material concerning the Building and Sustaining Fund, and the Committee on Development and Expansion, and the Rules Committee. Of special interest are the professional and personal papers of Dr. Miner representing his work at the American Museum of Natural History, his association with the New York Academy of Sciences, and his interest in his family history. These include scrapbooks, travel diaries including one covering a trip he made for the Porto Rico Survey with Franz Boas, and lantern slides recording his construction of three important permanent exhibits in the Museum, the Rotifer Group, the Bahamian Coral Reef Group, and the Tongareva Pearl Divers Group. Also, newspaper scrapbooks of events relating to Museum personnel; and historical slides of people and places in New York including some of etchings of early Academy members, early homes of the Academy, and early churches, homes, and historical buildings. Miner’s personal papers date from 1895-1919.


Analyzes the performance of an open and dual developing economy from a sectoral point of view. Postwar Puerto Rico is the subject; a two-sector open growth mathematical model is utilized. The commonwealth imports and exports at perfectly fluid world prices, and borrows at going world interest rates. The model demonstrates a reallocation of labor toward the more productive industrial sector. Foreign investment is thus stimulated and higher wages result. Emigration eliminated actual growth of the labor force. 2 tables, 4 figs., 19 notes, biblio.


Widespread concern among Puerto Ricans over the possibility that commercial tourism may cause deterioration of their way of life has been reflected in official policy. This policy since 1947 is reviewed and evaluated as partially successful. The most successful efforts have been the result of good planning and, conversely, the less successful failed because of insufficient planning. Puerto Rico is compared for tourist development with Miami. Based on interviews with and publications of Puerto Rican officials; 35 notes.


Julian H. Stewart, ed., 'The People of Puerto Rico: A Study in Social Anthropology' (Urbana: U. of Illinois Pr., 1956) was one of the first works that turned the attention of anthropologists to the Caribbean. It also was a pioneering work in turning the attention of anthropologists to the problems of large underdeveloped areas in the world. Presented as a paper at the Inter-American University Conference on 'The People of Puerto Rico', 10-12 March 1977. Secondary sources; 36 notes.


The folk-urban construct may not suffice to deal with certain

Reviews the book “Tropical Childhood: Cultural Transmission and

Mintz, S. W. (1951). Cañamelar; the contemporary culture of a rural Puerto Rican proletariat. [New York] [publisher not identified].


This essay seeks to reflect on, and to weigh, the place of manual labor in modern life. Work can be a source of pride and give meaning to life, even if the nature of the work is considered undignified or lowly by persons proud of doing nothing manual. I suggest some reasons why social esteem for such work may have declined. I also argue that the pride that manual workers take in their work may be used as a weapon against their interests by those who employ them. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Collection consists of correspondence with writers such as Luís Hernández Aquino and Armando Rivera Quiñones, writings, including an unpublished history of Atalayismo, a large selection of poetry and works under the pseudonym, Oscar Blanco, clippings and photographs.

Miranda, C. (1900). On the development of the Puerto Rican people. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

In 1997, Teece, Pisano, and Shuen introduced the concept of dynamic capabilities (DC) to explain how companies achieve competitive advantages in continuously changing markets. This research evaluates the impact of several factors (resources, knowledge, empowerment, management commitment, continuous improvement, external relationship) on the development of dynamic capabilities (DC) in healthcare small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) and its impact to performance. Following quantitative approach, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of 210 companies achieving a response rate of 48%. Data gathered was analyzed statistically using partial least square. Significant relationship was found for all the factors with the exception of resources and DC and between DC, with the exception of innovative capability, and performance. This research contributes to build-on and expands the body of knowledge in the DC field of study by identifying those factors that contribute to the development of DC in healthcare SMEs and its impact to the firm performance. In addition, findings guide SME healthcare owners on the factors they need to consider to develop DC and achieve competitive advantage.

Miranda, L. A. (1943). La justicia social en Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P R.], [Talleres de “La Correspondencia, ”].


Reviews the life of Edwin V. Byrne (1891-1963), who began his career in the priesthood in Philadelphia but whose assignments included the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and New Mexico, due to his interest in missionary work. Studies his work as a bishop in Puerto Rico and the effects of this appointment on the nationalist movement there.


This study examines the life and work of Eugenio Maria de Hostos, an educator from Puerto Rico, who became a pioneer, a reformer of the educational systems of many Hispanoamerican
countries during the second half of the nineteenth century. The method of research of this
dissertation is an historical one that involved a consideration of books and other written accounts,
and interviews and oral narratives from leading personalities of Hispanoamerica. The primary
source used for this study is Obras Completas de Eugenio Maria de Hostos. Valuable materials
were consulted at libraries of the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Spain. Part One examines
his family background, focuses upon the period of his studies in Spain (1851-1869) and the
influence of his teacher Julian Sanz de Rio in the core of his educational thinking. This selection
also studies a variety of Hostos' contributions to the welfare of people from Peru, Chile,
Argentina, Brasil, Santo Domingo and Venezuela. Part Two studies his active contribution as a
reformer of the educational systems of the Dominican Republic and Chile, his participation in
mass education for the people of Puerto Rico at the end of the Hispanoamerican War, and the
educational thought that supported his goals and findings. Section One focuses on Hostos' successful
innovations in public education in the Dominican Republic and the creation of the
"Escuela Normal". The central thesis presented here is that Eugenio Maria de Hostos made a
significant contribution to Hispanoamerican pedagogy during the second part of the last century.

Walnut.

Included here are drafts of Moffitt's published and unpublished writings, 1928-1977, and printed
copies of most published works; personal correspondence, mostly dating ca. 1930-1977;
correspondence with publishers, regarding Moffitt's poetry and prose writing; miscellaneous
notes to himself and random thoughts; and autobiographical sketches as well as brief published
biographical accounts of him. Also include correspondence concerning the Bangkok Conferences
on East-West religious encounter, 1968, 1973; collections of Moffitt's unpublished poetry, and his
four published works; musical scores; two books by Moffitt on East-West religious dialogue; notes
for essays, written and unwritten; and published material relating to Thomas Merton. Also include
family correspondence, 1890-1977; and a collection of walnut figures produced to accompany

A selected list of books in English that are a part of modern Puerto Rican literature.

Puerto Rican intellectuals of all persuasions have traditionally deplored the island's loss of
population through migration. To some extent, this outward migration is viewed as proof that the
island cannot take care of its own people. Once beyond the emotional side of this debate,
however, statistics clearly show that Puerto Rican emigrants improve their economic status by
leaving their island.

Molina Serrano, E. (1887). Indústria pecuaria hípica; memoria premiada en el certamen del "Ateneo
Portorriqueño" en virtud del laudo del jurado calificador nombrado en Madrid por la Sociedad de
"Escritores y Artistas.." [San Juan] P.R., Tip González.

Collection consists primarily of personal documents, correspondence, writings, appointment books, directories, reports, clippings, programs, and photographs. The folders are organized alphabetically and the documents are arranged chronologically.

Complements previous research examining the transformation of religious institutions in Puerto Rico since the North American invasion in 1898. The author examines the changes that certain Puerto Rican institutions endured during the first four years of US military occupation (1898-1903) under the influence of the prevailing Social Darwinism, focusing on the power strategies used by the colonial administrators to transform certain public charity centers into social control and Americanization systems. The author provides historical background on the 19th century.

Prior to 'Kentucky' v. 'Dennison' (1861), the Supreme Court held that the federal courts could not compel state governors to extradite fugitives to other states. In the 'Commonwealth of Puerto Rico' v. 'Branstad' (1986), however, the Supreme Court reversed this decision. While the courts of 1861 and 1986 were both conservative, the Puerto Rican case demonstrated the change in conservative ideology in the United States. The article discusses the Supreme Court decision in light of Puerto Rico’s territorial status, exploring the political implications of the 1986 decision for Puerto Rico.


Montalvo Guenard, J. L. (1933). Rectificaciones históricas : el descubrimiento de Boriquén. Ponce, P.R., Editorial del Llano.


Montes, M. (1900). Juan Bobo goes to work.
Puerto Rican folktale. Although Juan Bobo tries to do exactly as his mother tells him, foolish Juan Bobo keeps getting things all wrong.

Building on Preston and Campbell's two-sex model of intergenerational transmission, this article provides a theoretical analysis of the dynamics of the racial distribution in black-white-mulatto systems. The author shows that “bounded” patterns of racial classification and switching imply long-run racial homogeneity in the absence of differential reproduction. Beyond the theoretical analysis, the author attempts to account for the dramatic growth of the white population share in Puerto Rico in the early 20th century. Because the effects of racial classification and differential reproduction were roughly offsetting, the observed growth of the white share can be attributed almost entirely to racial switching. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Montilla, V. V. History of United States-Puerto Rican relations: 64 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.A.; West Virginia University; 1940.

Moore, A. D. History of Spanish American War made up of newspaper clippings: 1 v. ; 46 cm. Contains clippings from newspapers and magazines. Subjects include Spain, United States, U.S.S. Maine, war, Bismarck, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Philippines, conditions for wounded soldiers, Major General Wesley Merrit, and President William McKinley.


Hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico at a time the island was encountering what had already been described as a humanitarian crisis brought upon by more than a decade of a severe economic crisis. In this manuscript, we provide an overview of the conditions that led to and resulted from La Crisis Boricua, including the record level of net outmigration that occurred even before Hurricane Maria. We also analyze the overrepresentation of non-Puerto-Rican migrants (based on self-identification) in the recent island-mainland migration flow. Moreover, we discuss interstate differences in the socioeconomic characteristics, including the rates of impoverishment, among recently arrived Puerto Ricans from the island in the largest receiving areas. This information can be used to inform policymakers, social workers, and social scientists about potential challenges incoming migrants may encounter as they settle into their mainland communities. Finally, we highlight some of the challenges and opportunities Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans will continue to face while rebuilding. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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While the political participation of Pentecostals in Latin America has received significant attention from academics, there is a dearth of comparative research on the historical conditions that make possible such participation. As their ranks of adherents have swollen, Pentecostals have sought to raise their political profile. Like organized labor in the first half of the twentieth century, Pentecostalism is serving as a means to incorporate a significant segment of the population. Incorporation is a form of interest group politics, involving interest aggregation for increasing representation and participation in decision-making. Pentecostals have three main long-term goals: 1) to reach a higher profile at the national level and obtain recognition from Catholic political elites, 2) to reach some level of participation in decision-making, and 3) to obtain access to government resources. However, despite the efforts and wishes of Pentecostal religio-political entrepreneurs, these efforts have varied in results across countries. I believe that historical conditions and their interaction lead to the success or failure of such efforts. This study seeks to understand the long-term historical conditions that facilitate the permanent and effective incorporation of Pentecostals into the political system. Through a comparative historical analysis of the cases of Puerto Rico, Brazil, and Panama, and using the method of similarity and difference, I argue that three historical processes contribute to the permanent and effective political incorporation of Pentecostals. These processes are: (1) the time and method of entrance of missionary Protestantism, (2) the nationalization of Protestantism, and (3) Pentecostal political incorporation. Together, these conditions allow or prevent the Pentecostal leadership, who seek political incorporation, to make an effective entry into the political arena. The nominal comparison of the cases confirms the hypothesis. The presence of all conditions in Brazil and Puerto Rico made incorporation possible there. Meanwhile the absence of some conditions has prevented in Panama. While this research was limited to three cases, it could have greater repercussions to our understanding of the politics of Pentecostal incorporation in Latin America. It could serve as template for a broader comparative analysis of the process of Pentecostal political incorporation throughout the region.


Morales Alamo, R. A consideration of some factors involved in the development of church planning in Puerto Rico: x, 186 leaves ; 128 cm Dissertation: M.S.; Butler University; 1964.


Puerto Rican-born Antonio Valero de Bernabé (1790-1863) entered military service and fought with distinction in Spain against the Napoleonic invaders. Later assigned to Mexico, he supported independence but turned against the empire of Agustín de Iturbide and moved on to South America. He joined the army of Gran Colombia, seeing action both there and in Peru. He warmly supported the proposal, ultimately abandoned, for Gran Colombia to aid the liberation of Puerto Rico. After the breakup of Gran Colombia he continued to serve in both Venezuela and Colombia, standing out at the end of his career as a strong supporter of federalism.
Morales Cabrera, P. (1932). Puerto Rico indígena: prehistoria y protohistoria de Puerto Rico: descripción de los usos, costumbres, lenguaje, religión, gobierno, agricultura, industrias del pueblo taino de Boriquén, según los cronistas de Indias en la época del descubrimiento de América. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], ["Imprenta Venezuela"].


Morales Carrión, A. (1952). Orígenes de las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico, 1700-1815, [Place of publication not identified].


Morales Carrión, A. A. (1965). Ojeada al proceso histórico de Puerto Rico. [San Juan], Departamento de Instrucción Pública.

Morales Cassagne, J. (1948). Descripción e historia de Aibonito. Aibonito, P.R., [publisher not identified], Imprenta Venezuela).

Morales Cedeño, L. (1957). Semblanzas y paisajes campesinos. San Juan, P R.


Morales, J. (1986). THE HISPANIOLA DIASPORA, 1791-1850: PUERTO RICO, CUBA, LOUISIANA, AND OTHER HOST SOCIETIES. Ann Arbor, University of Connecticut: 345. The study examines the economic, political, and social repercussions of the Haitian Revolution (1791-1804) on the slaveholding societies of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Louisiana, Venezuela,
and several cities in the United States. The focus is on the emigres who fled Hispaniola due to the events that enveloped the adjoining French and Spanish colonies. Special attention is paid to Louisiana and Cuba, both recipients of large numbers of emigres, and the effect of the Napoleonic invasion of Spain on both these societies. In both territories, the St. Dominguans augmented an already large population of free people of color. In Puerto Rico a similar situation occurred: the French contingent on the island was made up mostly of emigres from St. Domingue, and the free people of color were in turn the most numerous group within the French immigrant community. Chapter 1 discusses the Haitian Revolution and events that led to the first black republic in the Western Hemisphere. Chapters 2 and 3 look at the Hispaniola emigres in Louisiana, Cuba, Jamaica, and Venezuela, all very different social environments. The latter two were strongly affected by events in Europe. The common denominator in the host societies was the fear that the newcomers would "contaminate" the population with the ideals of the French Revolution. The fact that a large percentage of the emigres were people of color caused concern over a possible alliance with the slave population. Chapters 4 and 5 investigate the economic, political, and social development of Puerto Rico from the seventeenth century to the first decades of the nineteenth. Special attention is paid to population growth and the development of a cash-crop economy based on slave labor. Chapter 6 is a detailed examination of the municipality of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, where the majority of Hispaniola emigres settled, and then engaged in sugar and coffee production and marketing.


Morales, J. R. (1900). En torno al monumento al Jibaro : origen e historia cronológica. [Puerto Rico], [Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña].


Desde el siglo XIX Puerto Rico inició el resguardo del patrimonio a través del coleccionismo privado. Entrado el siglo XX y con el nuevo planteamiento político y cultural que realizó el estado, las distintas concepciones sobre la cultura y el arte unido a los altibajos económicos y ademanes de desánimo y negligencia, subyace aún un patrimonio que no ha sido debidamente estudiado y documentado. Preservación y memoria: creación de un inventario de obras plásticas del pintor puertorriqueño Tulio Ojeda Torres es un trabajo que responde a la inquietud del patrimonio artístico que no ha recibido el justo trato por parte de las autoridades responsables de la cultura. El mismo pretende crear un levante de información por medio de la creación de un registro inventario que involucrará varios documentos en los cuales se destacará su vida y labor plástica en la historiografía del arte puertorriqueño.

Morales Miranda, J. P. (1924). Misceláneas históricas. San Juan, P.R., Tip "La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico".


Morales Muñoz, G. E. Boletín de historia puertorriqueña. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified]: Vol. 1, num. 1 (dic. 1948)- vol. 1942, num. 1911 (Oct. 1950); 1942 volumes.
Morales Muñoz, G. E. Boletín de historia puertorriqueña: documentos, inéditos, misceláneos. San Juan: [publisher not identified]: volumes; ?25 cm.


Morales Otero, P. (1948). Studies of Brucella infection in Puerto Rico. [San Juan?].

Morales Otero, P. (1959). Bebiendo espero. San Juan, P.R., Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Morales Otero, P. (1963). De lo agudo a lo crónico. San Juan, P.R., Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Morales Otero, P. M. A. (1937). Health and socio-economic studies in Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R: [publisher not identified].

Morales Otero, P. P. O. P. (1938). Health and socio-economic conditions in the tobacco, coffee and fruit regions. San Juan, P.R., [s.n.].


Letters and documents from Governor Meléndez to the royal government in Spain found in the Archives of the Indies. The collection includes letters from Lic. Miguel José Sanz of Caracas to Bishop Arizmendi of Puerto Rico.


Little attention has been given to the rich documentation in Spain concerning the background of the movement toward independence. Reports form Puerto Rico and Cuba on events in Mexico and Caracas have not been carefully studied. Puerto Rico, particularly the municipal council of San Germán, was not without expression of sympathy toward independence sentiments. Members of the influential Ramírez and Quiñones families were leaders in this activity. Constant correspondence was maintained with Caracas, Santa Fe de Bogotá, and Curaçao. Even the clergy,
encouraged by a creole-born bishop, Arizmendi, were implicated in the conspiracy. Only prompt action by Governor Meléndez prevented the plans from being converted into action.

Notes the number of Spaniards from Seville and Canary Islanders who explored Puerto Rico with Christopher Columbus, and those who came as exporters, colonizers, and governors. Briefly analyzes these foreigners' influences on language, domestic architecture and art; 1493-19c.


In 1898, the United States occupied two territories with long Catholic histories and large Catholic populations: the Philippines and Puerto Rico. While existing scholarship on U.S. colonial empire has focused on anti-Catholicism, Manifest Destiny, and Protestant evangelism (and Catholic responses to these), the turn of the twentieth century also saw new calls for cross-confessional understanding and collaboration, tied to a growing appreciation (on the part of both Catholics and non-Catholics) for the role the Catholic Church could play in the United States' path to global power. Many American writers and government officials celebrated the export of religious liberty to both the Philippines and Puerto Rico as a mark of the exceptional nature of U.S. empire. They acknowledged the Catholic Church as a powerful, legitimate, and even useful institution in the colonies, and championed the export of an "Americanized" Catholicism to the islands. Yet the different religious histories of each place, and different responses to the U.S. occupation, led to the development of diverse ideas about the particular role that Catholicism could play in each colony. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The purpose of this study is to recount the history of the Teatro Escolar program of the Department of Education of Puerto Rico from its origins in 1960 until 1990 when it was no longer functioning independently. This program was created in 1960 by Leopoldo Santiago Lavandero to provide artistic and educational experiences for students that would allow them to develop their appreciation of theatre and the arts in general along with ethical and aesthetic sensibilities. No other study exists of this formative period of theatre education in Puerto Rico. This is a nontraditional historical study. It is based on a review of government archives and other documentation along with qualitative interviews that support and enhance the archival data. The creation and early years of the Teatro Escolar are first told as a narrative based on an interview with Santiago Lavandero. His Five-Year Plan is then outlined based on archival materials. Not all of the components of this plan were carried out, but it helped guide the program in its infancy. Among the projects implemented: Compañía Teatral de Maestros, in which teachers were trained...
in theatre in conjunction with the University of Puerto Rico; Miniteatro Infantil Rural, which brought entertainment to underprivileged rural areas; and the Educational Puppetry Project, which brought puppetry experts from around the world to teach students and teachers. The project is described in detail through an interview with one of its foremost instructors, George Latshaw. From 1971 to 1973, Teatro Escolar instituted festivals of the arts. In 1972–73 the Escuela Técnica de Artesanía Escénica de San Juan (ETAE) was created, offering vocational studies in theatre crafts. In 1987, Teatro Escolar Como Recurso Educativo Operacional (TECREO), was formed in Aguadilla and the José Julián Acosta School, the first such school in Puerto Rico, was founded in San Juan. This study also studies curriculum design, the development of theatre spaces in schools, and organizational and administrative changes over the years. In 1990, Teatro Escolar no longer existed as a program in the Department of Education but was merged with other departments and became part of the Fine Arts program.

This study examines hotel design—from interior furnishings and artworks to their place in the larger urban environment—to reveal the importance of these sites in shaping international relationships and in the negotiation of national identities. Spanning the key period of tourism development in the two most popular destinations in the Spanish Caribbean, my project positions the hotels of Havana, Cuba and San Juan, Puerto Rico as primary agents in a complex, multidirectional flow of influence between Havana, San Juan, Miami, Washington D.C., New York, and beyond. In contrast to art historical and historical scholarship that situates these hotels, whether stylistically, politically, or economically, as impositions of U.S. power, my research returns agency to the local architects, governments, and residents in shaping the design and meaning of the buildings I examine. Tracing a web of influence through an approach that systemically ties visual analysis with economic, social, and political histories, I demonstrate how three themes that were bound to hotel design visually and discursively—the modern, the historic, and the tropical—reveal the tensions and contradictions that shaped these exchanges and their impact on larger cultural and political contexts. The years surveyed in this study cover an important period in which a major shift in thinking about architectural style took place. From the Mediterranean Revival style of the Gran Condado Vanderbilt (1919) to the High Modernist design of the Havana Riviera (1957) and the Tropicana cabaret (1951-56) less than forty years later, leading trends in architectural design shifted from the eclecticism of Beaux Arts architecture to the machine-inspired forms of International-style-oriented modernism. Scholars have often portrayed this as an abrupt rupture in architectural history and while this dissertation does analyze the way in which later hotel designs proclaimed themselves as modern by positioning themselves in contrast to earlier hotels, in reality all of the hotels under study were conceived of as thoroughly modern. Through extensive archival research that utilizes diverse materials such as government documents, promotional brochures, and architectural publications, this dissertation reclaims the far-reaching importance of these designs.


Although of uneven quality, Puerto Rican theater was very active in the early 20th century. Puerto Rican theater made a clean break during this period with the Castilian themes that had dominated its stage in the 19th century. Printed sources; 38 notes.


*Series I* Clippings 1954-2011, includes clippings of articles by and about Morgan, many with photos by Morgan; clippings of articles of interest collected for her by Morgan's parents; newspaper editions published or overseen by Morgan; clippings concerning friends, colleagues and family; Series II. Journalism notebooks, c. 1967-1987, consists of 69 spiral bound reporter's/stenographer's notebooks containing notes on life and culture in the Alaskan native villages and Alaskan cities Morgan visited; Series III. Photographs 1936-2011, the most extensive series in the collection, contains a very large number of Morgan's images created in her travels, in the form of black & white and color prints, snapshots, 35 mm slides, transparencies and negatives; Series IV. Travel logs 1959-1985, contains spiral-bound and clipped loose-leaf logs, both typed and handwritten, chronicling Morgan's travels. Series V. Scrapbooks 1952-1999, consists of two large format bound scrapbooks with paper pages, and a three-ring binder with sheet protectors and loose pages; Series VI. Manuscripts 1944-1997, is composed of one pocket-sized three-ring binder, various typescripts and one early stapled onion skin chapbook; Series VII. Correspondence 1955-2017, contains handwritten and typewritten letters, greeting cards, postcards, and email printouts; Series VIII. Memorabilia 1953-2011, contains objects, certificates, invitations and programs, and international documents; Series IX. Media 1986-2012, contains VHS tapes, one CD, one cassette tape, one floppy disc and one hard drive; Series X. Montana research 1996-2012, contains articles and correspondence, as well as chapter drafts; Series XI. Tonga research 1998-2009, contains research on Tonga, Shirley Baker and family, as well as a draft of the Ray Wise Mala manuscript; Series XII. Texas research 2003-2010, contains research on a variety of Texas historical characters and topics.


Successful first measurements of Faraday rotation were made with the 430 Mc/s radar system at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Measurements with a corner reflector in the near field established the approximate range of linear polarization. Experiments with the ionosphere and a series of moon experiments coordinated with the Cornell Radio Astronomy 430 Mc/s polarimeter in Danby, New
York resulted in finer polarization tuning. The receiver and data-processing system was measured and evaluated for Faraday rotation measurements and an optimum system chosen. Programs for data reduction were developed. Electron density profiles were generated for several days from Faraday rotation measurements. Power profiles made at the same time have provided an estimate of Te/Ti. (Author).


Morrissey, M. (2006). "THE MAKING OF A COLONIAL WELFARE STATE: U.S. SOCIAL INSURANCE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN PUERTO RICO." *Latin American Perspectives* **33**(1): 23-41. Initially, the social welfare policies embodied in the Social Security Act of 1935 did not include unincorporated US territories, such as Puerto Rico. It was not until the 1950's that the United States began to relax the restrictive nature of its policies to include Puerto Rico in some public assistance programs. This article examines the difficult situation of a postcolonial welfare state and the attempts to include Puerto Rico in American welfare policies. Early supporters of Puerto Rican inclusion often split along class lines, and the struggle for inclusion highlighted the struggle between the landed and entrepreneurial classes in the context of American colonialism. Led by Muñoz Marín, the Partido Popular Democrático's economic reform efforts focused on private foreign investment and worked against the campaign for inclusion in the social welfare system.


Francisco Manuel de Lando (1490-1537) was one of Puerto Rico's first encomenderos and slaveowners. His career in the New World was closely tied to that of Columbus's son, Diego Colón. Lando produced a census of Puerto Rico in 1530 that demonstrated a surprisingly large number of blacks compared to other ethnic groups.


Moscoso, T. (1960). Remarks of Teodoro Moscoso, administrator, Economic Development Administration, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, before the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), Edinburgh, November 2, 1960. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Examines responses to fertility rates, migration, and emigration among Puerto Ricans, based on the Theory of Change and Response.


The Royal Canadian Navy played a secondary, albeit briefly significant, role in the controversy over whether the island of Culebra should be used for target practice by the United States and allied navies. The Canadians decided to use the Culebran target range in 1971 and became the object of heated protests on the island and in Puerto Rico. As a result of these protests, the Canadians stopped using the range.


The fruits of the Presbyterian Puerto Rico mission appear to be the most numerous of any of that church's undertaking. Article offers suggestions to account for this. For one thing, when the Presbyterians came to Puerto Rico following the Spanish-American War they came with the prestige of being representatives of a liberating power. The fact that they limited their endeavors to the western third of the island in their missionary undertaking meant the conservation of resources and efforts. Further, the Catholic Church in Puerto Rico at that time was in a very weakened condition. Presbyterians capitalized on the poor educational opportunities and developed outstanding schools to correct these deficiencies. It was in education that they made their greatest contributions. Finally, Presbyterian success resulted because natives were trained for the ministry, thus creating an indigenous church leadership. Based on primary and secondary sources; illus., 3 tables, 63 notes.

Presbyterians were enthusiastic, if unwitting, agents of American empire in Puerto Rico following the Spanish-American War. Proud to be Americans, they sincerely believed that they were doing God’s will and providing a valuable service to the former members of Spain’s corrupt empire. Their major contribution was in education: they founded many primary and secondary schools. Unlike others, Presbyterian missionaries endeavored to encourage the people to retain their cultural heritage, with the exception of Catholicism, by simply eliminating the worst features of Spanish heritage and promoting the best in the American. All missionaries, for instance, spoke Spanish. Article restates much material in the author’s earlier article (see abstract 16A:2684). Based on Presbyterian publications of the period; photo, 50 notes.


The Caribbean National Forest in Puerto Rico offers a unique lens into the environmental relationship between the United States and the Caribbean. Established by the Spanish and taken under possession by the United States, the forest represents an imagined space constructed as a Caribbean paradise. As environmentally inclined travelers reached the edge of the western frontier, their interests turned South to the tropics. Tourism boosters and the U.S. Forest Service fabricated a message of a uniquely American jungle. Tourism and the rise of the Caribbean vacation from the 1930s to the 1970s transformed the rainforest from a working landscape into a dreamscape filled with flawless ecological wonders, restaurants, and trails that made American travelers salivate. The U.S. Forest Service metaphorically tamed the jungle, and tourism promoters opened the eyes of Americans to an Edenic landscape under the safety of Uncle Sam’s flag. The Caribbean National Forest became a bargaining chip for control of Puerto Rico. Outdoor
recreation became a form of cultural imperialism to sell the imagined forest as a luxurious adventure for mainlanders.


Muñiz, D. Puerto Rico under the administration of Governor Yager, 1913-1921: xii, 407 leaves.


This work defends the thesis that insanity appeared in the official documentation and the social conscience of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico in the 19th century, associated with the identification and confinement of the insane, driven by the Spanish strategies of welfare and social correction and the ups and downs of its liberal and absolutist policies on this island. He also argues that popular representations of madness were a mixture of the European views of the etiology of madness and the European and Creole perspective of the effects of tropical climate on human beings. The asylum of the insane, of charitable intention, was in accordance with the third stage of the great Foucauldian confinement of the insane due to the control of the admission and the living conditions of the insane by orderly medicine, nuanced by the lack of resources, governmental and institutional misgovernment and by local representations of madness. The presence of madness produced changes in the provision of local charities and the alienist treatment of madmen and in Creole artistic expression. As colonial sovereignty changed, this situation fluctuated according to the policies of the new government. Alternate abstract: Este trabajo defiende la tesis que la locura apareció en la documentación oficial y la conciencia social de los habitantes de Puerto Rico del Siglo XIX asociada a la identificación y encierro de los locos, impulsados por las estrategias españolas de beneficiencia y corrección social y los vaivenes de sus políticas liberales y absolutistas en esta isla. Asimismo sostiene que las representaciones populares de la locura fueron una mezcla de la visión europea de la etiología de la locura y la perspectiva, tanto europea como criolla, de los efectos del clima tropical sobre los seres humanos. El asilo de los locos, de intención benéfica, fue conforme a la tercera etapa del gran encierro foucaultiano de los locos debido al control de la admisión y de las condiciones de vida de los dementes por la medicina ordenanda, matizadas por la carencia de recursos, el desgobierno gubernamental e institucional y por las representaciones locales de la locura. La presencia de la locura produjo cambios en la prestación de la beneficiencia local y el tratamiento alienista de los locos y en la expresión artística criolla. Al cambiar la soberanía colonial esta situación fluctuó conforme a las políticas del nuevo gobierno.


Munoz, C. Carlos Munoz petition, 1892: 8 pages ; 31 cm.  
One 1892 petition for the reduction of the sentence of Carlos Munoz of Ponce, Puerto Rico for theft.


Muñoz Marín, I. M. d. (1952). La tarea de la economista del hogar. San Juan, P.R., Editorial del Departamento de Instrucción.


Muñoz Marín, L. (1950). Discurso sobre la Constitucion de Puerto Rico. [San Juan], [Oficina de relaciones publicas de la fortaleza].


Muñoz Marín, L. (1954). La personalidad puertorriqueña en el Estado Libre Asociado: discurso pronunciado en la Asamblea General de la Asociación de Maestros el martes 29 de deciembre de 1953. [Place of publication not identified].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1954). The political status of Puerto Rico. San Juan, P R : [publisher not identified].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1955). Discurso pronunciado por el Gobernador del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, -- en la Universidad de la Ciudad de Kansas, en ocasión de recibir al grado honorífico de Doctor en Leyes, el sábado 23 de abril de 1955. [Erscheinungsort nicht ermittelbar], [Verlag nicht ermittelbar].


Muñoz Marín, L. (1956). Del tiempo de Muñoz Rivera a nuestro tiempo : lo que ha mejorado, lo que no ha mejorado, Puerto Rico Edit del Departamento de Instrucción Pública.


Muñoz Marín, L. (1958). Significación del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico en la unión americana. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1958). Significación del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico en la Unión Americana. Discurso, etc. [San Juan].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1959). 25 [i.e. veinticinco] de julio de 1959; discurso [en la celebración del] septimo aniversario del Estado Libre Asociado. [San Juan, P R ] [Departamento de Instrucción Pública].


Muñoz Marín, L. (1959). El status político de Puerto Rico : discursos pronunciados. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1960). Mensaje del Honorable Luis Muñoz Marín, Gobernador del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico : a la Tercera Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico en su cuarta sesion ordinaria. [San Juan, P.R.], [Servicios de Imprenta, Departamento de Instrucción Pública].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1961). Mensaje del honorable Luis Muñoz Marín, gobernador del Estado Libre y Asociado de Puerto Rico, a la cuarta Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico en su primera sesión ordinaria. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], [Depto de Instrucción Pública].

Muñoz Marín, L. (1962). Mensaje del honorable Luis Muñoz Marín, a la cuarta Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico, en su segunda sesion ordinaria, martes, 6 de febrero de 1962. [San Juan].


Muñoz Marín, L. W. H., et al. Collection of speeches and articles, 1922-1968: 3 boxes. Three boxes comprising 103 folders Consisting of speeches, articles and statements by Muñoz Marín. The documents are in typewritten form and in the form of published pamphlets, dealing mainly with the constitutional status of Puerto Rico and its relationship with the United States. In a number of them he discusses his father, the Puerto Rican statesman Luis Muñoz Rivera. A few of the items are accompanied by notes to Henry Wells from Marco A. Rigau. Also includes a photocopy of an article about Muñoz Marín, from the magazine Angela Luisa; the article is undated, but was published after Muñoz Marín's death in 1980.


Muñoz Morales, L. (1942). Síntesis de la ley hipotecaria; o una introducción al estudio del derecho hipotecaria de Puerto Rico. [Río Pedras?] Universidad de Puerto Rico, Colegio de Derecho.


Muñoz Morales, L. (1943). Mis programas en la facultad de derecho de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Cataño, P.R., Impr San José.


Muñoz Morales, L. F. J. M. (1921). El status político de Puerto Rico : conferencias en el Ateneo Puertorriqueño de San Juan, P.R. las noches del 2 y 9 de junio de 1921. San Juan, P.R., Tip "El Compas".


Murga Sanz, V. (1957). El juicio de residencia, moderador democrático : juicio de residencia del licenciado Sancho Velázquez, juez de residencia y justicia mayor de la isla de San Juan, Puerto Rico, por el licenciado Antonio de la Gama, 1519-1520. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Aldus).


Murphy, M. Educational and social action programs in government sponsored rural communities in Puerto Rico: a report of a Type C project: 93 pages; 35 mm Dissertation: Teachers College, Columbia University.


Explores how individual return migrants to Puerto Rico fared during the 1960’s and 1970’s. At the aggregate level, return migrants in 1970 and 1980 faced greater employment-related difficulties than nonmigrants, and were particularly vulnerable to discontinuities in employment and to spells of unemployment. The duration of residence in the United States and the timing of the return move were mediating factors.


Tests the theory that returning migrants have greater economic success than those who did not migrate because of the increased training and experience gained through migration. Data from the 1980 US Census allowed identification of persons between the ages of 16 and 65 residing in Puerto Rico who could be considered returned migrants. Wage analysis found that in opposition to the theory, returned migrants actually earned less than the nonmigrants. Further study should seek to identify the reasons for the lower income and other elements that might have an impact on the returning migrant.


Muster, B. Bill Muster Collection, ca. 1919-1988 [bulk dates 1940s-1980s]: ca. 7 linear ft. (6 cartons, 1 oversize box, 10 audiotapes, and 18 films).

The collection primarily contains photographs and slides taken by William N. (Bill) Muster, from the time he was in Germany after WWII, in various parts of the U.S. (mainly the LA area), and trips around the world, often as part of the Society of American Travel Writers groups. Also included are materials relating to the Muster family, his business career (including time as an executive with the Muzak company), and interests such as the Delta Queen (an American steamboat designated a National Historical Landmark).


Discusses impact of “decisions made in a field investigation carried out in San Juan, Puerto Rico in the summer of 1966...” to interview both male and female householders. The result was that it was possible to complete interviews with both spouses in just slightly over half of the eligible households, thus casting “doubt on the feasibility of designing research in which several
household members are to be interviewed, unless special efforts are made to implement the survey." The survey was designed to investigate economic, demographic, and social implications of urban housing policy, encompassing public housing, slums, lower-class areas, and lower-middle class areas. 2 tables, 2 notes.

Myers, G. C. and C. G. Muschkin (1984). "THE DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION TRENDS IN PUERTO RICO: 1950-1980." International Migration 22(3): 214-227. Using census data, shows that migration between the United States and Puerto Rico has played a more important role in the redistribution and restructuring of Puerto Rico's population than rural to urban migration on the island. Recognizing that migration has had both positive and negative effects on Puerto Rico, concludes that the instability of recent demographic trends and the continuing importance of migration merit further study.


Nagel, C. E. Chester E. Nagel collection, ca. 1939-1971: <28> exhibition panels, <13> photographs, <21> magazine, <10> prints, <22> drawings, <23> architectural renderings, <.21> linear ft. of correspondence, <38> p. of video transcripts. Chester E. Nagel (1911- ) studied architecture at the University of Texas, graduating in 1934, and later studied with Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, receiving his Master's degree in 1940 and later returning as an assistant professor. Early in his career he worked for the National Park Service; later he was involved with the Architect's Collaborative and eventually set up his own practice in 1958. The Chester E. Nagel collection consists of 28 exhibition panels, 13 photographic prints, 1 magazine, 10 prints, 2 drawings, 3 architectural renderings, .1 linear ft. correspondence, and 38 pages of video transcripts that reveal the working life of this native Texan who became a proponent of the International Style.

Nalbone, L. (2000). "LOLA RODRIGUEZ DE TIO AND LUIS LLORENS TORRES: LITERARY PRECURSORS OF PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY." Secolas Annals 32: 125-131. Examines the works of two poets, Lola Rodríguez de Tió and Luis Lloréns Torres, to demonstrate how their literature reflects the ideology of Puerto Rico’s independence movement from Spain in the 1850’s and the 1898 transfer to US colonial rule. The poets had two different approaches in terms of political ideology and nationalist identity. Rodríguez de Tió used the literary voice to accentuate political interests while Lloréns Torres's poetry advocated a recognition of nationalist identity and pride through the use of the 'jíbaro,' or free-spirited farmer, figure.

New Mexico Democratic politicians such as Governor Clyde Tingley, Senator Dennis Chavez, and Senator Carl Hatch loyally supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal during the Great Depression, helping to secure considerable federal spending and favors for New Mexico. Their partisanship changed New Mexico politically and economically, which established a pattern that remained in place at the end of the 20th century.

Naranjo Orovio, C. and A. Santamaria García (2000). "De España a las Antillas. Historia e historiografía de la migración española a Puerto Rico y Cuba en las últimas décadas del siglo XIX y primeras del XX." [EN] This article is a historiographical study of Spanish migration to Puerto Rico and Cuba at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It reviews the general literature on American immigration, a literature which increased in important from the late 1970s onwards. A wide bibliographical selection is included.

[ES] De España a las Antillas es un estudio historiográfico sobre la migración española a Puerto Rico y Cuba en el tránsito del siglo XIX a XX. Parte de una revisión de las investigaciones sobre el tema que desde una óptica general han estudiado al inmigrante en América Latina, y que a partir de los últimos años de 1970 cobraron una importancia que no habían tenido hasta ese momento. El incluye una amplia selección bibliográfica.

Referencia proyecto I+D


Estudio de los múltiples procesos de transformación y reformas que alteraron el ámbito demográfico, político, social y económico de Puerto Rico en la primera mitad del siglo XIX, resaltando la aparición de una agricultura comercial ?alentada por la apertura del mercado exterior?, el desarrollo de una política colonial reformista y seductora de las élites locales, la bipolarización social, la participación y comportamiento político de las élites a nivel municipal e insular, así como, finalmente, las líneas de actuación y relaciones entre los mencionados grupos de poder con otras fuerzas sociales de Puerto Rico.

Navarro Haydon, R. (1936). Flores comunes en Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P R ].


The University of Puerto Rico (UPR) was founded by the United States (U.S.) Government in 1903, five years after the U.S. military occupation of Puerto Rico. As part of the public education system, the UPR was under the direct authority of the U.S. Government, which included the colonial government established in Puerto Rico, for the entire period covered by this work. Since its founding the University of Puerto Rico has experienced frequent periods of institutional unrest.
and instability. Incessant conflicts among those responsible for governing the institution, high turnover of faculty and administrators, numerous student protests, antagonism over university funding, and refusal of accreditation are some of the challenges faced by the University during the period under study. While universities elsewhere have also experienced significant challenges, the frequency and seriousness of those faced by the UPR presented the institution with a constant threat to its very existence. The primary research area that I set to investigate was the way in which governmental participation in university affairs influenced the operation and development of the University of Puerto Rico from 1903–1952. At the time of initiating this research my thesis was that the institutional instability and unrest faced by the UPR from 1903 to 1952 was the result of the manner in which the federal government of the United States, and the colonial government established in Puerto Rico by the United States, interfered and controlled the administrative and academic affairs of this public institution of higher education. The evidence that I have found points to an institution excessively controlled by external governmental and political forces. The same evidence suggests that such degree of external control negatively affected the development of the University, particularly in the areas of governance, academic and student affairs, finance and accreditation. In my opinion the evidence, which will be presented throughout this study, supports my initial thesis that the instability and unrest experienced by the UPR during this period was to a great extent the outcome of the degree of political and governmental control experienced by the institution.


Nazario, L. A. (1949). El movimiento cooperativista en Puerto Rico [Conferencia dictada el lunes 28 de marzo de 1949 en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, en el foro público sobre diversos aspectos de la economía del país, auspiciado por la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales. San Juan, P. R., Sección de Publicaciones e Impresos, Dept de Instrucción.


The lives and personalities of Puerto Rico's most prominent poetesses of the 20th century, Clara Lair (1895-1973) and Julia de Burgos (1914-53), are explored through the memories of friends.


Negrón Muñoz, A. (1935). Mujeres de Puerto Rico: desde el período de colonización hasta el primer tercio del siglo XX. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta Venezuela.


    Examines from a critical perspective the contributions and limitations of relevant research done in Puerto Rico on the so-called new historiography. The 19th century is viewed as a qualitative structure, and the outstanding issues of the research studies are discussed as well as their contribution to the perception of Puerto Rican reality. Theoretical and methodological shortcuts are also discussed. Finally, the article comments on the trends and development possibilities of the new historical research. The authors examine research done by Guillermo Baralt, Carlos Buitrago, José Curet, Gervasio L. García, Angel G. Quintero Rivera, Fernando Picó, Andrés Ramos Mattei, and Francisco Scarano.


    El tema de esta tesis trata sobre las diversas representaciones de la Segunda Guerra Mundial en la prensa puertorriqueña durante este conflicto bélico a través de las caricaturas editoriales puertorriqueñas hechas por los principales periódicos de la época, El Mundo y El Imparcial. Este tema abarca también las formas en que las autoridades coloniales estadounidenses propagaron la propaganda de guerra en Puerto Rico durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial con la colaboración de la prensa local, influenciando la opinión pública puertorriqueña a favorecer la causa estadounidense contra el enemigo fascista. Las representaciones de las caricaturas políticas incluyen las formas en que las naciones beligerantes y sus líderes, las batallas y campañas decisivas de la guerra, el desarrollo de la política local y la crítica a las circunstancias sociales, económicas y políticas de Puerto Rico eran presentados, de acuerdo con la opinión de los caricaturistas de cada periódico. Al mismo tiempo, el tema contiene un vistazo a los caricaturistas puertorriqueños que crearon las caricaturas editoriales durante el conflicto mundial y la forma que hacían sus dibujos. Fundamentalmente la tesis se basa en el interés del autor en conocer el impacto de la Segunda Guerra Mundial en Puerto Rico, el enfoque de la tesis sobre la prensa y las caricaturas políticas siendo una faceta de tal interés. Alternate abstract: The subject of this thesis deals with the various representations of World War II in the Puerto Rican press during this war through the Puerto Rican editorial cartoons made by the main newspapers of the time, El Mundo and El Imparcial. This topic also encompasses the ways in which the US colonial authorities propagated war propaganda in Puerto Rico during World War II with the collaboration of the local press, influencing Puerto Rican public opinion to favor the US cause against the fascist enemy. Representations of political cartoons include the ways in which the belligerent nations and their leaders, the decisive battles and campaigns of the war, the development of local politics and the critique of the social, economic and political circumstances of Puerto Rico were presented, according to the opinion of the cartoonists of each newspaper. At the same time, the theme contains a look at the Puerto Rican cartoonists who created editorial cartoons during the world conflict and the way they made their drawings. Fundamentally, the thesis is based on the author's
interest in knowing the impact of World War II in Puerto Rico, the focus of the thesis on the press and political cartoons being a facet of such interest.


Negroni, S. (1921). "Yauco" : obra premiada con diploma de honor y cincuenta dólares, en el "Certamen Lluberas" celebrado en la escuela superior de esta ciudad. Yauco, P.R., Yauco Print Co.


Publishes an interview with gay activist Luis Santiago that explains Santiago’s commitment to leftist politics and gay activism in Puerto Rico and New York City, emphasizing the differences between the Puerto Rican and American gay movements, and places Santiago's experiences in the context of Puerto Rican political life.


In this rare interview with Rosario Ferré, Frances Negrón-Muntaner engages with the iconic author on a host of issues that remain controversial for critics and readers alike: bilingualism in contemporary Puerto Rican society, cultural nationalism, and the reception of the author’s work in English. Negrón-Muntaner opening commentary contextualizes the interview’s central threads, including the politics of language in Puerto Rican society, the importance of Rosario Ferré in recent literary history, and the inherent complications in straddling the demands of various literary traditions and cultural markets. Recorded in 2002, the one-one-one exchange with Ferré poses sharp and challenging questions regarding her work’s racial politics, her sometimes tense relations with other Puerto Rican intellectuals, and the potential of literature to offer Puerto Ricans an enduring sense of self-worth in both political and cultural terms. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Neumann Gandía, E. (1896). Benefactores y hombres notables de Puerto Rico; bocetos biográficos-críticos, con un estudio sobre nuestros gobernadores generales. Ponce, Est tip "La Libertad, ".

Neumann Gandía, E. (1897). Gloriosa epopeya : sitio de los ingleses de 1797, con datos hasta ahora no publicados. Ponce, P.R., Tip "La Libe[rtad].

Neumann Gandía, E. (1910). Monografía histórica sobre la fundación de Aguadilla y su desarrollo urbano. Aguadilla, P.R., [publisher not identified], Tip El Criollo.)
Neumann Gandía, E. (1913). *Verdadera y auténtica historia de la ciudad de Ponce: desde sus primitivos tiempos hasta la época contemporánea.* San Juan, P.R., [M Burillo].


Following times of hardship and disappointment, good fortune comes to José, his sister, and mother on Three Kings Day.


It is common in discourse surrounding Québécois and Puerto Rican nationalism to discuss both regions in terms of their linguistic marginality to Anglo-majorities found in Canada and the USA, respectively. As two areas faced with the common American task of inventing a national identity in displaced settings in the New World, English becomes an easy "other" against which the French Quebecker and Spanish Puerto Rican may define themselves. However, language becomes a problematic means of definition when considered in relation to its intrinsically Old World origins. This paper reexamines Quebec and Puerto Rican nationalism from a larger New World perspective that focuses on the role of American landscapes and settings in conjunction with the traditional linguistic approach. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Niebuhr, E. C. Letter, 1898: 0.1 c.f. (1 folder).

Letter, August 19, 1898, written from Puerto Rico by Niebuhr, 3rd Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, describing the Battle of Coamo and transmitting his general observations.


Because of a lack of empirical research there has been a paucity of information about the extent to which Puerto Rican work-related dimensions of national culture have been impacted by U.S. cultural values. In the present study, Puerto Rican work-related values were quantified by utilizing Hofstede's 1994 Values Survey Module (Power Distance, Individualism-Collectivism, Uncertainty Avoidance, Masculinity-Femininity, and Long-Term Orientation). Samples were matched on demographic variables from 103 employees working for the same multinational finance company with similar operations in Puerto Rico and Mexico. Cultural dimensional scores obtained from Mexico were used to calibrate the results from Puerto Rico with Hofstede's findings for
comparability. Results indicated that there are significant differences in cultural dimensional indices between Puerto Rico and the U.S. The indices of Puerto Rican respondents more closely resembled those of Latin American countries than of the U.S. Despite over a century of U.S. rule and government-led initiatives to culturally assimilate Puerto Rico, Puerto Ricans continue to see themselves, as depicted through Hofstede’s cultural dimensional indices, as a culture rather distinct from the U.S.


Until the 1960’s, Puerto Rican literature scarcely mentioned blacks. Under the influence of the mainland civil rights movement of the 1960’s, this situation has changed somewhat in the last three decades.


The main research question guiding this dissertation study is, How can we understand the conditions that make possible the cultural construction of difference as it relates to Puerto Rico’s students at the turn of the twentieth century? In answering this question, I have considered the idea of ‘conditions’ as the articulation of epistemological principles of education reforms and curricular plans that aimed to define and (re)define who the Puerto Rican child was, and was to become at the turn of the twentieth century. The construction of these epistemological principles and ontological objects of schooling relied upon a particular set of discourses about race, intelligence, hygiene, and morality. These discourses were part of a ‘grid’ in which several historical trajectories converged and circulated to construct and administer Puerto Rico’s students as the objects of schooling. I have also analyzed the idea of ‘cultural constructions’ as the discourses and discursive formations embodied in the systems of ‘reason’ that governed Puerto Rico’s education and society; and the methods for inscribing such beliefs of what could be ‘seen’ or acted upon in Puerto Rico’s schooling. These all become part of a cultural thesis that discursively creates the ‘reason’ about particular modes of knowledge and being. In my study, the cultural theses ultimately become about the idea(l)s of civic progress and the fear of creating a barren cosmopolitan. Lastly, I have critically examined the idea of ‘difference’ as both a discursive marker that ‘makes’ a particular idea and ‘type’ of being intelligible; but also, as an ordering practice that collapses and (re)inscribes these distinctions of “Self” and “Other” within the processes of differentiation. The interdisciplinary nature of my work lends itself to studying constructions of difference across various academic fields including Curriculum Studies, History, Postcolonial Studies, Indigenous Studies, Latinx Studies, Puerto Rican Studies, Caribbean Studies, Transnational Studies, and Legal Studies.


The cultural ideological milieu within which the social sciences are developed is of far greater relevance than most social scientists are willing to accept. In Puerto Rico, "the function of the
ideological milieu of North American social scientists has been to convey them to a number of unhappy if not too incredible conclusions." The vast social science research on Puerto Rico conducted by most North American investigators has contributed little to a real understanding of Puerto Rican society, but rather reflects a tendency to subordinate data to preconceptions and to design and construct categories in terms of ideal modes of conduct and behavior alien to the society under scrutiny. As a result, basic fundamental aspects of Puerto Rican society have been neglected. A survey of social science courses offered in the University of Puerto Rico reveals that few have relevance to the Puerto Rican surroundings. Based on secondary sources; table, 33 notes.


Nieves, J. B. (1898). La anexión de Puerto Rico a los Estados Unidos de América. Ponce, P.R., Tipografía del "Listín Comercial".

Nieves-Pizarro, Y. (2016). "Free Óscar López Rivera!: News Coverage of United States Domestic Human Rights Issues." CENTRO Journal 28(2): 68-87. Ethnic minorities rely on news outlets to promote their causes. Nevertheless, human rights issues about United States territories are seldom addressed in national news media. This qualitative content analysis of news stories about the campaign for release for Puerto Rican political prisoner Óscar López Rivera studies the portrayal of this domestic human right issue in elite and local Spanish language news media. This case study revealed that coverage about Puerto Rico in national media showcases culture and entertainment, as well as sports topics. However, they showed lack of interest in the human rights issues of US territories. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] Copyright of Centro Journal is the property of Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños (Center for Puerto Rican Studies) and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)


Nistal, B. (1973). "CATORCE QUERELLAS DE ESCLAVOS. MANITI 1868-1873." Fourteen complaints by slaves: Maniti, 1868-73(2): 78-100. Most of these transcribed documents complained of a lack of clothing and food, excessive work, punishments; the claim of liberty for sexuagenarians was also an issue. Puerto Rican General Archive.

Nistal Moret, B. (1980). "OCHO DOCUMENTOS LEGALES PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA ESCLAVITUD EN PUERTO RICO, 1797-1873." Eight legal documents for the study of slavery in Puerto Rico, 1797-1873. 20(2): 81-110. Legal documents from eight criminal and civil cases involving slaves in Puerto Rico show how barbarous the institution was. Publishes five of the documents.


Present methods of teaching English (English as a Second Language) in Puerto Rico fail because they seldom motivate students. More successful programs on the island might be had if the methods of English as a Foreign Language or bilingual education were used. Whatever methods are used, only students who volunteer to study English should be employed. Biblio.


The purpose of this study was to determine the rate of storage loss in Caonillas Reservoir resulting from soil and other erosional debris washing into the lake; to determine the principal sources of this material; and to make some broad recommendations for reducing the rate of sedimentation. The study included a detailed sedimentation survey of Caonillas Reservoir and a detailed soil conservation survey of the watershed.


Nolla, J. A. B. (1932). *Las enfermedades del tabaco en Puerto Rico.* San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.


Novo y Garcia, J. (1892). *Novisimo reglamento del instituto de voluntarios de la isla de Cuba* : aprobado por real decreto de 7 de Julio de 1892 ; comentado y anotado con numerosas disposiciones, formularios y apéndices conteniendo la parte de las ordenanzas del ejército aplicable á los mismos ; el tratado 2o. del código de justicia militar y el reglamento de voluntarios de Puerto Rico. Habana, P Fernández.


Augustinian William Ambrose Jones, ordained in 1890, had assignments in Philadelphia and Atlantic City, before going to Cuba and then to Puerto Rico in 1907, where he served as Bishop; he returned to Philadelphia for medical treatment in 1920 and died there in February 1921.


Traces the life of Bishop William Ambrose Jones, with emphasis on his work as Roman Catholic prelate of Puerto Rico especially in arranging compensation of church properties confiscated by the Spanish government in the 19th century and in restoring the 16th-century cathedral.


Traces the life of James Hubert Blenk, emphasizing hs work as Roman Catholic Bishop of Puerto Rico from 1898 to 1905, especially his efforts to resist division of the island into two dioceses.

The article reviews the book "Justicia y gobierno: La Audiencia de Puerto Rico (1831-1861)," by Gerardo A. Carlo Altieri.


The Black Power movement raised the bar of black resistance and significantly influenced the symbolism, rhetoric, and tactics of radical activism of the Puerto Rican activists in the late 1960's. Black Power advocates among gangs, students, and others represented a model of resistance for Puerto Ricans, giving rise to a new type of Puerto Rican nationalism that also found inspiration from other sources. More specifically, the Black Panther Party had some of the most visible influences on the radical activist struggles among Puerto Ricans, fomenting a visible movement of radical ethnic nationalism. None had as intimate ties with the Black Panther Party or the Black Power movement than the largely Puerto Rican Young Lords Organization. The Young Lords were significant as harbingers for a new wave of Puerto Rican nationalism that was, in many respects, a departure from traditional nationalist struggles on the island. Affected by Black Power, many Puerto Ricans offered new interpretations of race and identity that reflected the unique racial politics of the United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Ogle, R. A. Organization and administration of the Puerto Rican Division of Forestry: ix, 148 leaves.


"A History of World University" is a systematic account of the history of an institution of higher education and an exploration of the extent to which this Institution has been able to move toward and to achieve its original goals. It examines an institution which presented in Puerto Rico philosophical and educational innovations, some of which were later accepted by other institutions of higher learning. An attempt is also made to explore World University's ability to guide its decision making based on its world centered philosophy. Nonetheless, it also investigates a university on the brink of failure and therefore may suggest an inability to carry out its educational reforms. The study endeavours an inquiry into the rationale utilized by the founders to initiate this institution. Analysis of interviews with four of the five founders indicates that germination of the concept grew from their inability to carry out a democratic, international system of education at a university in which they were formerly associated. The group of founders united and in 1964 attempted to put forth a philosophy which would offer opportunities for
higher education to anyone who desired it. The research explores the organizational structure and the extent to which it enabled World University to carry out its far reaching mission, goals and objectives. An examination of the curriculum evidences a strong foundation in the liberal arts with an introduction for the first time in Puerto Rico of associate and bachelor level degrees in several technological areas. The curriculum ranges from traditional structured degree programs to almost complete independent study. The institutional investigation probes the composition of faculty and students over a period of its development and the extent to which they emulate the stated philosophy and goals. The conclusion questions the rise and fall of World University, assesses critically the potential contributions to modern higher education and endeavours to indicate weaknesses in its organization. It also suggests that the decline was inevitable as a result of egregious financial management and the loss of prominent leadership. However, it also implies that the fall need not have been a fait accompli.


Discusses the relationship between the Puerto Rican working class and the North American labor movement. Uses Samuel Gompers’s letter books and manuscripts filed in the Wisconsin Historical Society, among other US documents, to help understand the development of the Puerto Rican Federación Libre de Trabajadores. John W. McFall, a former member of the US Socialist Labor Party, established close contacts in Puerto Rico with Santiago Iglesias and helped to connect the US and Puerto Rican socialist labor movements. When the Partido Obrero Socialista (POS) was founded in 1899 its highest aspiration was to obtain the same liberties achieved by the American working class through its alliance with the Socialist Labor Party, which was undergoing a severe internal crisis. The POS deplored the military tyranny implemented by the US troops in Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War. Within the framework of these early relations, the Puerto Rican representatives tried to obtain solidarity in order to liberalize military rule and restrictive labor legislation imposed by the military authorities. This relationship was particularly valuable during the strike of 1900 and the political changes that followed it.

O'Kelly, J. J. (1888). La tierra del Mambí, o, Adventuras de un corresponsal del "Herald" en Cuba. Mayayagüez [sic], P.R., Tipografía Comercial.

Okraku, I. O. Regional variations in Puerto Rican fertility levels, 1930-1960: vi, 34 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.A.; Cornell University; 1965.


This article examines the links between the family life-cycle, housing needs, and residential mobility in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The results amply support findings previously reported in the United States, thus suggesting that the concept may be of value for mobility research under different cultural and socioeconomic conditions. The study also provides some evidence on the utility of the concept of the life-cycle for analyzing the effects of factors such as age, size of household, and tenure status on residential mobility. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
The article presents a report by the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study (SASS) President. Topics discussed include the annual meeting of the society that was held from April 28 to 30, 2016 in New Orleans, Louisiana with the theme being Circulations, planning for the 2017 conference scheduled for May 11 to 13, 2017 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the author's trip to Puerto Rico to scope possible sites for a future SASS meeting.


Oliver, B. (1892). *Derecho inmobiliario español : exposición fundamental y sistemática de la ley hipotecaria vigente en la península, islas adyacentes, Canarias, territorios de África, Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas*. Madrid, Est tip "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, ".


Oliver Frau, A. (1938). *Cuentos y leyendas del cafetal*. Yauco, P.R., [Tip El Eco de Yauco].


Oliver-Padilla, O. (1965). The role of values and channel orientations in the diffusion and adoption of new ideas and practices: a Puerto Rican dairy farmer's study. [Ann Arbor, Mich ] [University Microfilms].

Olivieri, A. W. B. (1952). *An analysis of the functioning of the agricultural Extension program planning committees in Puerto Rico*. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Esta disertación analiza de forma paralela tres aspectos importantes en la historia de Puerto Rico: el discurso del progreso, la industrialización y las contradicciones asociadas a este movimiento en el siglo XX, la transformación socioeconómica de la isla mediante el tránsito desde una sociedad agraria a una de manufactura, y la política pública en torno al manejo de los humedales entre 1941 y 1946. Durante el periodo de estudio, se examinan fuentes primarias y secundarias, memorias, documentos y prensa, que abonan al análisis profundo del tema y permiten explorar de manera constructiva las relaciones entre el gobierno de Rexford G. Tugwell, el triunfo del Partido Popular Democrático con Luis Muñoz Marín en el senado y su política de justicia social, así como los problemas que enfrentó la producción de caña de azúcar, todo en el contexto del uso de los terrenos de humedal en Puerto Rico. La disertación, además, explora si existieron discursos opositores a la política pública del gobierno y estudia el alineamiento de las concepciones del progreso en todo el periodo histórico. La disertación concluye la prensa se mantuvo muda al impacto ambiental causado por la política pública de relleno y secado de los humedales siendo el discurso prevalente el que las áreas inundadas eran lugares propicios para la reproducción de mosquitos y las pestilencias asociadas a este tipo de terreno inundado, en especial los humedales de mangle, representaban una amenaza para la salubridad de las comunidades. Fueron muy pocas las voces y escuetos los argumentos que se hicieron sentir en contra de las políticas de justicia social, desarrollo económico, industrialización y progreso del Puerto Rico de la década del 1940 que favorecieran la protección de los humedales. Por otro lado, la Ley de Tierras centró sus esfuerzos en devolverle a los puertorriqueños la tierra que le fuera quitada por las plantaciones de caña de azúcar, pero no necesariamente para restaurar dichos terrenos, y por el otro, la Ley 254 del 1945 se encargó de afirmar más el error histórico de que los humedales tenían que ser eliminados debido a los problemas de salud que ellos representaban. El análisis de los documentos y fuentes para esta disertación demostraron que la transformación socioeconómica que experimentó Puerto Rico en la primera mitad de la década del 1940 se debió gracias al sacrificio de un recurso muy importante para la biodiversidad y riqueza natural de la isla, los humedales.


This is the first longitudinal, retrospective, qualitative, descriptive and multi-case study of hurricanes in Puerto Rico, from 1899 to 1956, researching for planning purposes the key lessons from the disaster management changes that happened during the transition of Puerto Rico from a Spanish colony to a Commonwealth of the United States. The selected time period is crucial to grasp the foundations of modern disaster management, development and planning processes. Disasters are potent lenses through which inspect realpolitik in historical and current times, and grasp legacies that persist today, germane planning tasks. Moreover, Puerto Rico is an exemplary case; it has been an experimental laboratory for policies later promoted by the US abroad, and it embodies key common conditions to develop my research interface between urban planning and design, meteorology, hydrology, sociology, political science, culture and social history. Answer: Disaster management vastly improved mirroring shifting ideas of God, nature, knowledge and humanity; always influenced by the dependent position of the island. Historically, citizens tried to handle hurricanes through mythological beliefs, empirical observations, rituals and material practices; some of which endured colonization and modernization into the mid 20th century.
Disaster management emerged haphazardly; at first it was ineffective and improvised relief, without much preventive or reconstructive policy-making. The official perception of hurricanes changed from being essentially uncontrollable religious or natural events, to natural events that could be tamed with technology, physical changes and policies. Yet, it was a more nuanced confluence of environmental, economic, social, cultural, and political factors that enabled storms to become destructive disasters affecting the Puerto Rican economy, environment and society. The social groups that experienced higher resilience or vulnerability during a disaster respectively corresponded to the groups that were best and least served during relief and who could or could not produce public transcripts and policies. Such division resulted from entrenched social and political arrangements, including citizens’ rights, colonial administrative policies, social hierarchy that merged local and external power dynamics, and notions of habitus. Eventually, the growing understanding of citizens’ rights was critical to reduce hurricane casualties and the worst forms of vulnerability through New Deal and Commonwealth developmental projects. By also including contentious aims though, they created other forms of underdevelopment and dependency from the US; whilst technology and modernity paradigms bolstered new risks that would become rather costly. Simultaneously, disaster management became a federal responsibility, which reached Puerto Rico; but it was the unplanned intersection of a hodge-podge of disciplines, approaches and institutions, centered on physical interventions and neglecting the role of culture and the political economy of disasters with negative lasting impacts. Although improvised, contradictory and controversial; the main factors enabling the rise of disaster management were increased governmental leadership, knowledge construction, public awareness, planning and investment in hard and soft infrastructure, and relief provision. My dissertation contributes to Puerto Rican Studies and to emerging planning discussions about the Circum-Caribbean. Also, it contributes to disaster management, an area of academic and practice-oriented literature relevant for planning, fastly growing given the rising frequency and intensity of multiple disasters; and which is usually focused on contemporary events, prospective forecasting and proposal-making. Contrastingly, my dissertation’s strengths reside in being a critical and exhaustive historical study of hurricanes that proposes an option to the customary deleterious disciplinary fragmentation of disaster studies and management, and to the emphasis on physical change that remain standards in most countries. My dissertation contributes to Puerto Rican Studies and to emerging planning discussions about the Circum-Caribbean. Also, it contributes to disaster management, an area of academic and practice-oriented literature relevant for planning, fastly growing given the rising frequency and intensity of multiple disasters; and which is usually focused on contemporary events, prospective forecasting and proposal-making. Contrastingly, my dissertation’s strengths reside in being a critical and exhaustive historical study of hurricanes that proposes an option to the customary deleterious disciplinary fragmentation of disaster studies and management, and to the emphasis on physical change that remain standards in most countries. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)


The ‘memorias’ of Puerto Rican grandmothers can be a valuable source for understanding how they see themselves as members of a community and how they characterize what constitutes the Puerto Rican community in the diaspora. This article describes the ways in which a group of elderly Puerto Rican women in Chicago in the late 1990’s relived their memories as they participated in an oral history project. Project ‘Memorias’ sought to elicit their memories in order to understand aspects of Puerto Rican history and culture and their migration experiences. The article presents the voices of the women as they reminisced about their lives and those of their
families in Puerto Rico, their transition to the Chicago area, and the changes they saw as they observed the community around them. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The article reviews the book "Economía, cultura e institucionalización de la ciencia en Puerto Rico, siglo XIX" by María Teresa Cortés Zavala.


The extended Sedeño family’s history in the towns of Yauco, Peñuelas, and Guayanilla is traced through six generations from the early 18th century to 1873.


Presents a genealogical study and family stories of five generations of the author’s paternal line from 1807 to 1960. The family is descended from Anselmo and Francisco Degró, likely two brothers who migrated to Puerto Rico from the French island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean during the 19th century.


Since the late 18th century Puerto Rican artists and historians have reflected a growing awareness of the island’s unique qualities as they searched for its historic and cultural identity. Landscape and light studies dominated painting until the 1950’s, when Puerto Rican artists took up more international themes such as surrealism. The island’s historiography was written by foreigners until the 19th century, when Puerto Ricans began to write their own history. The cultural pressures provoked by the American administration led to intense interest in national identity, especially for the generation of 1930. During the 1940’s and 1950’s, that identity was defended strongly. In the 1970’s, historians used newly available archives to broaden their studies of Puerto Rico’s history.
The origins and occupations of foreigners in Guayama district (partido) during the periods to
1814, 1815-19, the 1820's, and 1830-35 reflected political events in Europe and the Caribbean,
1790-1821, and the attractions of a law of 10 August 1815 granting land and tax breaks to
immigrants. Immigrants were mainly men seeking land for sugar plantations or skilled laborers
hired to work in sugar. About 25% were French speakers.

Orama Padilla, C. (1946). Los que no regresaron. S.L., [publisher not identified, (Imprenta Venezuela ; San
Juan, P R ).

Orama Padilla, C. (1946). Los que no regresaron : primer teniente de aviación Esteban Terrats Acha :
estudio biográfico de un héroe puertorriqueño. San Juan de Puerto Rico, [publisher not identified].


Ordonez Morales, J. D. S. L. (1946). A credit study on 167 tobacco farms, Puerto Rico, 1939-40. Río Piedras,
P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Piedras, University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural experiment station.

O'Reilly, B. Palabras neighbors. San Juan, Office of Puerto Rico

Oriol Cots, J. (1860). Sermon que en la funcion solemne a la Virgen Inmaculada celebrada el dia 8 de
diciembre de 1860 en la parroquia de S. Francisco de esta ciudad por la piadosa congregacion de la

Ormaechea, F. d. (1884). Popourrit de aires Puerto-Riqueños; tipos, costumbres, impresiones, aventuras y
desventuras. Puerto Rico.

ENROLLING 50,000 OR MORE STUDENTS.” Plural Societies 8(2): 117-122.
Summarizes a survey of school districts with student populations of more than 50,000 in the
United States and Puerto Rico during 1975-76.

Orozco y Arascot, A. d. F. y. S. C. (1880). Diccionario de las materias contenidas en la ley hipotecaria para
las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, su reglamento e instruccion. Habana, Imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía
General por S M.

Orozco y Arascot, A. d. F. y. S. C. and (1880). Diccionario de las materias contenidas en la ley hipotecaria
para las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rioco, su reglamento e instrucción, seguido de los comentarios,
concordancias y formularios. Habana, Impr del gobierno y capitania general por S M.

of Women's History 1(1): 166-178.


Citing prophylactic testing on and sterilization of women in Puerto Rico as a case in point, the article analyzes the agenda behind the development of RU486, Norplant, and Depo-Provera, three birth control devices.


This dissertation examines intersections of medicine and belief, and the politics of incarceration in Caribbean societies under U.S. influence. It is a comparative social, cultural, and political history of convicts and the different communities with which they interacted. I use penitentiaries to understand the intricate knowledge and experiences shaping the consolidation of two polities and societies in the twentieth century: the Insular Penitentiary (Oso Blanco) and colonial democracy in Puerto Rico, and the Nigua penitentiary and dictatorship in the Dominican Republic. Rather than focus exclusively on modernization, criminology, and the customary orders of penitentiaries, however, I emphasize convict intellects, how the prison afforded them opportunities to refine their political voice, and how their volition positioned them to negotiate state conditioning. My findings challenge scholars to transcend the biopolitics of prisons by bringing to light the common aspects of "irreconcilable" forms of knowledge and experience. This signals a shift away from narratives that underscore the raw hegemony of incarceration, the magnification of difference, and the failures of rehabilitation. Instead, I trace the medico-religious and humanistic routines of prison life, and the uneven yet profound links between convicts, communities, and political systems. Using a range of archival, library, and other (un)published materials, I argue that despite historical and political differences in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, science and spirituality were powerful tools of redemptive practice. By redemptive practice I mean (im)material approaches to (un)freedom, citizen-making, and community formation. In both societies, science and spirituality helped produce "awakened" citizens on the one hand and perpetual citizenship deficits on the other. These "ways of knowing" diverged in terms of content, but shared the scaffolding of performance. As experiential reformatory enterprises, Caribbean penitentiaries and their cultures of care inspired the correctional imagination behind and beyond bars. They formed part of a constellation of redemptive practices that spanned medical and social science, orthodox and heterodox religiosities, the broader humanities, and executive clemency. Convicts, their extended communities, and state professionals engaged these practices, but within limits specific to each society. Redemptive practices showcase national difference within the Caribbean, but also what integrated and subregionalized the region.


Charts the career of Puerto Rican-born entertainer Mapy Cortés (1910-98), one of the top box office attractions of Mexican cinema in the 1940's, who traveled to Hollywood in 1942 and returned to Puerto Rico in the 1950's-60's to collaborate in the nascent national television and cinema. By charting the vedette's on-screen image, especially her embodiment of Puerto Rico, the tropics, and Pan-Americanism, the article analyzes the racial and gender norms governing
transnational Puerto Rican stars prior to such better-known Latina performers as Rita Moreno and Jennifer López. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Ortiz Rosas, P. (1900). Guía del cazador : aves de caza y especies protegidas. San Juan, P.R., Departamento de Recursos Naturales, Area de Investigaciones Científicas.


The release from prison in 1979 of Puerto Rican nationalists Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo, and Irving Flores was not exclusively a humanitarian gesture by a president whose administration promoted respect for human rights. Their release was more a consequence of the growing "intermestic" (international and domestic) crisis resulting from the challenge the four posed to the US legal system. Through analysis of declassified National Security Council (NSC) Jimmy Carter administration documents, the author proposes the series of related events and internal NSC debates that led to the release of the nationalists and permitted the United States to save face both internationally and domestically in view of the unresolved colonial dispute affecting Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Studies the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Puerto Rican immigrants to the United States over the last 30 years, demonstrating that the most recent immigrants are not more educated and professional than earlier cohorts, as is often postulated.

Examines the effect of family indicators on migration from, and return migration to, Puerto Rico among women in the 1980's. It appears that women used migration to gain independence as single women and mothers since unmarried women were more likely to migrate from Puerto Rico than married women. On the other hand, there is evidence of a traditional route in which women followed men in the migration stream, since women recently married were more likely to migrate from, and return to, Puerto Rico. Women married for longer periods of time were the least likely to migrate. Finally, it appears that women used migration to counter limited marriage
opportunities in Puerto Rico since unmarried women were less likely to return there and since there were more changes in marital status after women migrated to New York than after returning to Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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In Puerto Rico, compositions for clarinet have not been well documented. This research intends to create the first academic document to catalog works written for the clarinet by Puerto Rican composers and composers who were greatly influenced by Puerto Rican culture in their compositions, to serve as a reference to future scholars, teachers, and performers, and to encourage and inspire knowledge of Puerto Rican culture and its clarinet repertoire. The annotated bibliography presents information about the repertoire, including year of composition, instrumentation, program notes, and related information. This document also includes a list of compositions by instrumentation. Alternate abstract:En Puerto Rico, las composiciones para clarinete no han sido bien documentadas. Esta investigación tiene como objetivo crear el primer documento académico que catalogue las obras escritas para el clarinete por compositores puertorriqueños, y compositores que han sido altamente influidos por la cultura puertorriqueña, para servir de referencia a futuros académicos, maestros e intérpretes, y para alentar e inspirar el conocimiento de la cultura puertorriqueña y su repertorio para el clarinete. El documento incluye una bibliografía anotada con información sobre el repertorio, incluyendo el año de composición, la instrumentación, notas al programa e información relacionada a la obra. Este documento también incluye una lista de composiciones por instrumentación.


Otten, C. J. (1958). A study of marketing facilities and practices for food and related products (exclusive of wholesale marketing facilities of metropolitan San Juan and those for sugar cane and tobacco) to determine the kind of facilities and equipment presently being used, their adequacy or inadequacy, and to make recommendations for their improvement. San Juan, Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Otten, C. J. (1958). A study of marketing facilities and practices for food and related products: (exclusive of wholesale marketing facilities of metropolitan San Juan and those for sugar cane and tobacco) to determine the kind of facilities and equipment presently being used. San Juan, P R: Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.


Present a translation of a Dutch report written by H. J. Cohén Enríquez, who traveled throughout Puerto Rico in 1911 at the orders of the island government of Curaçao to investigate the local hat industry.


Agricultural experiment stations in the newly acquired territories of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam, as well as in Alaska, were administered directly from Washington, D.C., until 1932. Resisting pressure for autonomy from both territorial governments and local colleges, the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, maintained tight control of the outlying stations in order to keep them directed to scientific research; officials were dissatisfied when stations under state or college control spent resources on teaching, extension services, or marketing research.


Traces the genealogical and economic history of 'Henrietta', a substantial sugar plantation in 19th-century Puerto Rico. The daughter of Samuel Morse, American inventor of the telegraph, spent part of her married life there. The abolition of slavery in 1873 caused the plantation to become unprofitable, and eventually it was divided.


A scientific commission was formed in 2001 by the Puerto Rican government to identify the remains of Ramón Power y Giralt, the country’s first diplomat and member of the 1812 Spanish Court of Cádiz. In 1813, after signing the Spanish Constitution claiming independence from Napoleon Bonaparte, Power died and was buried in Spain. Nearly 200 years later, the commission sought to repatriate Power to Puerto Rico. Multiple lines of evidence were employed to identify his skeleton, including osteological profiles matched with available historical information, stable
isotope analyses, and mtDNA compared with samples from the Power family vault in Puerto Rico.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Discusses political parties in Puerto Rico under US colonialism. Describes the characteristics of an independent political party under colonial rule.

Pabón, M. A. R. W. and V. J. Rivera Rodríguez Informe sobre los derechos políticos y los partidos políticos: h. 79-214 ; 228 cm.


The balance between executive and legislative power in the government of Puerto Rico is affected more by political parties than by provisions of the constitution. The procedure and events surrounding the passage of four selected bills in the period 1965-68 show the true autonomy of the legislature and the extent of the separation of powers.

Pacheco Padró, A. (1955). Puerto Rico, nación y estado; los elementos históricos, políticos, jurídicos, económicos, sociales, morales y espirituales en el advenimiento estatal de la nacionalidad puertorriqueña. San Juan, P R [Comité Nacional Puertorriqueño].


Describes the projects for autonomy in the Antilles from the first attempt carried out by the government of Francisco Pi y Margall during the first republic to that of 1897. This latter project is reproduced almost in its entirety. 3 illus.
Padilla, A. R. Suggestions for a comprehensive approach for training 4-H leaders in Puerto Rico: vi, 98 leaves.


U.M. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Copyright of Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities 1933-1955 is the property of H W Wilson Company and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)


Padilla-Escabi, S. M. A plan for the improvement of Puerto Rico’s highway system: ix, 409 leaves.


Pagán, B. (1941). La personalidad de Barbosa. La democracia dentro y afuera. Los grandes ideales políticos. El régimen y la libertad. La unión permanente con Estados Unidos de América. La justicia social. El momento político actual : discurso. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Pagán, B. (1959). *Historia de los partidos políticos puertorriqueños (1898-1956)*. San Juan, P.R., Librería Campos.

Pagán, B. (1961). *Lecciones de gobierno civil*. [San Juan, P.R.], [Departamento de Instrucción Pública].


Paniagua Serracante, J. (1942). *Nuestra herencia espiritual*. San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico; [San Juan, P.R.]: [s n].


Looks at the basis laid in the late 1940's for the post-1973 crisis in the capital importation model operated by the North American bourgeoisie through the technobureaucracy of the Popular Democratic Party (PPD) in Puerto Rico. The author examines the effects of the crisis on the economic and social structure and focuses on the sharpening conflict within the local dominant classes over political plans to commit Puerto Rico heavily to the global process of capitalist accumulation under North American domination, and the resulting political and social consequences.


After US entry to Puerto Rico in 1898, US Protestant missionaries tried deliberately to justify US economic, political, and military exploitation; they called the process "regeneration" and spread their ideas through their control of church, education, and press.


Analyzes Puerto Rican strategies of development conceived as class projects and contradictions generated with their implementation and their manifestation in the class struggle. Political changes before and after implementation of particular development strategies, political struggles, and social forces that emerged are analyzed. Covers: 1) 1940-47: reformist period, 2) 1947-63: period of capital importation, and 3) 1963-78: period of monopolistic intensive capital.


Compares the injection of US investments in Puerto Rico through "Operation Bootstrap," a federal policy initiated in the 1940's, with the recent Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which was designed to foster US economic relations with Caribbean countries. The Puerto Rican experience indicates that CBI will mostly benefit US capital.


Three topics dominate the eight books on Puerto Rico reviewed here: Operation Bootstrap, political status, and culture and identity. The article highlights Puerto Rico's unique economic situation in relation to the United States, as well as rising issues in the political culture related to gender, sexuality, and campaign techniques.


Reviews nine books published during 2000-03 that discuss the conceptual, social, and political perspectives of Puerto Rico.


Federal expenditures in Puerto Rico between 1975 and 2000 grew at an accelerated pace, creating the perception of an economy dependent on federal welfare. An analysis was conducted disaggregating federal disbursements into three categories: expenditures of federal agencies, transfer payments, and grants. Further analysis was conducted by analyzing the components of each category: unilateral transfers, transfers for paid or earned benefits, and priorities of federal government agencies' expenditures, among others. The analysis shows that: 1) the level of federal transfers grew dramatically during the 1970's but has remained stable since the 1980's; 2) the greater portion of federal transfers to residents of Puerto Rico came from pensions or benefits earned for services rendered to the federal government or paid for by individuals while they were active in the workforce (Social Security, pensions, veterans benefits); 3) changes in the operating expenditures of federal agencies in Puerto Rico followed primarily the changing priorities of the US government in Puerto Rico; and 4) federal subsidies to Puerto Rico directly benefited US corporations. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Presents two opposing viewpoints regarding Puerto Rico's export-led development strategy in a time of economic crisis.

Servicemen in Puerto Rico during World War II had access to a variety of recreational and leisure activities, although few participated in organized sports. Dance halls were popular. Leagues for softball, baseball, and bowling existed, and various military units competed against one another. Fort Brooke, located in San Juan, fielded a number of teams, some of which went on to compete successfully in Caribbean regional tournaments against other military teams.


Parrilla Montañez, P. M. H. (1949). *Pleito del idioma de Puerto Rico sobre sentencia civil declaratoria número 1696*. [San Juan?] [s n ].


The professional and personal papers, photographs, and volumes surrounding William Edward Parsons's work as an architect, academic and professional connections to Yale, and his private life with family, particularly immediate family, 1873-1992. Professional materials mainly document his work as an architect and city planner but also cover his architectural education and training. Items include articles, a list of his reference works, postcards, calling cards, certificates, clippings, correspondence, date books, drawings, financial statements for projects, a filled-out form with Parsons's qualifications, materials from a scrapbook, and an announcement of the partnership between Parsons and Edward Bennett. Design work represents a large portion of the professional documents, with an emphasis on plans and blueprints and including some of his work from the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Two volumes from Bennett, Parsons & Frost also contain plans and images from architectural and city-planning projects. The posthumous items that form part of the collection are most likely research done by descendants on Parsons. Correspondence forms the bulk of the personal papers, with a majority of the letters between Parsons and his wife, Myra. Other materials include biographical information, miscellaneous clippings (including posthumous ones from World War II), documentation of Parsons's estate, financial documents, obituaries and papers regarding memorials for Parsons, and travel memorabilia from Europe (mainly France). Photographs span both professional and personal subjects, such as architecture, portraits of Parsons, and family members. The photo albums cover Parsons's work in the Philippines.

Partido Independentista, P. *Programa para las elecciones de. [Puerto Rico], El Partido: volumes ; 28 cm.*


Deals with the performance of the singer and the pianist in Puerto Rico in 1857, with some references to the artistic and social atmosphere of Puerto Rico in those years.

Pasarell, E. J. (1960). Panorama teatral de Puerto Rico en el siglo XIX. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena.

Passalacqua, C. M. (1949). Los procedimientos urbanísticos en Puerto Rico como instrumentos de acción económica y social, San Juan.

Pastor Rodríguez, J. (1947). La soya en Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estación Experimental Agrícola.

Pastor Rodríguez, J. (1947). Soybean trials in Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Patterson, G. B. (1908). Compañía de los ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico ... Report <To accompany H.R. 15681>. [Washington], [Gov't Print Off].


Reviews the works of Puerto Rican painter Rosado del Valle, discussing his recurrent theme of temporality and the quality of innocence in his visual thinking.


Pedersen, J. C. Jens Christian Pedersen Papers 1881-1940: 1 microfilm reel; 35 mm.
Folder 1 Biographical material, n.d., 1930, 1940. This folder contains materials used in the creation of biographical accounts of Pastor Pedersen. Folder 2 Notebook, autobiographical account, 1856-1918, n.d. This item is one bound notebook with a handwritten, autobiographical account of Pastor Pedersen from the time of his birth until approximately April 1918. Folder 3 Correspondence, 1920, 1928, 1938. Pastor Pedersen is the author and the recipient of the correspondence found in this collection. The correspondence is handwritten and typewritten. Folder 4 Documents, n.d., 1881, 1898, 1916. The documents in this folder pertain to Pastor Pedersen's ordination, his attempt to gain United States citizenship, and his call to work as a General Synod missionary in Liberia. Folder 5 Clippings, obituaries, 1940. These are copies of Pastor Pedersen's obituary as it appeared in two publications. Folder 6 Photographs, n.d. These are three undated photographs related to Pastor Pedersen.


Pensado Leglise, M. P. (1990). "PUERTO RICO: ¿TRES OPCIONES?" *Puerto Rico: three options?* (18): 47-56. Places the three options for Puerto Rico's future - maintaining current semi-autonomous status as a US commonwealth (Associated Free State), becoming a state of the United States, or securing full independence as a sovereign state - in the context of its history and the current political debate among Puerto Rico's three political parties, each of which represents one of these options.


Perea, J. A. and Revista de historia de Puerto Rico. [Mayaguez]: v. 1- agosto 1942-; volumes 1922 cm.

Perea, J. A. P. S. (1929). *Early ecclesiastical history of Puerto Rico : with some account of the social and political development of the island during the episcopate of Don Alonso Manso, the first bishop on the New World* (1513-1539). Caracas, Tipografia Cosmos.


Perea, J. A. P. S. and (1929). Early ecclesiastical history of Puerto Rico, with some account of the social and political development of the island during the episcopate of Don Alonso Manso, the first bishop in the New World (1513-1539). Caracas, Tipografía Cosmos.


Pérez de Jesús, M. (1973). "EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO, LA SOBREPOBLACIÓN Y LA DESIGUALDAD EN PUERTO RICO." *Economic development, overpopulation, and inequality in Puerto Rico*, 17(2): 166-213. Reviews Puerto Rico’s spectacular development after 1940. However, the problem of overpopulation is negating economic improvement of the masses. The political taboo of promoting birth control in a solidly Catholic country adds to the severity of the situation. Documents the continuing high unemployment in spite of rapidly progressing industrialization and mass emigration to the continental United States.

Pérez, E. J. c. Erick José Pérez Collection, C. 1915-1934: 0.5 m. Photocopies of pre-war documents and periodicals relating to the labor movement in Puerto Rico c. 1915-1934.
Spiritism or spiritualism began in France with the writings of Alan Kardec (1806-69). Although there was interest in Puerto Rico in spiritism as early as the 1850's, it was not until the 20th century that a movement emerged on the island that followed the teachings of Kardec. Today there are several magazines about spiritism, the most significant of which is 'Cosmos.' Spiritualism also has an important female following in Puerto Rico.

Introduces three articles in this issue on the history and future of Puerto Ricans in Hawaii. The author briefly describes factors that encouraged Puerto Rican immigration beginning in 1900 and the difficult environment that immigrants faced once they arrived in the Pacific, particularly the brutality of the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association.

The "popular theatre" between 1960-70 in Puerto Rico was an artistic movement that sought to affirm national identity. Artists who participated in this movement viewed artistic endeavors as the practice of resistance to what they considered the political and cultural colonization of their country. I have constructed the story of the most representative exponents of this movement from my research based on primary sources. The groups I study include El Tajo del Alacrán, Anamú, Moriviví, Colectivo Nacional de Teatro and Teatro de Guerrillas. I analyze a selection of each group's plays to show the representations of the Puerto Rican nation that they elaborate. This analysis is founded on an extensive bibliography of nationalism, identity, aesthetics, history of theatre, literary theory and criticism. The intention of artists engaged in "popular theatre" was to produce art in concert with ample popular sectors of the population without abandoning their aesthetic practice or transforming their discourse into propaganda. In this dissertation I present the experience of "popular theatre" as a manifestation of "Puerto Rican theatre" that broke with the representational style of the canonized theatre that had been established by a group of authors known as "The Thirties Generation". I demonstrate that the artists who engaged in "popular theatre" continued their search to define the "authentic" Puerto Rican. The "popular theatre" artists denounced colonialism, the Vietnam War, the draft, and social problems that were affecting the country. In their search for support in saving the nation from political and cultural colonization, they followed closely the Cuban Revolution and found allies in African American movements that struggled for civil rights, and in student anti-military movements. They were also influenced by American vanguard theatre groups such as The Bread and Puppet Theatre, Teatro Campesino, and the San Francisco Mime Troup, by Latin American radical theatre groups such as Libre Teatro Libre from Argentina and El Teatro Experimental de Cali and by theoreticians such as Erwin Piscator, Bertolt Brecht and Enrique Buenaventura.
Emigration is the most important factor in Puerto Rican population dynamics and the causes for much of this emigration are political rather than economic.

Pérez, M. A. (1933). *Factors contributing to a high death rate in Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P R ].

Pérez Marchand, M. (1959). "PREAMBULOS PARA UNA HISTORIA DE LAS IDEAS EN PUERTO RICO."
*Preambles to a history of ideas in Puerto Rico* (1): 143-158.

Outlines the cultural history of Puerto Rico, suggesting that it should be systematically investigated in order to ascertain the nature of the people.


Pérez Moris, J. C. y. G. Q. L. (1872). *Historia de la insurrección de Lares, precedida de una reseña de los trabajos separatistas que se vienen haciendo en la isla de Puerto-Rico desde la emancipación de las demás posesiones hispano-ultramarinas, y seguida de todos los documentos á ella referentes, N Ramirez y ca.*

The Lares Revolt of 1868 sought the abolition of slavery, freedom of the press and commerce, and the independence of Puerto Rico. Six hundred men, led by liberals, drew up a provisional constitution and declared the Puerto Rican Republic, but they were defeated in their first clash with Spanish troops. Despite the movements quick defeat, during the 20th century the revolt has come to be viewed as the beginning of Puerto Rico's struggle for independence. Pérez Morís opposed Puerto Rican independence, but his work has served as an important study of the revolt.


Analyzes the construction of discourses on development and the environment in three communities in southern Puerto Rico during 1958-2002. Research among rural workers whose lives and working trajectories were altered by industrial development along the coasts reveals: 1) the diversification of productive activities; 2) an increase in commercial activities and internal migration; and 3) the transformation of the coastal landscapes. The discourses on development and the environment were similar and the few differences depended on the extent that local residents had benefited from industrialization in proximity to their communities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Spanish associations, specially the Spanish Casino of San Juan, played an important role in the process of uniting mainly middle and high sectors of Spanish immigrants, since it was an essential part of the migratory system. But as the same time it interacted—at times in a conflictive manner—with Spanish and USA representatives in the Island and with different sectors of the Puerto Rican society. The press was one of the means of communication, used by this sector of the Spanish colony to promote their social, political, economic and cultural vision. These associations were characterized by its heterogeneity and complexity both and the end of XIX century and at the beginning of XX century. Within the turn of the century context, some of these associations—which were not mere centers of recreation but also centers of masculinity, socialization and rites of passage for immigrants—promoted the political and cultural integration of Spanish nationality. But on the other hand, there were at the same time, other associations that although identified with the Spanish State, promoted regionalism, such as: the Asturian Center and the Galician Center. After the 1898 events, Spanish associations continued, although now within the framework of a new political reality, which precipitated a reorganization and development to promote a defense of Spanishhood. It can be said that the Spanish associations, specially the Casino, mainly represented a cultural continuation in the post 1898 Puerto Rico, but with new meanings, given that they promoted a Hispanic and Iberoamerican cultural policy, born in the political and cultural context of the end of XIX Century and developed and inspired by the new realities after the 1898 crisis. Although the Spanish Casino of San Juan continued being the most important association, there were also other associations, which promoted iberoamericanismo and/or regeneracionismo.


Antonio González, Domingo Arévalo, Gaspar Duprel, Salvador Blanch, Salvador de Vives, the Ordóñez family, Juan de Dios Conde, and the Vargas brothers were some of the protagonists of the little-known Venezuelan emigration to Puerto Rico in the early 19th century. They were professionally and economically solvent and were able to acquire land and access to the middle levels of colonial administration. Many of them became merchants, and they contributed to local economic growth, though their conservative mentality delayed liberalization in political affairs.


Soon after the United States colonized Puerto Rico in 1898, architects such as Antonín Nechodoma and Henry Klumb responded to the new social context with innovative building concepts influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and other prominent figures.


Using data from a Puerto Rico Planning Board migration survey for 1982-88 combined with a 1982-88 input-output model to create a two-part economic model of the Puerto Rican economy, the author simulates the link between the industrial structure of the economy (and the resulting levels and occupational structure of employment) to the levels and composition of migratory flows from Puerto Rico to the United States. Puerto Rican migration was driven primarily by job growth and unemployment in Puerto Rico and employment opportunities in the United States, rather than by income-earning differentials between island and mainland. As employment in most occupations grew at a rate faster than the labor force, and unemployment was consequently alleviated, migration rates fell - despite persistent and expanding wage gains to be obtained from employment opportunities abroad. The key to preventing Puerto Rican migration to the United States in the following decades lies in the preservation of existing employment and the generation of new opportunities, rather than in the promotion of firms or industries providing a limited number of higher-paying positions.

Pérez-Marchand, M. L. (1960). Historia de las ideas en Puerto Rico : [conferencia dictada el 20 de junio de 1958 en el Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña]. San Juan, Instituto de Cultural Puertorriqueño.

Peridiello, E. d. (1930). La Misión de Venezuela, Puerto Rico y Cuba : cuarenta años de Apostolado de los Padres Capuchinos de la provincia de Castilla, Caracas [s n ] Tip Americana.


Perkins, M. F. Credit and related problems in the agriculture of Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, Puerto Rico: v. 1-; volumes.


Reviews Francisco A. Scarano’s *Sugar and Slavery in Puerto Rico: The Plantation Economy of Ponce, 1800-1850* (1984), Rebecca J. Scott’s *Slave Emancipation in Cuba: The Transition of Free Labor, 1860-1899* (1985), and Jean Stubb’s *Tobacco on the Periphery: A Case Study in Cuban Labour History, 1860-1958* (1985), which discuss the development of coffee, tobacco, and sugar plantations over traditional agriculture and livestock breeding. The 19th century also witnessed the growth of antislavery and independence movements in both countries.

Pesquera Busquets, C. T. *Differential adoption of homemaking practices in family financial management recommended in farm and home development in Puerto Rico:* vii, 139 leaves.

Pesquera Busquets, C. T. *Differential adoption of homemaking practices in family financial management recommended in farm and home development in Puerto Rico:* vii, 139 leaves.


Peters, J. R. (1963). *The effectiveness of several herbicides in forest plantation weed control.* Río Piedras, P.R., Institute of Tropical Forestry.


Educational expansion in Puerto Rico is occurring in the midst of a prolonged fiscal crisis and a scarcity of jobs that have led to a lack of financial resources for a large proportion of the population. The more rapid growth of the private sector has expanded rapidly. Its higher tuition is increasingly subsidized by student aid from the federal government, an example of Puerto Rican dependence on the United States. Greater numbers of Puerto Ricans have been able to meet their aspiration for higher education but economic development plans within a situation of dependency have failed to furnish jobs for an increasingly educated work force. The rapid expansion of private institutions has depended excessively on federally-subsidized tuition. As more postsecondary education has been made available, the educational system has apparently become increasingly stratified with regard to social origins of students.


Pettet, Z. R. (1943). *Sixteenth census of the United States, 1940. Agriculture. Territories and possessions: reports on agriculture in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the following possessions, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of the United States.* Washington, D.C., U S Dept of


Because of its proximity to San Juan, capital of the island, Río Piedras experienced all the vicissitudes of slavery in Puerto Rico. The introduction of sugar into Río Piedras made it a very important slaveholding area.


Arabica coffee was introduced to the island of Puerto Rico in 1736. Production took off in the central mountainous area from 1855 due to a combination of favorable but short-lived circumstances, such as cheap land, a cheap and plentiful workforce, and good credit and market
conditions. Decline set in after 1897, and the end came with a major hurricane in 1928 and the 1930's depression.


Picó, F. (2006). "REPRESENTACIONES DE VIOLENCIA ELECTORAL: EL "MANCHENO" NOGUERAS, ¿UN TURBA?" Representations of electoral violence: the "mancheno" Noqueras. A mob?(17): 91-114. Discusses the political activism of "Mancheno" Nogueras in Cayey, Puerto Rico, from 1900 to 1908, and shows how hard it is to typify violent political behavior using the partisan press as the only source.


Picó, I. (1985). "LOS ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS DE LA DECADA DEL TREINTA: DEL NACIONALISMO CULTURAL AL NACIONALISMO POLITICO." University students of the 1930's: from cultural nationalism to political nationalism. 24(3/4): 516-552. Examines the development of the student movement in Puerto Rico during the 1930's in the light of the social and political transformations that brought forth the college reform movement and the student anticolonial posture. The cultural nationalism of the first years later acquired an expression of militant political nationalism and an ideology oriented toward change. The article analyzes how the social conditions of the so-called "small bourgeoisie," from which the major portion of the student body stems, affected the prevailing political order, the reform of the structure, and the content of college education. The student and working-class conflicts, though having different causes, each played an important part in the political process in the decade of 1930 and pointed toward the increasing politization of Puerto Rican society.


Picó, R. The Isabela district: a regional study in northwestern Puerto Rico: 157 leaves graphs, photographs 128 cm Dissertation: M.A.; Clark University.


Picó, R. (1948). Técnica y planificación. [Place of publication not identified], Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Picó, R. (1949). Los recursos económicos de Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Picó, R. (1953). *The role of planning in Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Picó, R. (1960). *Como estimular el flujo de capital del exterior; la experiencia de Puerto Rico*. [San Juan?].

Picó, R. (1962). *El progreso financiero de Puerto Rico*. [San Juan, P.R.], [Departamento de Instrucción Pública].


Convict labor was used extensively in Cuba and Puerto Rico to refortify Spanish-American ports following the Seven Years War (1759-1763). Most convicts came from Spain and Mexico. Convict labor was cheaper and more satisfactory than slave labor. After 1774 released prisoners were settled in Puerto Rico rather than returned to Spain or Mexico. 3 tables, 56 notes.


Theater existed in Puerto Rico during most of the colonial period, but not until the late 19th century did it become important. Only after 1930 did the Puerto Rican stage take on a uniquely national character.


Although the Puerto Rico school system has expanded significantly since 1900, the quality of education has not improved. Teachers do not deal with the purpose of education; they blindly imitate the latest pedagogical fads in the States. 23 notes.


Pirsig, M. E. (1960). In the matter of: Public hearing before Special industry committee no. 47 - for the artificial flower, decoration, and party favor industry in Puerto Rico May 12, 13, and 16, 1960 ... San Juan, Puerto Rico. Reporters: Anne Daniels [and] Richard L. Shaw. [Washington], [publisher not identified].


Pitcher, W. L. Photograph album, 1898: 1 v. Collection consists of a photograph album with photographs of Puerto Rico taken during the Spanish-American War, and one photograph of the palace of the governor-general of Cuba.


“A Global Vision: Dr. Ana Livia Cordero and the Puerto Rican Liberation Struggle, 1931-1992,” is the first, in-depth study of Ana Livia Cordero, a twentieth century Puerto Rican female physician and transnational anti-imperialist activist. Cordero dedicated her life to Puerto Rican liberation, and she forged ties with activists throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the United States. Cordero’s activism was guided by a global, but also Puerto Rican, perspective which insisted on the central role of racism and colonialism in the development of capitalism. Cordero expanded the geographic and demographic boundaries of each of the movements she participated in, and her story is a powerful example of the influential role of Puerto Rico, Puerto Ricans, women, and medical professionals in Cold War-era freedom struggles. Cordero worked to include Puerto Rico on the agendas of anticolonial conferences in Egypt, Ghana, and Cuba throughout the 1960s, she exposed Black Power leaders such as Julian Mayfield (her husband), James Foreman, and Stokely Carmichael to the anti-imperial nature of the Black struggle, and in 1967 she began the Proyecto Piloto de Trabajo con el Pueblo (Pilot Project of Work with the People), a political organizing initiative that worked with Puerto Rican communities marginalized by mainstream independence movements. Over a twenty-five-year period, Proyecto members combined Marxist, social science, and popular education methods to understand Puerto Rican reality and liberate themselves at an individual and collective level. Even though Cordero forged ties with prominent contemporaries such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Kwame Nkrumah, Maya Angelou, Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Juan Mari Brans, and Julian Mayfield, she exists on the periphery of historiographies that cover Pan-Africanism, Black Power, Third World liberation and solidarity, and the Puerto Rican, Latin American, and U.S.-based left. This dissertation is a social biography that delves deeply into Cordero’s life, context, and legacy, and is based on archival research with materials that have yet to be analyzed by other historians; interviews, conversations, and collaboration with individuals...
who knew Cordero in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Ghana; and observation and contemplation as a migrating female researcher with roots in the Hispanophone Caribbean.


Plank, H. K. (1950). *Studies of factors influencing attack and control of the bamboo powder-post beetle*. Mayagüez, P.R., Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico.


This article looks at the way contemporary dance and movement forms of artists Las Nietas de Nonó, Viveca Vázquez, and Karen Langevin in today’s Puerto Rico reflect a “deviant itinerary.” I am specifically interested in paradigm switches, in connection to the ideas developed by scholar Juan Flores, who invites us to see what Caribbean migrants who have grown up in the diaspora or who have come and gone many times, back and forth from US cities to Puerto Rico, contribute or “strike back” with in our islands. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Discusses the life of Albizu Campos (1891-1965), the leader of Puerto Rico’s struggle for independence. Considers his childhood, the influence the American occupation and colonization had on him, his education at the University of Vermont, his national service, his studies at the university after the war, the formation of the Nationalist Party in 1922, the development of his political ideas, and his return to his native land in 1921. Also examines his entry into the Nationalist Party in 1924, the development of the nationalist movement in the 1930’s, the demonstration of March 1937, Campos’s imprisonment, his release in 1947, his continued activity
and imprisonment, and his influence on his fellow countrymen. Spanish and American secondary sources; 17 notes.

Pol Méndez, R. (1953). *Informe presentado por su administrador don Rafael Pol Méndez ante la decimocuarta asamblea anual de socios celebrada el 11 de enero de 1953*. [Arecibo, P.R.]

Polanco Cortes, L. A. A study of the egg marketing system of Cooperativa Cafeteros de Puerto Rico: v, 53 leaves, 53 unnumbered leaves of plates.

Pont Flores, R. (1952). *El deporte en broma y en serio: crónicas*. San Juan, P.R.


The article discusses a reexamination of sport in relation to American Exceptionalism and the concept of the U.S. as a transoceanic empire as of 2015. American territories such as Puerto Rico are addressed, along with U.S. sports history and foreign relations. The views of British and American sports historians such as Ernest May, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Trevor B. McCrisken are examined, as well as U.S. history between the colonial era and the nineteenth century.

Porrata Doria, F. E. d. (1937). *Yalí, la indígena del Daguao, o, El descubrimiento de Borinquen: conceptos mentales*. [San Juan, P.R.], Impr Romero.


Potous y de Lastra, J. J. (1895). *Informe sobre las necesidades de la ciudad de Ponce: que deben tenerse presentes al redactar el presupuesto municipal y que se publica por acuerdo del Excm. Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad*. Ponce, P.R., Impr El Vapor.

Potous y de Lastra, J. J. (1895). *Lo que hace falta en Ponce en materia de instrucción: discurso*. Ponce, P.R., Tip El Vapor.

Although most district court personnel and jurors in Puerto Rico are native Spanish speakers, they are legally required to be competent in English because the proceedings are in English. The language requirement is implemented through special tests for attorneys and a jury selection process that disqualifies non-English-proficient candidates. The policy has clear constitutional implications since it restricts jury participation to a generally upper-class minority and calls into question the guarantee of "a jury of one's own peers." Efforts to change the practice have been ongoing but unsuccessful. This article traces the history of the issue and argues that switching to Spanish as the court language would be congruent with prevailing notions of human rights and language planning. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article explores why President Clinton sanctioned the release of the Puerto Rican political prisoners in 1999 given that nineteen years earlier, the U.S. government, media, public opinion, and even some of the pro-independence Left had excoriated them as terrorists. To explain Clinton’s decision and the shift in much of public opinion, this article traces the political contours and development of the campaign to release the prisoners. It divides the campaign into two phases. From 1980 to 1990, the campaign argued that a state of war existed between Puerto Rico and the United States, defined the prisoners as prisoners of war, and linked support for the prisoners to the FALN and armed struggle. From 1990 to 1999, it framed the prisoners' release as a fundamental human rights issue and called on Puerto Ricans to embrace the prisoners as part of the Puerto Rican family and nation. This change allowed the campaign to become broader, more inclusive, and successful. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article explores Puerto Rican nationalism in the Humboldt Park neighborhood of Chicago. It analyzes how, why, and by what means activists, born and raised in the diaspora and working with the Puerto Rican Cultural Center, define themselves as members of the Puerto Rican nation. These activists’ identity embraces their reality in Chicago and reinforces their familial, socio-economic, cultural, historical, and political ties to the island. Their experiences, identities, choices, and realities expand and update the possibilities and conception of Puerto Rican nationalism in the twenty-first century. They define the Puerto Rican nation as territorially based on the island and including the now majority Puerto Rican population living in the diaspora. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Power, M. (2017). ""If people had not been willing to give their lives for the patria or there had not been the political prisoners, then we would be nothing." Interview with Lolita Lebrón." Radical History Review 2017(128): 36-45.

The author discusses her interview with member of Nationalist Party and one of the independence leader Lolita Lebrón in Puerto Rico’s freedom struggle. She discusses Lebrón’s history and reasons that effected her participation in liberation movement of Puerto Rico. Topics include working with Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, attack on the U.S. Congress meeting in Washington DC in 1954 and her participation and arrest in movement to expel U.S. Navy from Vieques, Puerto Rico in 2001.


This article presents an interview with Hector Luis Rivera, a professional dancer of the bomba, a Puerto Rican style of dance. He discusses the Bombazo-Fandango event that he organizes, which features workshops and performances of the bomba and fandango. The African roots of the bomba are also explored.


Premio-Real, c. d. (1879). Divers mémoires pour servir à l'étude des relations commerciales entre l'Espagne (principalement ses provinces d'outre mer) et les provinces confédérées du Canada: 1878-79. [Québec?], [publisher not identified], A Côté).


Puerto Rico experienced rapid economic growth between 1950 and 1980. The authors find empirical support for the thesis that such growth leads first to a decline in women's labor force activity, followed by an increase. On the other hand, men's level of labor force activity declined steadily over this period. The industrial and occupational nature of labor force activity changed dramatically for both sexes, corresponding to shifts in economic policy. The authors use detailed occupational data from the decennial censuses to demonstrate that occupational sex segregation declined steadily between 1950 and 1980, even though a large proportion of women remained clustered in relatively few occupations. The gap between men's and women's earnings narrowed substantially after 1949; indeed, women's median earnings exceeded those of men in 1959 and remained near parity thereafter. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Entre 1950 y 1980 Puerto Rico sostuvo un crecimiento económico rápido. Las autoras encuentran que existe apoyo empírico para la tesis que tal crecimiento conduce primordialmente a un declinio de la actividad de la mano de obra femenina, seguido por un aumento. Por otra parte, a través de este periodo el nivel de actividad de la mano de obra masculina disminuyó en forma constante. Para ambos sexos, la naturaleza industrial y ocupacional de la actividad laboral cambió en forma dramática, correspondiendo a mudanzas en la política económica. Se emplean datos ocupacionales detallados derivados de censos decenales para demostrar que la segregación ocupacional por sexo disminuyó en forma constante entre 1950 y 1980, aun cuando una proporción grande de mujeres permaneció agrupada dentro de relativamente pocas ocupaciones. La brecha de ingresos entre hombres y mujeres se redujo considerablemente después de 1949; en efecto, el ingreso mediano de la mujer fue superior al de los hombres en 1959 y ha permanecido aproximadamente al mismo nivel desde entonces. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Porto Rico a connu une croissance économique rapide entre 1950 et 1980. Les auteurs ont trouvé un soutien empirique pour leur thèse, à savoir qu'une telle croissance entraîne en premier lieu un déclin des activités de la main-d'oeuvre féminine, puis une augmentation. D'autre part, le niveau des activités de la main-d'oeuvre masculine a décliné progressivement au cours de cette période. La nature industrielle et professionnelle des activités de la main-d'oeuvre a changé de manière dramatique pour les deux sexes, en fonction des modifications des politiques économiques. Des données professionnelles détaillées provenant des recensements décennaux sont utilisées pour indiquer que la ségrégation professionnelle par sexe a diminué progressivement entre 1950 et 1980, même si une grande proportion de femmes oeuvraient toujours dans un nombre relativement restreint de métiers. La différence entre les salaires des hommes et celui des femmes s'est réduite considerably après 1949; en effet, le salaire moyen des femmes a dépassé celui des hommes en 1959 et s'est maintenu presqu'à égalité par la suite. (French) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

Preston, F. A plan of administrative organization for Puerto Rico Junior College: xii, 163 leaves


Priest, W. E. (1898). Spain and her lost colonies, a lecture. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Judd & Detweiler).


Puerto Rico, J. d. S. M. La industria cafetalera en su fase agrícola. [San Juan], P.R., Division de Economía.


Consider one of the least studied aspects of the Botanical Expedition to New Spain, the commission to explore and study the natural history of the Windward Islands from 1795 to 1798. This commission was formed by part of the expeditionary group of New Spain under its director, Martín de Sessé, and included the pharmacist Jaime Senseve and the painter Atanasio Echevarría. Discusses relations between the expeditionaries and the members of the most prestigious reformist institutions in Cuba, the Sociedad Patriótica and the Real Consulado of Havana, as well as contacts and cooperation with the other Spanish expedition, under the Conde de Mopox, on the island at that time. Consideration is also given to the initiatives and the key role played by the commission in the creation of the botanical gardens of Havana and in the consolidation of the modern botany of the island.

Pujals, J. (1935). La otra guerra : el peligro amarillo. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Poses the need for a historiographical revision on the history of radicalism, trade unionism, and Communist activity in Puerto Rico from 1921 to 1943 in view of new documentation available in the Comintern archives at the Russian State Archive of Sociopolitical History (RGASPI) in Moscow. The article also questions the apparent continuity in the chronology and periodization concerning these issues by suggesting a wider panorama of economic, political, and social developments outside the limits of the island's radicalist movement, at both the regional and the international spheres, that may have served as catalysts for local events. The presentation includes a summary of the history of the Comintern archive, hints on working with Russian archives, and a complete list of documents on Puerto Rico available at the RGASPI, as well as a short explanation of the content of each file.


Although most attention on the political status of Puerto Rico naturally focuses on the wishes of the island residents, a true decision for independence can only come from the US Congress. Until American leaders reach a consensus on the island's future, Puerto Rico can hardly decide what political route it will travel.


The Angel M. Quiñones Papers are an important resource for anyone studying the career of a Puerto Rican political and community activist in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The collection contains information on Mr. Quiñones' political life and his accomplishments within the community through his many affiliations and organizations that he helped establish. The materials in the collection range from 1949 to 1993. The bulk of the materials are from 1984 to 1988. Included among the collection are awards, by-laws, correspondence, financial records, memorandums, newspaper clippings, photos, and press releases. Most of the materials are in English, some are in Spanish. The folders are arranged alphabetically and the materials are arranged chronologically. Box #1 contains clippings pertaining to Mr. Quiñones' participation in the community, his business (Quiñones Travel Agency), and the Perth Amboy Puerto Rican community; correspondence, most from his term as councilman and consisting of letters from the mayor and other council members to the heads of various departments of city government; a parade sash; a
petition; and documents pertaining to his various affiliations, notably with the Borinquén Democratic Club. Box #OV_SZ 1 contains awards and photos pertaining to Mr. Quiñones' community participation.


The end of the nineteenth century witnessed an esthetic renewal in Latin American literature. The movement later dubbed modernismo would usher in a profound shift in the ars poetica of Spanish prose and poetry. Yet this revolution did not spread like fire; it coexisted with, and unevenly replaced, earlier artistic notions. José de Jesús Domínguez, a poet and medical doctor who spent most of his life in the city of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, was one of the earliest exponents of this trend. His evolution from his beginnings as a romantic poet, his encounter with the French Parnassians, and his early adoption of the elements of what would become the modernismo, followed by the coexistence of multiple styles in his later work, inspire particular critical interest. Most of the poetry of José de Jesús Domínguez has been out of print since its original publication. This dissertation aims to correct this gap, as it brings together, for the first time, the most complete collection of the poetry of Domínguez. It includes his best known volumes: Poesías (1879), Odas elegíacas (1883), Las huries blancas (1886), and Ecos del siglo (1892). It also contains lesser-known poems such as "Canto a la autonomía colonial" (1898) and those included in Poetas puerto-riqueños (1879). Furthermore, it incorporates two previously unknown poems: "Un busto" (1885) and "Descubrimiento de América" (1892). All texts have been annotated in order to clarify vocabulary, allusions and symbols that are no longer commonly used. Obsolete spelling and punctuation have been modernized. Additionally, this dissertation offers an expanded biography of Domínguez, a critical analysis of his work, and a thorough investigation of the esthetic trends in literature, painting and architecture of Puerto Rico at the turn of the twentieth century. The reader will also find an annotated bibliography that documents Domínguez's literary production, a chronology of relevant historical events during the poet's life and a glossary of nineteenth century floral and chromatic symbology.

Quiñones, F. M. (1887). Artículos de don Francisco M. Quiñones publicados por primera vez en "El Liberal" de Mayagüez. Variation: SOLINET/ASERL Cooperative Microfilming Project (NEH PS-21089); SOL MN06496.09 PBR, Tipografía "El vapor".


Quiñones, L. M. Supervision in the Catholic high schools of Puerto Rico: vi, 140 leaves Dissertation: University of Nebraska.


We investigated student activism and the Administration’s response from 1970 to 2000 at the Río Piedras Campus, University of Puerto Rico. We analyzed documents and interviewed some of the most important participants in the student movement as well as people who occupied administrative positions. The general question was: “What is the nature and history of student activism at the UPR, and what are the institutional policies that have emerged as a response to this phenomenon since 1970 to 2000?” We used Wolcott’s model of data analysis. In addition, participant’s discourse was interpreted. Among the main findings, it was mentioned that the topic of participation has triggered intense debates. The various student participation modalities were described in detail. The relationship between activist students and the university administration is discussed. Some factors influencing this relationship are the various administrative levels, which limit the decision-making capacity as well as the autonomy at the Campus. The various opinions of the university officials may also exert an influence. The strategies designed to improve the relationship between the various sectors of the university community and the reasons for student’s militancy are diverse, for example: the ROTC against the Security Office of the Campus, release of beliefs, participation in the decision processes and the immediate problems in their environment. The policies and answers to these and other claims are presented and widely discussed. The student movement at the Río Piedras Campus is represented by a minority group, but before transcendental events, common fronts have emerged. The social, financial, and political context greatly affect student activism and the repressive behaviors from the Administration have fostered militancy. Student activism is a crucial part of university life and has influenced the practices and policies that have emerged at the University of Puerto Rico.


Quiñones, S. R. (1956). Las Naciones Unidas y el Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P R ] [Editorial del Departamento de Instrucción Publica].

Quiñones, S. R. (1964). Nuevo clima profesional para los nuevos abogados. [San Juan, P.R.], Senado Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.


Continued from a previous article in 'Revista de Ciencias Sociales' 18(1-2). Part II. Examines the growth of a rural proletariat as part of the development of the capitalist sugar cane plantation economy in Puerto Rico.


Continued from a previous article in 'Revista de Ciencias Sociales' 18(3-4). Part III. Analyzes the political emergence of the working class and its effect on the political process in Puerto Rico during 1898-1920.


Continued from a previous article in 'Revista de Ciencias Sociales' 19(3). Part IV(2). This last article of the series: "La lucha obrera y el proceso político en Puerto Rico" establishes the guidelines for a new approach to the study of the structural transformations to which the Puertorrican society has been subjected. The hindrances to the development of an industrial proletariat in Puerto Rico must be considered for the study and re-making of the Puertorrican working class. For the analysis of the process of industrial growth in Puerto Rico it must be borne in mind that previous to industrialization the beginnings of a capitalist production system had already been founded and thus the bases of a traditional society had been broken. In spite of this fact and even though a strong industrial growth had taken place, a proletariat such as that of the beginning of the 20's is not developed. At the time being this rural working class showed the traits characteristic of a "democratic and socialist" culture. But due to the political and cultural changes that prevailed it experienced a process of disintegration which made it give its support to populism. This populist ideology will thus bring to an end the socioeconomic plantation formation and the class politics. Finally, it will prepare the way for a dependent industrial capitalism replacing in this manner the formation of rural capitalism.


Presents a study that is part of a wider research project that examines the historical relationship between economic structures and electoral behavior in Puerto Rico. In previous articles the author presented and analyzed the strong statistical correlations between sugar plantation economy and a strong voting pattern for the Socialist Party in its first two decades of existence (1917-36). The strong general support exhibited, nevertheless, important differences within sugar plantation municipalities. This article examines the socioeconomic nature of those differences. In the history of the sugarcane economy, there are three distinct types of plantation structures: the absentee-owned giant corporations, the family-owned corporations, and the Puerto Rican corporations. The latter represented the older capitalist plantations with longer histories of proletarianization. At its beginnings, the Socialist Party was stronger in those areas, which is evidence of its mistrust of the national landholder and its ambivalent national project.

Focuses on the social processes (antiabsolutism, class antagonism, colonialism, capitalism, and the disintegration of the working class) since 1830 that led to the national identity crisis of the 1930’s.


US occupation and control of Puerto Rico after 1899 consolidated a growing capitalist orientation. Urban and field labor were increasingly proletarianized, as evidenced by the birth of the Socialist Party in 1915.


This study is a historical analysis of the relationship between the University of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico Civil Rights Commission (formerly the Puerto Rico Civil Rights Committee) during the 1950s and the 1960s. During this period, there was a climate of reform at the University, which echoed island-wide reforms. The analysis of the relationship between the Puerto Rico Civil Rights Commission and the University of Puerto Rico constitutes a case study of the relationship and interaction of higher education institutions with external entities in the pursuit of institutional change. This work discusses the ability of the Commission to provoke change at the University and explores some salient features of the interaction between the two institutions, i.e., the Commission’s reframing of issues and controversies using a civil libertarian perspective, the dual roles of commissioners and university officials as intellectuals and policy makers, and the Commission’s commitment to empowering all university constituencies, especially faculty and students. The study analyzes how during this period constituents revisited issues of autonomy, participation, governance, and the role of public higher education. It also examines how political parties, the island’s legislature, and public service institutions joined university reform efforts and claimed educational improvement and redistribution of power. The study seeks to demonstrate that the university reform movement evolved through four phases with distinct features: formulation of ideas and creation of advocacy groups, narrowing issues and developing a blueprint for reform, reaching consensus about changes in legislation and bylaws, and implementing the changes. It also contends that many changes were advanced by the Commission’s ability to help university constituencies through the transformation.


Ramírez de Arellano de Nolla, O. (1962). A la luz del Flamboyan. San Juan, Puerto Rico Juan Ponce de León, [Palencia] [Diario Dia].

Ramírez de Arellano, R. (1926). Folklore portorriqueño. Madrid [Avila], [Tip y encuadernación de S Martín].

Ramirez de Arellano, R. W. (1934). Cartas y relaciones históricas y geográficas sobre Puerto Rico : 1493-1598. [San Juan], P.R., [publisher not identified].


Ramírez de Arellano, R. W. (1950). La capital a traves de los siglos. [San Juan, P R ].


Ramírez, R. L. (1976). "NATIONAL CULTURE IN PUERTO RICO." Latin American Perspectives 3(3): 109-116. Reviews the major approaches to analyzing Puerto Rican culture and analyzes their weaknesses. The traditional approaches are the culturalist, the nationalist, and the modernizer views. The failure of each of these approaches to culture results from their neglect of: 1) Puerto Rico's class structure, 2) its African heritage, and 3) the importance of Puerto Ricans on the mainland.

Although most North American social science research on Puerto Rico has been worthless, Julian H. Steward, ed., 'The People of Puerto Rico: A Study in Social Anthropology' (Urbana: U. of Illinois Pr., 1956), has been an exception. It is a part of a tradition of criticizing the power structure in Puerto Rico that most anthropologists on the island believe is necessary. Secondary sources; 56 notes.


Ramos, F. (1946). *Viejo rincón utuadeño*. Utuado, P.R., [Tip Farmacia Central Utuado].


Ramos, L. M. (1936). *Study on the distribution of the weekly expenditures of laborers in the urban zone of Puerto Rico*. [San Juan], [FERA of Puerto Rico].


The Canadian economic interest in Puerto Rico has been remarkably consistent over the last century and a half. Canada has always imported Puerto Rican agricultural products, and her investments on the island traditionally have been confined to banking (Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia) and to public services (Puerto Rico Railway, Light and Power Company).

Based on primary and secondary sources; 52 notes.


Mentioned Sesarma curaçaøense (p.18) from Curaçao. - See also p. 9 (Tetraplax quadridentata), 27 (Xanthodius parvulus), 36 (Chlorodiella longimana) etc.


Mentioned e.g. from Curaçao: Herbstia depressa (p. 19), Memus cristulipes (p. 21) Methrax holderi (p. 29), Milthras ruber (p. 32).


The Charles K. Ray papers contain materials regarding his military service in the United States (U.S.) Army during the Spanish-American War. The collection includes correspondence, official papers, documents supporting his pension claims, and news clippings regarding his efforts organizing hospital transportation at Montauk Point, New York, a quarantine camp for soldiers returning from the war.


The Cary T. Ray papers contain transcripts of his memoirs and letters regarding his service in Company D, 1st Regiment, Illinois National Guard and 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment from 1893 through 1899. The memoirs discuss his service during the winter of 1893 and the unit's trip to Atlanta, Georgia, in November 1895. There is a set of transcribed letters to "Charley" about the battles that he participated in from April to August 1898, and a memoir of his experiences. The collection also includes a transcript of Ray's diary from 31 January to 29 April 1899 describing his service with the United States (U.S.) Burial Corps in Cuba and Puerto Rico.


Rector, C. H. (1898). The story of beautiful Porto Rico; a graphic description of the garden spot of the world by pen and camera ... By C.H. Rector; profusely illustrated with nearly sixty ... reproductions from ... photographs by ... Wilbur F. Turner and two maps, Laird & Lee.

The only proper way to study Puerto Rican immigration patterns is by combining the approaches used by many different disciplines.

Reeves, F. W. (1955). Memorandum on aspects of the organization and administration of the University of Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico.


The article presents a biography of artist and photographer Jack Delano. Delano was born as Jacob Ovcharov in the Ukraine and relocated with his family to the U.S. He studied music before studying illustration at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he met his wife Irene Esser. Delano became known for photographs depicting railroads and railroad workers for the U.S. Farm Security Administration (FSA). He later became a filmmaker in Puerto Rico. An analysis of Delano's work is presented.


Reid, H. F. and S. Taber (1919). Los terremotos de Puerto Rico de 1918, con descripción de terremotos anteriores: informe de la comisión encargada de la investigación sobre terremotos. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta, y Transporte.


Carbon copy of unpublished book manuscript of "The Years of Confusion," Reily's recollections of his association with Warren G. Harding and other prominent persons of the Harding administration. Subtitle: "Harding and Back to Normalcy." According to Dr. Robert K. Murray's 1967 appraisal, the primary value of the manuscript is "some new insight into Harding's death and Reily's own role in the pre-convention campaigning for Harding, as well as the 1920 Republican convention." The manuscript offers little information about Reily's tenure as Governor of Puerto Rico or Harding's personal life.

The E. Mont. Reily papers, dating 1919 January-1923 June, consist chiefly of original incoming correspondence and copies of his outgoing correspondence with President Warren G. Harding, concerning Reily's term as governor of Puerto Rico from July, 1921 to April 1, 1923. Letters and cablegrams relate to Reily's administrative policies and political appointments in Puerto Rico; dealings with Puerto Rican political parties and factions, particularly the Unionist party leader Antonio R. Barceló; the attempt on Reily's life during a voyage to New York; fiscal affairs; and social welfare matters such as school and hospital conditions, with a brief exchange following Reily's return to Kansas City after his resignation due to ill health. Warren G. Harding's letters shed light on Puerto Rican affairs as viewed from Washington. Other topics include Republican Party
matters, especially Harding's political appointments in Missouri where Reily was a party leader, and Mrs. Florence Harding's health. Also present are typescript drafts of Reily's 1919 endorsement of Harding as the party nominee for president, and Reily's inaugural speech as governor of Puerto Rico, emended by Harding. Other papers include letters from Harding as U.S. senator from Ohio to Reily and Edward B. Garretson of Missouri, and a few social letters from Reily to Mrs. Harding. The collection, 115 items in all, contains forty letters from Harding to Reily and two letters from Harding to Garretson. Correspondence and other papers contain Reily's notes throughout.


Discusses sociological and historical research on the relationship between the social status of women and the general level of socioeconomic development, focusing on the so-called curvilinear hypothesis - which states that women's social status does not progress along with general socioeconomic development in a linear fashion, but rather is disproportionately low in very underdeveloped and very developed societies. This hypothesis is tested for the case of Puerto Rico in the 16th-20th centuries (primarily the 20th century) and is generally supported, with modifications.

Reimer, E. W. (1960). Social problems associated with the development of Puerto Rico during the last two decades. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Reinoso Padilla, J. (1949). Hacia un nuevo mundo, dos etapas históricas, 1940-1948. San Juan, P.R.

Reinoso Padilla, J. (1960). Joyas antiguas: (apuntes históricos y descriptivos de prendas). San Juan, P.R.


Reyes Bermúdez, J. (1935). Iconoclasticismo: por la libertad social, política y económica de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Puerta de Tierra Printing.


In the aftermath of the contemporary horrors of history, such as the Holocaust or the genocides in Africa, there is a proliferation of texts seeking to face the traumas of the past once and for all. The neo-slave narrative---defined by Ashraf Rushdy---initiates a journey focusing on the recovery
of the long-avoided slavery past through literary imagination. Using a traumatic historical setting such as slavery, numerous authors re-interpret history by means of fictional characters who intend to re-claim and to validate their geographical spaces, and to modify the official history originally written by the colonizers. This study examines how the text provides a space for attempts to articulate the traumatic experience of slavery in four Hispanic Caribbean novels, and how this space represents a prolific location for contemporary reflection. This dissertation is organized into three major sections. Chapter one addresses the socio-historical background where the contemporary novel on slavery is currently developing, and establishes the theoretical framework to be used in the following chapters, which includes texts by authors such as Andreas Huyssen, Dominick LaCapra, Pierre Nora, Antonio Benítez Rojo, Hayden White and Paul Ricoeur. Chapter two revises how two Puerto Rican authors seek to revise Puerto Rico’s official history aiming the inclusion of marginalized voices and personal traumas through their novels La renuncia del héroe Baltasar (1974) by Edgardo Rodríguez Juliá and Maldito Amor (1986) by Rosario Ferré. Chapter three examines how memory interacts with the challenge to articulate the traumatic past in the novels Doña Inés contra el olvido (1986) by the Venezuelan Ana Teresa Torres, and Santa Lujuria o Papeles de blanco (1996) by the Cuban journalist Marta Rojas. In these narrative examples, the reader observes different approaches to face the trauma of slavery. By confronting the traumatic experience, multiple problems surface in its verbalization such as the impossibility to recast the integrity of the past via remembrance or recollection of the remains left behind. The significance of the neo-slave narrative lays in the yearning to rid the ghosts of the past and to comprehend how the traumatic past shapes our identity in the present.

From 1945 to 1964, the Puerto Rican economy showed a substantial labor surplus, with unemployment over 10 percent. Real wages rose rapidly, however, because of minimum wage legislation. The rising wage level retarded the expansion of employment in the island by reducing the incentive of mainland firms to build branch plants there, and by encouraging established factories to find ways of economizing labor.

of Puerto Rico and on student movements. The collection spans the period from 1915-1989, but the bulk of the papers date from 1944-1983. The collection is divided into nine series.


There is little disagreement that Puerto Rico was a colony under absolute plenary power of Congress from the time the United States acquired the territory in 1898 until 1952, when it was granted commonwealth status. Scholars and political activists within Puerto Rico, however, have debated whether a legally binding compact was created between the United States and Puerto Rico in 1952 or if the territory has remained a colony. In actuality Puerto Rico is a conventionally entrenched federacy, a territory allocated final decisionmaking powers that are difficult to take away. That Puerto Rico is a federacy does not mean that the US Constitution does not give the Congress plenary power but that this power has been rendered inoperable by unwritten constitutional rules articulated through formal agreements. Arguably, this entrenched status, which offers Puerto Rico some benefits, explains why few Puerto Ricans seek independence from the United States as the 21st century begins. Destabilization in Puerto Rico has nothing to do with the issue of independence but rather the "deadlock between pro-statehood and pro-commonwealth parties who engage in mutual political sabotage of each other's efforts to achieve their status preference.


From the 1960s into the 1970s, increasing consumer activism swept across the United States, prompting a multitude of consumer education and advocacy efforts by government agencies and community organizations. Spanish-speaking populations, though, are largely absent from this history. Consumer issues were both pertinent to Latino populations and a conduit for interethnic alliances. This article uses Philadelphia as a case study to demonstrate how consumer activism, viewed from street level, played a critical role in Latino rights struggles. Drawing on community organization records and newspapers, I trace how several overlapping consumer advocacy projects involved the city's small, but increasingly visible, Puerto Rican population while building systemic responses to individual grievances. At the same time, consumer activism strengthened bridges between Puerto Ricans and their African-American neighbors. The success of small-scale advocacy efforts offered a concrete way for Puerto Rican residents to buffer the impact of structural economic change. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Richardson Kuntz, P. (1931). La producción de nuevas variedades de caña y sus resultados experimentales. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de materiales, imprenta, y transporte.

Explores what compelling forces drive Dominican women to risk their lives in an undocumented journey to Puerto Rico, examining the growing poverty in the Dominican Republic as a powerful force driving migration. Not only is poverty a motivating factor, but the article also looks into the social forces leading women to migrate. Ethnographic data suggest that opportunities open to women in the labor force in the era of free trade did not improve their quality of life. Instead, they have permitted certain levels of empowerment that allow women to find the resources and the courage to engage in the dangerous adventure of seeking a better life in Puerto Rico. The analysis of this process of migration opens a window to see migration from a different theoretical perspective. This article proposes a discussion to elucidate new paradigms in the view of migration during the consolidation of free trade in the Dominican Republic. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Log/journal, kept by Riddell, relating to a trading voyage from Edgartown, Mass., to New York. Includes daily record of temperature and types of cargo. Places represented include Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador (Bahia), Brazil, Barbados, Grenada, and Puerto Rico.


Under Spanish rule, attempts were made to eradicate smallpox through vaccination of infants, captives, transients, and others who were susceptible during outbreaks. These methods, however, could not control the disease. After the American takeover, the goal became universal immunization by simultaneously vaccinating in all districts. The vaccination campaign of 1899 was in reality the last battle of the Spanish-American War in Puerto Rico, and it was largely successful, greatly reducing the incidence and mortality of smallpox, though not eradicating it.


Examines the celebrated controversy between physicians Francisco Xavier de Balmis and Francisco Oller (who was supported by Ramón de Castro, governor of Puerto Rico) over the administration of smallpox vaccinations to the citizens of Puerto Rico in the early 19th century. Balmis and Oller continually disagreed with each other's findings concerning the effectiveness of the latter's vaccination techniques and other related issues. The efforts to eliminate smallpox were tarnished by their bitter rivalry.

Rigdon, W. M. (1948). *Log of President Truman's trip to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and Key West, Florida: February 20, 1948 to March 5, 1948*. [United States?], [publisher not identified].


One of the cofounders of the Puerto Rican transcendentalist movement, Félix Franco Oppenheimer was born into modest circumstances at Ponce on 12 July 1912, the son of Gregorio Franco and Francisca Oppenheimer. His family's economic problems, difficulties with school, and the rejection of his application to study for the Catholic priesthood shaped his personality and his poetry of pain and anxiety. He attended high school in San Juan and the University of Puerto Rico, working at various jobs. In the spring of 1948 he cofounded the transcendentalist movement, graduated from the university, and married Irma Sánchez Natal, his second wife. After teaching in
the early 1950’s, he earned his doctorate from the Autonomous University of Mexico in 1961. Since then he has taught at the University of Puerto Rico.


Presents an undated turn-of-the-21st-century document that outlines the revolutionary program for Puerto Rico devised by the Boricua-Macheteros Popular Army (Los Macheteros), the Puerto Rican insurgent party. Since its inception this group has defended Puerto Ricans’ right to self-determination and freedom from neocolonial manipulation by the US government through attacks on "occupation" forces installations and infrastructure in Puerto Rico. According to the document, the globalization program of the capitalists is synonymous with the globalization of slavery. Globalization cannot be fair unless underdeveloped countries and the poor are afforded equal participation. Humanist globalization is the globalization of universal rights, justice, and material equality. For Puerto Ricans, independence is essential for globalization to be fair. The group struggles against globalization, neoliberal privatization, militarism, and corruption to support Puerto Rican youth, preserve the environment, and defend social justice.


Guidance counselors in Puerto Rican public education did not exist before the 1940’s. For most of the island, school counselors were not part of educational staffs until the 1950’s and 1960’s. As with many educational programs in Puerto Rico, island universities that trained school counselors copied mainland programs and objectives. Such imported training, however, failed to take into consideration Puerto Rican differences and has been, in general, very ineffective in helping students learn and achieve.


American colonialism had a contradictory impact on Puerto Rican women; they benefited from the transformation of Puerto Rico into a modern industrial society, but that transformation has created new forms of gender subordination.


Examines the relationship between Puerto Rico’s export-oriented development program and the demand for women workers in the manufacturing sector from 1952 to 1980. The author’s central proposition is that the consistently high proportion of women in the manufacturing sector was the result of an employment structure characterized by specialization in assembly-type activities and low wages. Although the Puerto Rican government pursued a development strategy designed to increase job opportunities for men, the manufacturing industries attracted to the island by its export-oriented industrialization policies generated a strong demand for women
workers. The apparent contradiction between the employment practices of manufacturing establishments and government policies is due to the restructuring of the global economy and the emergence of a new international division of labor that brought increasing numbers of women into the labor market. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The New Progressive Party ran a sophisticated media program in the 1968 Puerto Rican elections, attempting, at one level, to show its ties to the Republican Party on the mainland and, at another level, to reach out to the less affluent portion of the population and emphasize a society without class struggle.


This collection contains information from the political perspective of Puerto Rico starting in the late 19th Century, briefly when it was still a Spanish territory but later an American territory. While mostly being articles, it also details what the economic, political, and health factors were on the island with additional articles on how U.S. politics were represented and perceived, such as when John F. Kennedy became president.


Rivera, A. Political aspects of the Porto Rican question: 1 volume Dissertation: M.A.; University of Chicago.
Three of the documents concerned with the incident at Fajardo, on the east coast of Puerto Rico, in 1824, are printed.


Alejandro Tapia y Rivera and Eugenio Maria de Hostos are considered the founding fathers of Puertorrican literature in the XIX century. Nevertheless, they have been studied only in relation to Romanticism, or in connection to their social and political ideas. But perhaps, it would be fruitful to study their association to the process of modernization and to Modernity, to the way in which both authors constructed their notions of identity, and to the manners in which they imagined their communities. Their objective was to establish an identity that would enable them to defy the chaotic nature of the XIX's century national formation. When compared to other Latin American authors, both presented different approaches to the articulation of a national discourse, but agreed in their ambiguous/ambivalent connection to modernity. On the one hand, they understood the importance of including Puerto Rico in the concert of nations contributing to the process of accumulation of capital. On the other, both criticized bureaucracy and the evils of modernization. Through the representation of the human body, of the literary text, through the depiction of the city, these intellectuals manipulated their writings as a vehicle to establish a path to be followed by the newly constructed members of their imagined communities. Therefore, the main theoretical approaches used in this study are theories related to the construction of the memoir (Michel Foucault and Paul de Man); theories that focus on the representation of the body, power, and sexuality (Peter Brooks, Michel Foucault, Georges Bataille, Elaine Scarry, and Doris Sommers); in addition, theories connecting literature with chaos (Katherine Hayles, Peter Stoicheff, Peter Stallybrass and Allon White, Lucien Dallenbach); and theories interested in the construction of the city and the roll of the intellectual (Angel Rama, Marshall Berman, and Antonio Gramsci). At the end, the connection of the body, the text, and the city is bolstered by Modernity itself (Anthony Causcardi, Angel Rama, Octavio Paz, Andreas Huyssen).


Presents a critical evaluation of Raymond Carr's 'Puerto Rico: A Colonial Experiment' (1984). Despite Carr's "patronizing tone, ethnocentric bias, and predesigned controversial statements," his book provides a detailed coverage of Puerto Rican political, economic, social, and cultural realities. The work's flaws are unsupported generalizations, the absence of a coherent, explicit theoretical framework, and, as a consequence of the latter, "exorbitant ambiguities and contradictory statements." Although the book will increase awareness about Puerto Rico and its emergence as a "colonial problem" for the United States, its inadequacies vitiate its utility in aiding in the formulation of US policies to confront this problem.


Rivera Brenes, L. C. J. I. (1965). *Comparación de toretes Charbray, Brangus, Brahman (Cebu) y Común en pruebas de ceba con yerba pangola, segundo grupo*. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estacion Experimental Agricola.


Examines some of the most critical problems facing the Puerto Rican labor movement, in particular the negative effects that “industrial reconversion” - technological changes in leading industrial sectors - has had on unions’ ability to organize. Since the 1970's, the Puerto Rican economy has undergone tremendous restructuring. Corporate managers and government officials have strategically presented technological innovations in the ideological context of “modernization” and “the development of worker's potential,” making it difficult for workers to identify with unions. Moreover, by allowing corporations to subcontract their work, as in the case of the Electrical and Irrigation Employee’s Union, the government undermines worker support for unions.


This investigation originated from the following questions: How has Puerto Rico’s social legislation of the last sixty years attempted to eradicate poverty from the island? How does a group of participants define poverty and perceive the government's efforts to eradicate it? What would constitute a model for designing effective anti-poverty and equalizing social policies for Puerto Rico? The methodological strategy utilized in the study had a triangulated and qualitative design: a historical investigation of the Leyes de Puerto Rico collection of the years 1948-2008, along with a secondary analysis of the qualitative information obtained through four reflective conversations with each of the study's 37 participants. Research suggests that social policies aimed at eradicating poverty have shifted focus several times: between 1948 and the 1970s, disadvantaged people were encouraged to move to the United States; after the decade of 1970, the impoverished segments of the population were utilized as intermediaries between federal fund transfers and the market economy; between 2001 and 2004, several attempts were made to improve the life condition of the disadvantaged population, but this movement lacked any coherent project for this population's economic development or increased political agency. Since
2005, Puerto Rico’s poor have been marginalized from public policy agendas, and, at this time, the island has no social policies in place to tackle this chronic problem. Underprivileged participants in this study did not self-identify as “poor.” However, some of the public servants who participated did say they “felt poor.” The study’s findings show that because participants’ situation with respect to many of the traditional indicators of poverty—e.g. educational opportunities, adequate housing, and access to health services—has improved significantly, participants’ view of what constitutes poverty has also shifted to reflect these changes. Finally, this work presents a theoretical model for the design of social policies to eradicate poverty. This model emphasizes the re-humanization of the personal dimension, reasserts the value of the social and economical components, and promotes restitution and democratization in the political arena as effective strategies for the achievement of social justice and equality for Puerto Rico’s poor.


Presents a 2006 interview with Puerto Rican poet, cultural critic, and social rights advocate Luz María Umpierre in which she discusses the significance of language generally and her personal impressions of its meaning in a Puerto Rican context.


During 1966-71, Lydia Milagros González’s theater group El Tajo del Alacrán proposed a new utopic Puerto Rican society using characters that represented people who were excluded from the history of the nation. The discourse of educated elitists silenced, invisibilized, and overlooked these people based on social status, race, and sex. This article analyzes Puerto Rican theater and finds similarities between the popular theater group El Tajo del Alacrán and the New Latin American Theater proposed by Osvaldo Dragún, Augusto Boal, and Enrique Buenaventura, among others. This cultural output served as the rehearsal for a decolonization revolution achieved through recruitment of the oppressed classes, or the people of the nation, and through the awareness aroused by Marxist socialism. This article exposes and transgresses the other side of the history of Puerto Rico using the Textos del Tajo del Alacrán. To this end, Puerto Rican theater has been one of the greatest contributors to the cultural output of the nation.


A historical essay by the author of ‘Diccionario de literatura puertorriqueña.’ Puerto Rican literature, one of the latest to arise in Latin America, is shown to be full of life and intimately related to the political events and aspirations of the island. Many names, dates, and works are included in this compact exposition.


Biography of Father Íñigo Abbad y Lasierra (1745-1813), Benedictine monk who remained 11 years in Puerto Rico and on his return home wrote the ‘Historia geográfica civil y política de la isla de Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico’ (Madrid, 1788). The principal stylistic characteristics of Abbad are
pointed out and some paragraphs are reprinted from his book, noting its value as a source of knowledge of the customs, amusements, family ties, religion, and architecture of the Puerto Ricans.


Notes that the drama was the last literary activity to appear in Puerto Rico, where it was nonexistent almost to the 19th century. Studies the dramatists and the works produced in the first half of the 19th century, the proliferation of the romantic theater in the island (1843-1910) and since that time the realistic, naturalistic, and modernist theater. Biblio.


Comments on the work of Rodríguez Calderón, Spanish aristocrat exiled to Puerto Rico (1797), 'Ocios de la juventud' (1806). For some time this was believed to be the first book published in Puerto Rico. The introduction of the first printing press on the island is also attributed to him. The author believes that the first book published in Puerto Rico has yet to be identified.

Rivera de Ríos, T. Two experiences in the use of a time-limited pre-discharge casework service in two institutions for emotionally disturbed children the Esther Loring Richards Children's Center, in Owings Mills, Maryland, and the State Home for Boys in Guaynabo, Puerto Rico: xv, 308 leaves Dissertation: University of Pennsylvania.

Rivera de Velásquez, M. D. A contrastive phonological analysis of Puerto Rican Spanish and American English : with application to the teaching of English as a second language to Puerto Ricans: 321 leaves.


For the past decade, the population covered by the Puerto Rico's government sponsored health plan has seen the disarticulation of the mental health services and the enrichment of the pharmacetics and private insurance companies. These have inserted their neoliberal agendas in the public health field. In addition, the economic crisis faced by the Puerto Rican community generates mental health conditions in many citizens, including infants and adolescents. These have been a historically invisible population in the development of the mental health public policy in the Island. The lack of their participation in the planning and development of public policy is in itself the essence the failure of the mental health system. This research project has as its main objectives to: (1) assess the necessary elements for a culturally sensitive mental health public policy that tailors itself to children and adolescents; and (2) to contribute to the improvement of interventional and therapeutic approaches applied by social workers in the mental health field. An explanatory sequential mix method design was implemented. This design requires the collection of qualitative information after implementation of a quantitative phase. An administration of 148 surveys to social workers, children and youth with mental health conditions between age 10 to 17 and their parents was part of the first quantitative phase. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were part of the second qualitative phase of this study. The purpose of this second phase was to have a deeper understanding of data collected in the first phase. Voices of stigmatization, the family emotional pain of facing defragmentation of services, and a proposal to work with a culturally sensitive public policy that defines a mental health services to Puerto Rico are discussed.
Present findings from a microethnographic study of black students studying English as a second language in Florencio, a community in the primarily white town of Orocovis, Puerto Rico. Social inequalities identified included negative labeling, isolation due to race resulting in the practice of intermarriage, virtually no access to government services, a low standard of living, and few work opportunities. Educational inequalities included negative labeling by school personnel and students and perceptions of rejection and unfair treatment by teachers. The labels functioned as subtle, covert, and latent racism curtailing and controlling the possibilities of social and educational opportunities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Rivera, G. (1953). Campanario. San Juan de Puerto Rico, [s n ], Soler Hermanos.

La División de Educación de la Comunidad (DIVEDCO) fue una agencia gubernamental que se creó en 1946, con el objetivo, entre otros, de educar al pueblo sobre las maneras democráticas aplicadas a sus comunidades, a la vez que se propuso cambiar aquellas actitudes en la población adulta, rural y tradicional que entonces se consideraron perjudiciales para la vida en comunidad. Estos cambios y ajustes se entendieron entonces como necesarios para llevar a cabo el proyecto de modernización y desarrollo que el Partido Popular Democrático deseaba impulsar. La agencia se valió del uso de la comunicación de masas (películas, folletos, libros, carteles) para la difusión de sus mensajes, tomando como eje de su producción a las películas por entender que era el medio más conveniente ante el alto grado de analfabetismo de la población a la que se dirigía. Este trabajo estudia el uso que el Estado hizo del género a través del grupo de filmes producidos por la DIVEDCO bajo la clasificación de películas que impulsaban el proceso democrático, entendidas como aquellas que presentan a la comunidad actuando de manera democrática para solucionar sus problemas y obstáculos, dirigidas a las comunidades rurales de Puerto Rico, entre 1950 y 1970. Este trabajo analiza cómo se redefinieron los géneros, a través de su representación cinematográfica, para adelantar los cambios económicos y sociales que el Estado entendió como necesarios para llevar a cabo su proyecto desarrollista. Esta decodificación de la interpretación cultural que el Estado desarrolló sobre la diferenciación de los sexos pone de relieve las ideas que sobre el orden y la jerarquía social tenían los artífices del desarrollismo en el Puerto Rico de las décadas de 1950 y 1960. Esta investigación evidencia cómo la construcción de los roles femeninos y masculinos de estas películas, así como su manejo del espacio por razón de género,
respondieron a los reacomodos en asuntos como los derechos ciudadanos, la sexualidad, el poder hegemónico y las jerarquías sociales, en función del proyecto modernizador, poniendo de manifiesto la manera en que el Estado interpretó e intervino con sus ciudadanos.


The purpose of my dissertation is to demonstrate that there was a valid Modernista presence in the Spanish Antilles--Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic--, but with particular tensions which placed it within the Spanish American movement in spite of the lack of a leading international figure similar to Ruben Dario. These tensions can be gleaned from the discussions the writers carried out in journals and books at the beginning of the 20th century, and from the literary production of the period. My study provides an understanding of Caribbean society and historically contextualizes its literary responses. Rather than a mere description of the period's literature, I study and define Spanish Antillean Modernismo based on the tensions expressed in the debates surrounding the movement. An entire literary system concerned with critical dialogue at the public level and in the literary works was created. The problematic arises from the tensions between the use of traditional rhetoric and the creation of a new rhetoric, cosmopolitismo and nacionalismo, and positivismo and idealismo. My conclusion demonstrates that these tensions characterized the period within the same parameters as those which define continental Modernismo. In the case of Spanish Antillean literature, the national problematic played a crucial role, since political life was still very closely linked to literary expression. The development of the countries after the United States' intervention affected all aspects of culture as was reflected in the works of the authors. I describe Modernismo in the Spanish Antilles from a historical point of view using first hand documentation, yet avoiding the creation of a purely chronological description. My interdisciplinary approach deals with history, literature and cultural history, and sociology. I have conducted bibliographic and hemerographic research at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and other libraries in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The quality and quantity of these materials enabled me to prove the existence of a special form of Modernismo in the Spanish Antilles.


A paper prepared for a graduate seminar and based on published sources. Rivera describes workers' conditions in the 19th century, alludes to the workers' movement in Spain, and traces the importance of Santiago Iglesias and others in the beginnings of organized labor in Puerto Rico.


Rivera Santos, L. (1949). *El desarrollo de pequeñas industrias manufactureras en Puerto Rico*. [San Juan] [Seccion de Publicaciones e Impresos, Dept de Instrucción].


Autobiographies are not common in Puerto Rico. However, two interesting exceptions are Bernardo Vega's 'Memorias de Bernardo Vega' (1955) and Alejandro Tapia y Rivera's 'Mis Memorias o Puerto Rico Como lo Encontré y Como lo Dejo' (1880-82). These two works illustrate the tension between public and private discourse among Puerto Rican intellectuals. Both authors were interested in island politics, both lived in exile, neither assumed a leadership role, yet both wanted to influence readers to accept their vision of the future.


Examines the work of Puerto Rican poet Julia de Burgos (1914-53) and how it has been received in Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican community in the United States. This is shown in tribute poems published in the 1980's by four female authors. In Puerto Rico, Magaly Quiñonez and Elsa Tió emphasized Burgos's activism and patriotic work and the challenge to participate in national modernization as a woman. In New York and California, Sandra María Esteves and Myrtha Cabrán linked Burgos to the figure of the mother, who represents the remote national land and preserves cultural idiosyncrasies.

Rivera-Collazo, I. C. (2020). Severe Weather and the Reliability of Desk-Based Vulnerability Assessments: The Impact of Hurricane Maria to Puerto Rico's Coastal Archaeology. 15: 244-263.

Within the context of climate change, sea-level rise is threatening not only coastal communities globally, but also the archaeological record of their history, knowledge, and culture. As a response, inter-institutional databases of heritage have increasingly been coupled with other widely available cyberinfrastructure to assess the magnitude of the threat and the vulnerability of cultural heritage, in order to begin the design of actionable steps or mitigation of impact. This article focuses on the coastal archaeology of Puerto Rico to evaluate the damage caused by Hurricane Maria, and to assess the reliability of desk-based vulnerability assessments in the context of disasters. The study conducted a walkover survey of 11 km of coast on the north-central portion of Puerto Rico and documented context, visible impact, and level of threat from coastal erosion, among other factors. The study concludes that, for the case study, the desk-based assessment conducted in 2017 underestimated the vulnerability of coastal resources. While two sites were predicted to be vulnerable, the survey identified eight damaged sites. These results call for heightened attention to the actual process of sea-level rise in the context of changing weather and changing water-level baselines, not just for cultural heritage, but also for coastal and marine
ecosystem management and for the resilience of human communities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Rivero, A. (1922). Crónica de la guerra hispano-americana en Puerto Rico. [Madrid], [Sucesores de Rivadeneyra (s a ) artes gráficas].


Considers both Cuban and local influences on Puerto Rican commercial television during the 1950's to contest the notion that the mainland United States served as the lone influence on early Puerto Rican television. Puerto Rican businessmen owned the island's first two television stations, and during their first year, 1954-55, roughly half of the programs that these stations aired were produced, performed, and directed locally. Additionally, the economic, cultural, and political similarities that united Puerto Rico and Cuba also encouraged Puerto Rico to emulate the broadcasting successes of its island neighbor. Despite the many external pressures Puerto Rico faced, newspaper articles and interviews with former media professionals reveal a television medium unique to the island. The programs that Puerto Rico adopted from both the United States and Cuba were adapted to fit the cultural and political issues of Puerto Rico.

Rivkin, M. D. (1963). A feasibility and location study of a jet airport for southwest Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


This collection relates to the history of American labor and radicalism, although significant material from labor and radical movements in other countries is also included. As of June 19, 1991, posters from more than 39 countries were represented in the collection. In general, information on dates of publication for the posters is scanty. The posters are arranged first by country of origin and then in subject areas within each country. The subjects are topical and thematic, such as the entries for gay liberation, housing, the women's movement and Native Americans. Others refer to specific events such as the Spanish Civil War and the Vietnam War,
while two other kinds of subject entries are the names of organizations and country names. In many cases, posters are assigned to the subject entry which represents the organization that produced them. Michael Roach donated posters he acquired during the 1960s and 1970s while managing a bookstore in Madison, Wisconsin. His donation includes at least as much international material as it does United States-produced material and is important in the way that it broadens the focus of the collection for this period. Sizeable groupings within this accession are posters from the People’s Republic of China, the International Union of Students, Organización de la Solaridad de los Pueblos de África, Asia y Latinoamérica (OSPAAL) and from a variety of organizations working to end the war in Vietnam. Besides these concentrated subject areas within the Roach accession, two other major subject holdings (in terms of numbers) are the Spanish Civil War and Britain’s Labour Party. The Labour Party holdings include early original posters and later reproductions of the originals. Overall, a great strength of the collection is the representation, however small in number, of a broad range of American political parties which have emerged outside of mainstream party politics. Thus the holdings include posters from the Communist and Socialist parties, as well as some less well-known organizations such as the American Labor Party, the Peace and Freedom Party, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Workers Party, to name just a few. Noteworthy is a sizeable grouping of posters from the Black Panther Party, documenting many of the issues raised by the Black Panthers as well as the harassment of members of the Party. Besides a small amount of material from the Communist Party in the United States, there is also some documentation of Communist parties world-wide, seen in posters from France, Italy, and the former Soviet Union, Cuba, Brazil, Germany, Mexico and Czechoslovakia. Another important subject holding in terms of bulk is disarmament. This category includes posters produced by groups struggling against the use of nuclear weapons as well as posters produced by organizations advocating peace. Of particular interest is a group of posters produced in Japan, almost all from the Peace Wave Action Committee. The subject of trade unions is represented by posters from a broad range of organizations, although with the exception of the American Postal Workers Unions (APWU), the collection is weak in this area because there is not a sizeable grouping of posters produced by any one union. Finally, sizeable numbers of posters relate to the various aspects of the women’s movement (largely in the United States, but with some representation internationally), and to revolutionary struggles in Mozambique and Nicaragua.


Robinson, A. G. (1899). The Porto Rico of to-day; pen pictures of the people and the country, C Scribner’s Sons.
With the end of the Spanish dominion in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, a new era began for the Catholic Church. The Vatican had been following closely the religious situation in the Spanish possessions overseas, whose juridical status, defined by royal patronage, contributed to the decay of Catholicism in those lands. The Holy See supported Spain and sought to mediate unofficially to avert the 1898 war. After the Treaty of Paris, with the help of some US bishops, the Vatican sought an agreement with the occupying power so as to safeguard the future of the Church. The negotiations dealt with the continuity of religious corporations, the transfer of ecclesiastical properties, and the status of the Church in a nonconfessional state, especially regarding religious instruction in public schools.

New US foreign policy in the decades following the Spanish-American War led to the reorganization of the Catholic Church in Puerto Rico and Cuba. US hegemony in the region, referred to locally as “Americanization,” resulted in liberal reforms, which significantly reduced the influence of the Church in the social and political lives of the two former Spanish colonies.

Drug use among youths in Puerto Rico surprisingly resembles patterns in the United States. Parental control has little effect on the decision to use drugs, while peer group pressure has major effects. In general, the heaviest drug use is by males in private high schools. Girls tend to be heavier users of cigarettes and alcohol. Based on a stratified random sample of Puerto Rican high school students in 1975-76, and on other works; 10 tables, biblio.
Esta disertación estudia cómo Tierra Santa ostenta un espacio importante en el imaginario cultural puertorriqueño. En lo que respecta al pentecostalismo, se han identificado instancias de filosemitismo y de apoyo al proyecto sionista. Se resalta la importancia de la Guerra de los Seis Días (1967) en la articulación de una narrativa profética dentro de la teología sionista cristiana puertorriqueña. Otra modalidad de apropiación y vinculación identificada y analizada es la que se desarrolló a través de los miedos como recurso emocional de los medios de comunicación, aspecto analizado a partir de la prensa. Las prácticas de peregrinación a Tierra Santa y la enorme importancia que ostentan en los círculos fundamentalistas evangélicos en Puerto Rico permiten discutirlas como otro aspecto de apropiación. La masacre de peregrinos puertorriqueños en Lod el 30 de mayo de 1972 sirvió como catalítico para la apropiación de otros eventos de guerra y terrorismo en el Oriente Medio relacionados con Tierra Santa. Por otro lado, los monumentos erigidos para conmemorar el Holocausto, la Masacre de Lod y los ataques en Beirut contra el ejército de Estados Unidos resaltan la apropiación de Tierra Santa en suelo puertorriqueño. Otros hallazgos indican que algunas prácticas religiosas teóricamente ajenas, como son las del judaísmo, han sido apropiadas por el pentecostalismo puertorriqueño, de tal manera que las diferencias entre una y otra tienden a desaparecer. Finalmente, es destacable que el conflicto en Oriente Medio ha sido interpretado por el sionismo cristiano puertorriqueño como señal de redención espiritual de los creyentes.

Alternate abstract:This dissertation studies how the Holy Land Santa holds an important space in the Puerto Rican cultural imaginary. Regarding Pentecostalism, instances of philosemitism and support for the Zionist project have been identified. The importance of the Six-Day War (1967) is highlighted in the articulation of a prophetic narrative within Puerto Rican Christian Zionist theology. Another form of appropriation and bonding identified and analyzed is that developed through fears as an emotional resource of the media, an aspect analyzed through the press. The practices of pilgrimage to the Holy Land and the enormous importance they have in evangelical fundamentalist circles in Puerto Rico allow to discuss them as another aspect of appropriation. The massacre of Puerto Rican pilgrims in Lod on May 30, 1972 served as a catalytic for the appropriation of other events of war and terrorism in the Middle East related to the Holy Land. On the other hand, monuments erected to commemorate the Holocaust, the Lod Massacre and the attacks in Beirut on the U.S. military highlight the appropriation of the Holy Land on Puerto Rican soil. Other findings indicate that some theoretically alien religious practices, such as those of Judaism, have been appropriated by Puerto Rican Pentecostalism, so that differences between one and the other tend to disappear. Finally, it is noteworthy that the conflict in the Middle East has been interpreted by Puerto Rican Christian Zionism as a sign of spiritual redemption of believers.


Rodríguez Bou, I. (1964). *El impacto de la salud en el desarrollo del programa educativo de Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Discusses aspects of teaching and researching a curriculum based on certain elements in the Puerto Rican experience. These include the history of Puerto Rico, the migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States, the Puerto Rican racial experience in the United States, and the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States. Puerto Rican cultural stability and affirmation comes in the bilingualism of its writers and the inclusion of cultural elements in the American popular culture.


The overarching theme of my thesis combines elements of magical realism with historical people, events, indigenous (Taino/Borique'n) spirituality, and folktales of Puerto Rico. Specifically, I researched, learned, wrote about, and explored the island's dense history, political struggles, and importance to the colonizing countries of Spain and the United States. The proposed project required significant research time to depict these subjects, people, places, and stories with greater accuracy. I used what I discovered and applied it in chronological sections depicting the island's historical narrative. I also attempted to employ a process of historical recall referred to as postmemory by Marianne Hirsch. She describes it as the "relationship of the second generation to powerful, often traumatic, experiences that preceded their births but that were nevertheless transmitted to them so deeply as to seem to constitute memories in their own right" (Hirsch 103). My poems characterized or symbolized the stories, people, places, and events of Puerto Rico in three sections. They portray the amount of (or lack thereof) historical, spiritual, and folkloric resources that were available.


The most important Puerto Rican insurrection of the 19th century took place at Lares on 23 September 1868, led by Dr. Ramón Emeterio Betances, a republican. After initial success, the movement faltered, and the Spanish suppressed it. The document transcribed here, "Borrador del informe del Juez Nicasio Navascués Aisa sobre la rebelión ocurrida en el pueble de Lares en 1868," Draft of the report of Judge Nicasio Navascués Aisa on the rebellion that took place in the town of Lares in 1868, pp. 73-83, is the report of the judge appointed to investigate the uprising. It summarizes the testimony taken, chiefly from political prisoners, and offers the Spanish view of the revolt.

Rodríguez, D. A. (1932). Problemas apícolas de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta, y Transporte.

Rodríguez de Vargas, B. C. S. L. R. (1962). How success in Puerto Rican credit unions was measured. Río Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.


Prior to 1960, women were hardly mentioned in Puerto Rican historians' works. This began to change, thanks to the work of ten women historians and collective biographies of important Puerto Rican women.

Rodríguez Díaz, M. (1944). Rehabilitación rural, [San Juan].

Reviews five books on Puerto Rican history of the 19th and 20th centuries published during 1991-95. Overall these books show that although the essential characteristics of the "nueva historia" continue, changes have occurred that address criticisms of that approach and that demonstrate the professional growth of members of this school.


Rodríguez García, T. (1936). *Breviario histórico : opinión y sentencia dictada en el caso de expulsión que fue sustanciado ante el Comité Ejecutivo Territorial del Partido Socialista de Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified], Tip Editorial Borinquen).

Rodríguez Higgins, F. (1948). *La capacidad jurídica del penado en Puerto Rico, ensayo sobre derechos civiles*. San Juan, P R.


Africana Profunda employs a transdisciplinary lens through Black critical theory and performance studies to interrogate the “racially democratic” performances that constitute Puerto Rican hegemonic nationalism from the 1930s to the present. It does so by demonstrating how these performances depend on antiblackness for the sustainment of discourses of racial hybridity, or which is described throughout the dissertation as a distancing from Blackness. In order to tease out this conscious and unconscious antiblack dependence, the dissertation creates encounters between texts and performances and allow for these encounters to take on their own mode of representation, even if this representation gestures toward racial and gendered contradiction and antagonism. The dissertation thus compels long-overdue encounters between antiblackness and national belonging in the Puerto Rican cultural imaginary to reveal an instructive subtext between texts and performances that have been integrated into nationalist discourse, such as the writings of Antonio Pedreira, and those that have been disavowed from the national memory because they center Blackness or an interrogation of antiblackness within their repertoire, such as the writing of Mayra Santos Febres and the performances of Sofía Córdova. In turn, such encounters show the pervasive and subtending force of antiblackness in reproducing what it means to be a national subject of Puerto Rico and its diaspora. In other words, what the dissertation hopes to make clear through these encounters is how nationalist imaginaries are easily taken for granted as ethical markings of belonging. Each chapter illustrates this by focusing on Puerto Rican aesthetics in their various forms: 20th century nationalist literature, Puerto Rican feminist poetics, the aurality of Boricua punk, trans/queer documentary filmmaking, and Black queer theatre and performance. While the dissertation aligns with the historical and material conditions that produced a coalitional politics between African American and Puerto Rican movements in the U.S., specifically between the Black Panthers and the Young Lordes, it centers and theorizes Blackness and antiblackness within the aesthetic realm in order to show the (im)possibilities of world-making for Black and Blackened folks on the island and its diaspora.


On December 28, 1969 the New York Young Lords—a group of radical Puerto Ricans calling for a socialist society and independent Puerto Rico—occupied East Harlem’s First Spanish United Methodist Church. For eleven days the Lords served breakfast to neighborhood children, tested
community members for lead poisoning and tuberculosis, taught classes on Puerto Rican history, and held cultural events that centered Puerto Rican art. This event, which came to be known as the First People’s Church Offensive, raised the national profile of the Young Lords Organization, led to a swell in membership, and forever etched the activists into history. Unlike other church occupations of the period, however, the Young Lords did not occupy a white dominant, English speaking congregation. Instead, they occupied a historic Puerto Rican church whose congregants included grandmothers, aunts, and cousins of the Young Lords themselves. Such a reality forces us to re-examine the history of this occupation and its implications for twentieth century Latinx activism. Building on religious studies, Puerto Rican and Latinx studies, and theories of race and racialization, The Más Allá at First Spanish—The People’s Church contextualizes the history of the New York Young Lords’ First People’s Church Offensive within the broader story of the First Spanish Church. Founded in 1922, this Spanish-speaking congregation followed the ebbs and flows of Puerto Rican migration to New York City, beginning its ministry in lower Manhattan and slowly moving uptown. By the late 1940s this congregation became firmly established at 111th Street and Lexington Avenue in the increasingly Puerto Rican neighborhood of East Harlem. It was here that a few short years later First Spanish had their historic clash with the Young Lords. Through this movement in Manhattan, the congregation established its identity as Spanish speaking Methodists who constantly negotiated the expectations and impositions of a white dominant City and denomination. Situating the story of the First People’s Church Offensive within this broader history while expanding upon the ways both the First Spanish Church and the Young Lords engaged religious language, practice, and ritual nuances the events of 1969, revealing an intra-Latinx community struggle arbitrated through competing notions and embodiments of religion, spirituality, and the sacred.

Rodríguez, J. P. (1933). El cultivo del algodón Sea Island en Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Imprenta y Transporte.


Briefly relates the history of the Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico from its founding by Monsignor James E. McManus in 1948 to its 50th anniversary. After a discussion of higher education in Puerto Rico before 1948, the narrative follows each rector's or president's administration, noting buildings constructed, degree programs added, changes in educational philosophy, major gifts received, and aspects of student life as it changed over the decades.


The General Archives of Puerto Rico functions under the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. When the new building is ready for use, the accessions of the archives will be greatly increased. The archives maintains a training program for its archivists through which they are accepted for inservice training at the National Archives in Washington, where they also participate in the archival courses given at the American University. The most important function of the archives is the preservation of primary historical sources for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico. 11 notes.

Rodríguez Morales, L. M. (1957). *La vida en la ciudad de San Juan Bautista a mediados del siglo XVIII vista a través de sus actas capitulares*. San Juan, P.R., Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.


Suggests an alternative approach to the traditional perspectives in which the New Deal, specifically the Puerto Rican Emergency Relief Administration (PRERA), has been represented by Puerto Rico and US historiography. The PRERA, far from being a short-term policy of emergency help, a strategy of imperial domination, or an initiative of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration to provide temporary relief to a needy territorial possession on the verge of economic disaster, constituted a carefully crafted project of development that embodied a technology of domination over the colonial subjects, allowing the United States to establish new principles of colonial governmentality in Puerto Rico during the 1930’s. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Luis Munoz Marin was one of the most important political figures in twentieth century Puerto Rican history. He was the first elected governor of Puerto Rico, in 1948, and remained in office until 1964. He was the founder of the Popular Democratic Party, which won the general elections in 1940, and remained in power until 1968. In 1952, he established the political formula for Puerto Rico known as “The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,” but actually translated from Spanish as “The Free, Associated State of Puerto Rico,” which, according to the United Nations, ended the colonial status of the island. In his later years, he was a statesman who travelled extensively through many countries around the world lecturing on political developments of Puerto Rico. Luis Munoz Marin was born on February 18, 1898 in San Juan, Puerto Rico. By 1921 he became critical of the United States government in Puerto Rico. For the next six years, he wrote several articles condemning American Imperialism on the island and expressed the disillusionment of the Puerto Rican people towards American colonial policies. In 1932, he joined the Liberal Party, which stood for independence, and was elected Senator-at-large. However, a new government had been elected in the United States, one that did not promote colonialism but rather a fair distribution of wealth among the people. During the 1930s he became a supporter of the New Deal and, as a result, he changed his political ideology. He rejected independence because he believed that the United States owed Puerto Rico all the cooperation within its power to reaffirm and reconstruct its economic life. Over the years, Luis Munoz Marin has been blamed by many Puerto Ricans for neglecting the opportunity to obtain independence from the United States. The historical figure of Luis Munoz Marin became a puzzle. Was he actually a good politician or a bad leader? Why did he change his political views so drastically? Were his reasons valid? What made him change his
mind? And most importantly, why did he have the impact he had? These are the questions this dissertation addresses. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Rodríguez, N. A. A comparison of the perceptions first year teachers, practice teachers, and seniors without teaching experience hold of the problems facing beginning teachers in Puerto Rico: [5], vi, 97 leaves.

Rodríguez Otero, E. (1965). La personalidad cultural de Puerto Rico y el status político: ponencia sometida por el licenciado Eladio Rodríguez Otero a la Comisión de Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico para el estudio del status político de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].

Rodríguez Otero, E. (1965). La personalidad cultural de Puerto Rico y el status político, ponencia sometida por el licenciado Eladio Rodríguez Otero a la Comisión de Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico para el estudio del status político de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R.

Rodríguez Otero, E. A. (1965). La personalidad cultural de Puerto Rico y el status político. San Juan de Puerto Rico, [s n ].

Rodríguez Pacheco, O. Social and economic conditions in Puerto Rico and their implications for education: viii, 161 leaves illustrations 128 cm Dissertation: M. Ed.; University of Texas; 1946.


Rodríguez Pastor, J. (1937). Tuberculosis in Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].

Rodríguez Ramos, M. Interaction of civil law and angloamerican law in the legal method in Puerto Rico: 96 leaves; Medium: 94x96 in. Dissertation: Tulane University; 1946.

Rodríguez Ramos, M. (1949). En torno de la facultad impositiva de los municipios en Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, P.R., [Imp Soltero].


Rodríguez Ramos, M. (1956). Casos para el estudio de obligaciones y contratos. [Río Piedras], [Universidad de Puerto Rico].


The main objective of this thesis is to demonstrate the new costumbrism dimension of the narrative piece by Magali Garcia Ramis through the analysis of each one of her works. In the first chapter a historic panorama of the costumbrism movement since its origin till the seventies generation is accomplished. In the second chapter the new dimension of the Puertorican family in the urban zone of her story collections *La familia de todos nosotros* is studied. In the third chapter the novel *Felices dias, tío Sergio* is analyzed, illustrating through the process of rupture and affirmation it reaches the eternal values that pictures a whole Puertorican generation. Finally a study of the book *La ciudad que me habita* is presented. It is shown, through an analysis of chronicles, essays and opinion columns, how the author provokes reflexions of the Puerto Rico that is in our conscience.


Transforming ESL teachers' perspective on media literacy: An action research project was carried out at a Puerto Rico Department of Education (PRDE) public high school in the Metropolitan area. The participants of the study were five ESL teachers. Professional development was the intervention used in this study. The participants were introduced to a media literacy workshop series titled, *Media Literacy for You: The Teacher Screener*. This study supported the following three main goals: (1) to create awareness of media literacy skills among English teachers in the PRDE; (2) to provide professional development including media literacy as an instructional approach to teaching ESL students; and (3) to find out teachers perceptions of media literacy. The theoretical framework of this study was basically the importance of teaching media literacy. It considered that the way a teacher views the role of media in classroom teaching will, to a large extent, determine the level and degree of its usage. The theoretical framework entailed a discussion of the Puerto Rico Department of Education’s English Program, 21st century skills, media literacy, critical pedagogy, and teacher professional development. The researcher observed and documented the teachers’ perception and influence before, during, and after the intervention strategy. Through this systematic process of data collection and analysis this action research allowed for the creation of a learning community and served to renew classroom instruction. The workshops promoted a media literacy development model within the school that can benefit Puerto Rican students in general and enrich the ESL curriculum.


The Department of Education of Puerto Rico throughout the first decade of its existence lacked the financial resources to be able to give a competitive salary to its American English teachers. This created a situation where an applicant for that position would find that they would be...
underpaid, overworked, and have to go to a strange new place that they did not know if they chose to accept it. Under such a situation the position of English teacher in Puerto Rico would be very unattractive to applicants especially since many of the teachers who the Department was recruiting came from the States that paid their teachers the best. This difficulty caused them to be unable to recruit teachers of the quality that they wanted which caused problems in the teaching of the new language. The Department undertook a variety of strategies to attempt to overcome these deficiencies. Primary among these was creating a Circular of Information which would provide information about the island and the position to potential candidates. This information would be manipulated by the Department to its benefit. Once they convinced the teacher to come, however, the real problems would begin as they would be unable to keep him or her for more than two years on average due to better paying positions back home. The ultimate fault for this problem falls on the lap of the United States Congress. Year after year the Department stated this problem to Congress and there were never any actions. Congress knew full well what was happening and the importance that the teaching of English held for purposes of Americanization but they never acted. In the end, saving the money they would have had to spend to bring more and better English teachers from the United States was a bigger priority for Congress than teaching the Puerto Ricans that language.


El trabajo que aquí presento es una historia sobre el turismo en Puerto Rico durante las primeras cuatro décadas del siglo XX. Utilizo muchas de las imágenes que se produjeron para la promoción de este destino en libros, álbumes, tarjetas postales y revistas. El nuevo giro visual en la investigación histórica expresado por Peter Burke en su libro *Visto y no visto*: el uso de la imagen como documento histórico permitió que me acercara a mi tema desde una perspectiva más afín a mi entrenamiento como pintora. En el transcurso de mi investigación la palabra imaginario tomó preeminencia sobre la historia de esta industria en una época poco estudiada en relación a este tema. En libros que comienzan a tratar el turismo en el Caribe, donde es incluido Puerto Rico, se le da énfasis al turismo de masas que se desarrolló a través del mundo luego de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Los imaginarios turísticos se entremezclan con los de la empresa imperial de los Estados Unidos en la Isla y el Caribe. Esta imbricación de intenciones me llevó a buscar los antecedentes del imaginario Puerto Rico tomando como ejemplo menciones de la Isla en la revista *La Ilustración Española y Americana*. También exploro imaginarios de la cultura norteamericana, en muchos casos desarrollados por una incipiente industria publicitaria, que influyen en eventos de la historia del turismo en Puerto Rico. El turismo era una empresa importante para los Estados Unidos en su expansión hacia el oeste y fué utilizado como herramienta de identidad y cohesión nacional por el joven imperio norteamericano. Al llegar a Puerto Rico empresarios norteamericanos unieron su interés en el turismo al de criollos para el desarrollo de proyectos. Ese interés lo expresan claramente los textos de muchos de los libros producidos a raíz de la invasión de 1898. Otros proyectos van develando el proceso que se dio para el desarrollo de esta empresa en la Isla durante la época de la Prohibición y luego durante la década del treinta, particularmente bajo el gobierno del General Blanton Winship, proyecto que culmina con el *Album de Oro de Puerto Rico* de 1939.

Rodríguez Vera, A. (1915). *Los fantoches del obrerismo o el fracaso de una institución*. San Juan, P.R., Tip Negrón Flores.
The teaching of English as a second language (ESL) to adult learners in the 21st century focuses on a combination of oral and written skills geared toward success in a variety of settings, including the workplace and post-secondary institutions. The study was intended to determine if specific curricular components recommended for syllabus design, Knowles andragogical assumptions, and TESOL adult teaching standards were present in the curriculum designed for adult ESL learners. The study involved examining ESL curriculums of basic and business courses from public and private institutions in Puerto Rico using qualitative research methodology. The purpose of this study was to explore the presence of recommended curricular structures, andragogical principles, and International TESOL standards in curriculums used in the teaching of adult ESL learners. The curriculums were examined using three checklists: components of the curriculum, Knowles andragogical assumptions, and the adult TESOL Standards to determine if these were considered in the construction of the syllabi examined. The findings may expand knowledge related to the integration of andragogy and the standards of adult ESL, as well as research-based curricular structures, into post-secondary settings. The review results indicated that the curriculums of public and private institutions generally followed recommended ESL syllabi guidelines and the ESL adult standards. However, Knowles’ principles were integrated in the business courses only. Syllabi revision and uniform integration of Knowles principles into curriculum design and the regular updating of the contents of the courses are two important recommendations.
crafted and carved up in the problematization and language of death and disease. It argues that the Puerto Rican letrado signposted the sociological domain both as a field of knowledge and intervention. The criollo dreams of Modernity and fascination with disorder had a stake as well in the constitution of the colonial subject before and after 1898. At this point, the North American colonial drive and narratives of pollution intersected criollo desire. Together even if not always in accord, they built a discursive landscape and an institutional itinerary for establishing physical and social boundaries on the Island. Taken as zones of exception in the emerging landscape of ‘the social’, the body of blacks, the sick jíbaro and the urban poor foreshadowed the intrinsic impossibility of Society and of the concept of Life on which it rested. This dissertation has implications for the present as the fears and concerns aired in the early problematization of death and disease shape Puerto Rican culture and politics even today.


Through the Puerto Rican case, this dissertation analyzes the direct links between race, national formation, and colonialism. Throughout the twentieth century, a racial/national discourse that defines Puerto Ricans as racially-mixed (Indian, African and Spanish) while stressing the white Hispanic heritage has permeated all levels of Puerto Rican society. As a result, Puerto Rico is portrayed as a racially harmonious nation where racial inequality never took hold. I argue that both Puerto Rican elites and the working classes had mutually constituted a national myth that discouraged racial identities and concealed racial conflict. This study examines how Puerto Ricans of diverse social origins participated in constructing silences around issues of racial difference, using that silence to gain political and economic rights within the colonial framework in which they operated. The crafting of a male, race-less worker identity played a pivotal role in this process. Equally important were the ceaseless interruptions of those historically constructed silences, which strongly shaped the national myth. In addition to its introduction and conclusion, this project comprises six chapters organized in two parts. These two parts correspond to two crucial historical periods: the transition from slavery to wage labor under Spain, 1850–98, and the early stages of U.S. colonial rule, 1898–1920. I conclude that since the late-nineteenth century Creole elites and working-class leaders discouraged the strategic use of racially based identities as tools in the struggle for political and economic participation within the colony. Through the analysis of varied sources—census records, fictional and academic works, newspapers, official correspondence, criminal and civil records, police material, pictures, maps, and assemblies’ reports—and a multi-disciplinary approach, I trace the ongoing conflictive negotiations, compromises, and challenges that comprised the basis for the myth of a racially harmonious Puerto Rico. This project attempts to uncover the conspiracy of silence that has allowed the persistence of racial hierarchies and political/economic marginalization by examining their links to the island’s history of colonialism.


The essay discusses the way in which depictions of docility and gratitude in Puerto Rico influenced the nation’s post-abolition social order in the late 19th century. More specifically, the author explores how liberal Puerto Rican elites, particularly sugar planters and coffee producers, utilized the themes of gratitude and docility in a way that racialized and marginalized the lower classes during a period of modernization.
The purpose of this dissertation is to demonstrate how the Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Administration (PRERA) was conceived and implemented as a modernizing development project during the 1930s. The PRERA did nothing less than provide a new basis for U.S. colonial domination over Puerto Rico a condition which is still prevalent today. For decades, however, traditional U.S. and Puerto Rican historiography has ignored the extension of the PRERA to the island and its impact on Puerto Rican society. Other historiographical approaches have explained the PRERA as a simple and short-lived New Deal agency simply limited to the distribution of emergency relief aid among the needy population. This dissertation advances beyond those misleading generalizations. The PRERA was conceived as a development project that aimed to transform the socio-economic conditions of Puerto Rico. In order to accomplish such an ambitious goal, the U.S. officials in charge of the PRERA engaged in defining and distributing biased representations of Puerto Rico’s culture, people, and the socio-economic situation with the intention of legitimizing the presence of this agency in the island. In sum, the U.S. “regime of representation” articulated an image about Puerto Ricans as individuals lacking in initiative to overcome their society’s critical socio-economic conditions. They depicted themselves, U.S. representatives, as the only source of knowledge and modernity able to transform the chaos caused by the Depression into a new order of progress and prosperity. The programs of the PRERA, as an outgrowth of the metropolitan state, embodied a form of developmental colonialism. They were designed to penetrate all aspects of Puerto Rican society in an effort to profoundly change the material conditions of the country. The successes of such projects depended not only upon Washington, but upon the support of Puerto Rican professionals as well. Many of these professionals shared with the Americans a strong belief that the developmental initiatives and progressive programs of the PRERA would bring a new order of prosperity to Puerto Rico under U.S. tutelage. The PRERA also changed the perspective that subaltern sectors of the Puerto Rican population held about U.S. colonial presence on the island. For thousands of Puerto Ricans, the United States had traditionally represented a distant entity unaware of the hardship that they experienced daily. The PRERA and its programs in agriculture, education, infrastructure, and social services, however, contributed to building a new image of the federal government as a paternalistic institution concerned with popular well-being in Puerto Rico. Such a transformation made the presence of the United States more tolerable if not welcomed, thus strengthening its colonial relationship with Puerto Rico. The PRERA constituted the base for future initiatives of developmental colonial domination. Programs as the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration (PRRA) in the 1930s and the agrarian and social reforms of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) during the 1940s were designed and implemented under the developmental lines proposed by the PRERA during the early 1930s. Whether these programs were successful or not remains subject to intense debate by scholars; what it is important to note, however, is that the PRERA constituted a precedent in which the discourses of development, modernity, progress, and prosperity represented powerful strategies for colonial domination.
Rodríguez-Vidal, J. A. (1959). *Puerto Rican parrot (Amazona vittata vittata) study*. San Juan, P.R., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, Division of Information.

Rodríguez, A. P. (1934). *A report on wages and working hours in various industries and on the cost of living, in the island of Puerto Rico, during the year 1933*. San Juan, Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation.


Fictional alternate history and projection into future, with Germany having won World War II, comparing its fictional relationship with the United States to the actual relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico.


Rodríguez Vera, A. (1929). *Agrarismo por dentro y trabajo a domicilio*. San Juan [Tip. "La Democracia", Inc ].

Rodríguez Vera, A. (1930). *El triunfo de la apostasía*. San Juan, P.R., Tip La Democracia.


Roehm, P. K. Some aspects of recent Puerto Rican history: [3], 2-143 leaves. 128 cm Dissertation: M.A.; University of Arizona.


Rogler, L. H. Standard of living and fertility expectations : a study of the attitudes of senior students at the University of Puerto Rico toward occupation, income and family: 152 leaves Dissertation: M.A.; State University of Iowa; 1952.


Observations in a field study of a Puerto Rican migrant community [in the continental United States] and historical data covering almost four decades are used to discuss the emergence of political bossism in an ethnic community and the social forces sustaining it, the ascent of
politically independent ethnic organizations in the face of an established apparent functional alternative (the boss's unofficial political system), the viability of such organizations, and their relationship to the role of the political boss. It is found that a developing modern political machine converts a grassroots centralized ethnic leadership into the role of the political boss. The Puerto Ricans' incentive to form politically independent organizations arises from the evolution of their ethnic identity, as the host society comes increasingly to favor such selected groups and as the boss system ceases to be able to contain or channel inwardly the thrust of assimilation. As Puerto Rican activism changes to fit the prevailing ethos of urban life, the boss's role is disrupted by new organizational pressures. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Roig, S. T. (1958). *The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, its unique position for the development of police programs under Point Four for Central and South America*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Rojas, M. F. (1914). *Cuatro siglos de ignorancia y servidumbre en Puerto Rico*. San Juan, P.R., Imp La Primavera.


Roldán de Montaud, I. and C. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones *Las haciendas públicas en el Caribe hispano durante el siglo XIX*, Madrid, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.


The researcher presents a case study of the leadership development practices prevalent at the Arecibo Alliance Church during the 50 years of pastoral ministry of Rev. Antonio and Carmen María López that produced qualified pastors, pastor’s wives and church leaders. The underlying problem this project is addressing is the lack of qualified workers in the Spanish speaking districts of The Christian and Missionary Alliance (The C&MA). The researcher recruited and interviewed 20 participants, 10 males and 10 females. Most participants identified that (1) serving as a staff member of a fully departmentalized Sunday school, (2) having Rev. Antonio López and Carmen María as role models, and (3) being actively involved in the visitation ministry at the Arecibo-Pueblo Alliance Church were the three most influential practices in fostering a vision to train for and enter pastoral ministry. The researcher identified several “timeless principles from these leadership practices and offers ministry recommendations that could ultimately impact the leadership development process among the Spanish speaking districts of The C&MA in the United States and Puerto Rico. Alternate abstract: El investigador presenta un estudio de las prácticas de desarrollo de liderazgo prevalecientes en la Iglesia Alianza de Arecibo-Pueblo durante los 50 años de ministerio pastoral del reverendo Antonio y Carmen María López que produjo pastores calificados, esposas de pastores y líderes eclesiásticos. El problema subyacente que este proyecto está abordando es la falta de trabajadores calificados en los distritos de habla hispana de La Alianza Cristiana y Misionera (La ACyM/ The C&MA). El investigador reclutó y entrevistó a 20 participantes, 10 hombres y 10 mujeres. La mayoría de los participantes identificaron que (1) sirviendo como miembro del personal de una escuela dominical totalmente departamentalizada, (2) tener al reverendo Antonio López y Carmen María como modelos a seguir, y (3) participar activamente en el ministerio de visitación en la Iglesia Alianza de Arecibo-Pueblo fueron las tres prácticas más influyentes para fomentar una visión para capacitarse y entrar en el ministerio pastoral. El investigador identificó varios “principios atemporales de estas prácticas de liderazgo y ofrece recomendaciones ministeriales que en última instancia podrían impactar el proceso de desarrollo de liderazgo entre los distritos de habla hispana de La ACyM en los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico.

Román, J. (1965). Nematodes of Puerto Rico, the genus Helicotylenchus Steiner, 1945 (Nematoda : Hoplolaiminae). Rio Piedras, P.R., Agricultural Experiment Station.


Roman, R. L. (2000). Conjuring progress and divinity: Religion and conflict in Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1899–1956. Ann Arbor, University of California, Los Angeles: 408. This dissertation examines the careers of prominent healers, prophets, man-gods, reputed witches, and seers of saintly apparitions. The case studies, drawn from urban and rural settings in Cuba and Puerto Rico, date from 1899 to 1956, when a young stigmatic by the name of Irma Izquierdo set out on her pilgrimage to the virgin’s sanctuary in El Cobre. Through these figures, I sketch the contours of a Hispanic Caribbean mode of apprehending the otherworldly, or what
might be called its imaginary. The objectives of the study are to assess the social dynamics that make these immensely popular visions and miracles comprehensible and to investigate the conflicts they generated, paying close attention to the deployment of categories such as progress, religion, and superstition. As both islands attempted to fashion themselves into modern and increasingly secular states, they were confronted with recurrent outbursts of religious energies. This dissertation questions whether such eruptions can be explained in reference to social and political crises and proposes that the dominant model of causality is in need of revision. This investigation relied on a variety of sources to reconstruct the worldviews and polemics surrounding self-styled religious leaders. Much of the data was culled from dailies, popular magazines, and the journals and newsletters of religious and professional groups. Judicial records, and to a lesser extent ecclesiastical correspondence, provided a wealth of information about those who faced legal proceedings or the condemnation of the Catholic Church. Whenever practicable, I also gathered oral testimonies and made use of published devotional accounts.


In 1922 thousands found their way to a barrio in San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico, where Julia Vázquez, better known as La Samaritana, dispensed magnetized water and healed the sick. Vázquez's ascent was cause for a heated polemic regarding the state of Puerto Rican culture. Spiritist leaders claimed Vázquez as an agent for progress. Men of science and a spiritist faction denounced her as an 'espiritera' who promoted superstition. This article reconstructs the debates to show that Vázquez's hydrotherapy was neither traditionalist nor a corruption of learned spiritism. Instead, she operated within an economy of affliction that accommodated modern medicine and appealed to multiple religious constituencies. The distinctions between 'espiritistas' and 'espiriteros' were not self-evident; to constitute them, Vázquez's critics depended on a hierarchy of races and souls. This article offers a critique of syncretism as usually applied to spiritism and considers whether La Samaritana's emergence responded to crises in rural Puerto Rico. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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A major shift in the public representation of 'curanderos, espiritistas,' and 'brujos' took place in Puerto Rico in a period of less than fifty years, from the end of the 1940's to the 1980's. Within this relatively short time, popular healers have been invoked for broad political purposes: first as charlatans, quacks, and impostors, in contrast to genuine medical doctors, and then as bearers of autochthonous folkloric traditions, popular wisdom, and popular medicine. A close examination of these images in historical context - first inscribed in discourses of progress and then in those of heritage - reveals the impact of state- and nation-building agendas on the ways in which popular healers have been either vilified or exoticized in the public sphere. By highlighting their Taíno and African roots, the media and the medical establishment have categorized Puerto Rican popular healers in an environmentalist and naturalist space that places them - like the noble savage - in an imagined haven of endangered traditions that unrealistically estranges them from mainstream culture. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Romeral, R. d. (1906). *Entre broma y vera: manjares en salsa picante que conviene digerir con calma y sana intención, para bien de la higene social*. San Juan, Tip “La República Espanola”.


Consist chiefly of Romualdi’s correspondence with organizations and individuals in Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as clippings, reports, etc. concerning these countries. Documents on Argentina (1946-1966) include correspondence with Matthew Woll (chairman, American Federation of Labor (A.F. of L) International Labor Relations Committee), Robert J. Alexander, William Green (president, A.F. of L) and Raúl Migone (Argentine delegate to the U.N.) regarding Argentine politics and labor movement, Peronist control of the General Confederation of Workers (Confederación General del Trabajo de la Republica Argentina, CGT), and reorganization of the labor movement after the downfall of Perón; letters from Migone regarding his retirement and the Frondizi inauguration; and David Sternback to George Meany on the International Trade Union Mission. Also, reports, articles and speeches of Romualdi regarding the strike against Roosevelt, E., et al. (1949). *United States stamp exhibition, possessions and administrative issues: October 15-December 14, 1949: comprising Canal Zone, Cuba, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Danish West Indies, Kingdom of Hawaii: featuring the first gubernatorial election of Puerto Rico*. [Philadelphia], [National Philatelic Museum].


Root, E. and G. W. Davis (1900). *Quarters, etc., furnished United States army officers in Porto Rico: letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting in response to resolution of the Senate of April 21, 1900, a report from Brig. Gen. George W. Davis*. Washington, Govt Print Off.


Rosa, V. J. *A historical background for the Puerto Rican labor unions*: 1 volume.


Rosa-Nieves, C. (1950). *Notas para los orígenes de las representaciones dramáticas en Puerto Rico*. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified], Casa Baldrich).


Rosario, I. d. (1956). *El peregrino* : historia de una escuela pública elemental e intermedia, vivida por espacio de quince años (tal vez más). [San Juan, P.R.], Cooperativa de Artes Gráficas “Romualdo Real”.


Rosario, R. d. (1960). Consideraciones sobre la lengua en Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.

Rosario, R. d. (1960). La lengua en Puerto Rico, San Juan de Puerto Rico Instituto de cultura puertorriqueña.


During 1899-1900, resident foreigners in Puerto Rico could choose US citizenship to enable them to vote in municipal elections in Puerto Rico while the citizenship of native Puerto Ricans was left undetermined.


The annexation of Puerto Rico by the United States and the destruction of the San Ciriaco hurricane on 8 August 1899 resulted in a sharp decline in coffee employment and forced many Puerto Ricans to accept contracts from American labor recruiters. As a result, Hawaiian sugar planters obtained 5,203 laborers, many in their late teens. The article details the journey, conditions in Hawaii, efforts of families to reclaim recruits (especially those under 21), government actions, and immigrants' reports of the difficult conditions they faced in Hawaii.


Some of the contributors to Julian H. Steward, ed., 'The People of Puerto Rico: A Study in Social Anthropology' (Urbana: U. of Illinois Pr., 1956) felt that the basic problem of their work was placing Puerto Rico in a broader economic context, a perspective that Marxist anthropologists also seek. Yet 'The People of Puerto Rico' did not quite take its evidence to a logical conclusion, and, as such, is flawed. Secondary sources; 37 notes.

Rosell y Carbonell, A. (1899). Por la verdad y nuestro derecho. Puerto-Rico, Tip "La Lucha".

How did the war for "democracy" and "self-determination intersect with the structures supporting America's own imperial sphere? I argue that Wilson's tightening grip on America's colonies, protectorates, and dependencies, clashing as it did with the President's own rhetoric, sparked a "Wilsonian moment" directed at Wilson's own administration. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]


Discusses the history of US foreign financial advising from 1898 to 1929, identifying in this transitional period, during which the United States developed and sought legitimacy for new approaches for dealing with "underdeveloped" Latin American nations, four categories of engagement by government or government-sponsored economic advisers: colonialism, treaty, legal contract, and professionalism. As the colonialist approach to dealing with these nations became increasingly ineffective and unpopular, US policy evolved from a less identifiably political mode to one of a more professional nature, outside the dominance of government institutions, albeit with the executive branch providing ideological guidance.


Compares rates and causes of death among native Puerto Ricans living in New York City to mortality among non-Puerto Ricans.


Attempts to explain similarities and differences in the mortality experience of three population groups: Puerto Ricans on the island commonwealth, Puerto Rican born persons in New York City, and Puerto Rican born persons in the rest of mainland United States. Mortality is much higher among Puerto Ricans in New York City than among those residing elsewhere. Much of the difference is due to excess mortality caused by cirrhosis of the liver and homicide. Puerto Rican born persons living on the mainland but outside New York City generally have low mortality, even when compared with US whites. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Rowe, J. H. *Papers, 1924-1983*: 59 linear ft. Memoranda, incoming and outgoing correspondence, speeches, reports, and printed material, relating to Rowe's governmental positions and political and personal affairs, including his work as a lawyer in several New Deal agencies, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, assistant to attorney general Francis Biddle, technical advisor at Nuremberg trials, member of Hoover Commission (1948), chairman of the US-Puerto Rico Commission on Status, and Washington, D.C., lawyer. Series include administrative assistant to the president; assistant to the attorney general; naval training school, 1943; Nuremberg Trials; State Dept., 1948; Hoover Commission; correspondence, 1948-1983; Hubert H. Humphrey campaign, 1960; Lyndon B. Johnson campaign, 1964; and Hubert H. Humphrey campaign, 1968. Correspondents include Francis Biddle, Hubert Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Mike Mansfield, Eugene McCarthy, Edmund Muskie, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Rowe, L. S. (1904). The United States and Porto Rico, with special reference to the problems arising out of our contact with the Spanish-American civilization, Green, and Co.


Rudd, A. B. (1913). Baptist Mission Work in Porto Rico : March 1, 1912 to March 1, 1913. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Analyzes the Puerto Rican economic model based on capital and technology imports. Despite the high development rates, autodevelopment of the productive structure has been scarce. The import of high technology and capital-intensive techniques has produced high unemployment rates, an abnormal rise in the service sector, and a dramatic and massive emigration to the United States. Transnational corporations accumulate big earnings, from which they invest little in machinery, equipment, and construction. Contrary to the widespread assumption, the United States is the main beneficiary of the colonial economic relation between Puerto Rico and the United States. The actual Puerto Rican economic model has worked for the benefit of foreign capital, thus causing severe distortions to the local economy.


Ruiz Gómez, J. E. (1874). Novísima legislación orgánica del notariado de las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico, concordada con la que rige para el de la Península española, y sus extensos comentarios; á los que sigue un apéndice que comprende una colección de fórmulas de documentos notariales, exáctamente ajustadas á la propia legislación. Málaga, Impr viuda de G de Montes.


Esta tesis busca analizar en las fuentes primarias como periódicos y revistas de la década de los sesenta en Puerto Rico, la relación entre el surgimiento y utilización de la moda andrógina y el cambio en la percepción de los roles de la mujer. En ella se explora el propósito de la moda y su naturaleza opresiva y de oposición. La investigación estudia el panorama de la época de los

Canóvanas era un barrio del pueblo de Loíza hasta el periodo 1969. Pertenece a una región de Puerto Rico que tuvo mucha importancia en la época de la industria del azúcar, actividad económica imperante en nuestra isla hasta mediados de siglo 20. No obstante, esta región experimentó un cambio en su economía, como ocurrió en todo Puerto Rico luego de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, con la entrada de un modelo económico orientado hacia el sector de la manufactura, construcción y los servicios. El objetivo de esta investigación es el análisis de la historia económica del Municipio de Canóvanas durante el periodo 1970 a 2010, y las distintas transformaciones por las que ha atravesado su economía durante estos 40 años. Se evaluó si las promesas de prosperidad económica que se le hicieron a Canóvanas para justificar su secesión se concretaron. Para alcanzar dicho objetivo se utilizó indicadores socioeconómicos de Canóvanas y Puerto Rico para el periodo 1970 - 2010 para propósito de análisis. En las conclusiones se comparó ciertos indicadores socioeconómicos de Canóvanas y Loíza para, de forma relativa, evaluar si se concretaron o no las promesas de desarrollo para Canóvanas.

Alternate abstract: Canóvanas era un barrio del pueblo de Loíza hasta el periodo 1969. Pertenece a una región de Puerto Rico que tuvo mucha importancia en la época de la industria del azúcar, actividad económica imperante en nuestra isla hasta mediados de siglo 20. No obstante, esta región experimentó un cambio en su economía, como ocurrió en todo Puerto Rico luego de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, con la entrada de un modelo económico orientado hacia el sector de la manufactura, construcción y los servicios. El objetivo de esta investigación es el análisis de la historia económica del Municipio de Canóvanas durante el periodo 1970 a 2010, y las distintas transformaciones por las que ha atravesado su economía durante estos 40 años. Se evaluó si las promesas de prosperidad económica que se le hicieron a Canóvanas para justificar su secesión se concretaron. Para alcanzar dicho objetivo se utilizó indicadores socioeconómicos de Canóvanas y Puerto Rico para el periodo 1970 - 2010 para propósito de análisis. En las conclusiones se comparó ciertos indicadores socioeconómicos de Canóvanas y Loíza para, de forma relativa, evaluar si se concretaron o no las promesas de desarrollo para Canóvanas.


Rullán Rullán, P. (1935). El café : la mina que más contribuye al bienestar del Pueblo de Puerto Rico, está mal comprendida y, salvo contadas excepciones, peor explotada. Ponce, P.R., Editorial "El Día".


Saavedra, A. M. F. N. J. and (1944). Historia de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Saavedra.


Sáez, A. (1934). "Prontuario del currículo de la escuela elemental y la enseñanza del vernáculo. (Educación 121)." Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Sáez, A. (1952). "Las artes del lenguaje en la escuela secundaria." San Juan, P.R.: [publisher not identified].


Panorama of the trends in the Puerto Rican theater from the colonial period up to the 20th century. The said theater is dealt with under the following headings: romantic and post-romantic influence, moralizing purposes of the theater, historical background, political-social background, rural background, and youth theater.


Sáez, M. A. Puerto Rican-English phonotactics: vi, 149 leaves.


Notes a 25 percent increase in the number of families with a female head in Puerto Rico during 1950-60. Examines several of the traditional rationales for the existence of female-headed households and suggests that public housing and the fact that public welfare programs are female and child oriented have reduced the male economic role and thus encouraged the female household. Checks the hypothesis with data from a public housing project in San Juan and finds that the selection procedures were biased toward the female-based household and that welfare encouraged separation of married couples. Concludes that public housing and welfare are contributing factors toward the increase in the number of female-headed households. 5 tables, 17 notes.


Working class women in Puerto Rico (and Latin America in general) may have achieved the first step toward class consciousness (the cognitive stage), but there is little hope for further progress because of assigned female roles. Extrapolating from studies conducted of shantytown families in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1959 and 1969, finds that sexual subordination (Marianismo) is the major stumbling block Latin American women must overcome. Traditional Marxist analysis, which sees women as members of a secondary labor force, also must be revised, and the subordinate family and occupational roles of working class women recognized before further progress can be made.


Focuses on the role of working-class women in Puerto Rico's rapid industrial expansion, and details the effect women's employment has had on the household economy.


Examines the factors affecting the impact of paid labor on women's status in three countries of the Hispanic Caribbean: Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. Analysis of women industrial workers in the three countries reveals four fundamental factors that condition the impact of paid wage labor on women's status: 1) state policy, particularly developmental strategy, which affects the demand for female and male labor and also affects supply through the provision of education and other state services; 2) access to income-producing resources, including wage levels and working conditions, as well as transfer payments, informal sector activities, and migration; 3) structure of the household, including the life cycle of the women employed, number of contributors of the household economy, and support from kin; and 4) gender ideology, which is governed by cultural and structural factors and affects the way women define their role, whether as supplementary wage earners or as major providers. Overall, although cross-national variations exist, women remain subordinated to men in both the workplace and in the polity, and changes in the household division of labor are minimal. Women's important role as primary breadwinners remains unrecognized.


Examines the impact America has had on Puerto Rico in the hundred years since the island was taken from the Spanish, especially in terms of family structure and sexuality. While political nationalism has waned on the island, cultural nationalism is frequently asserted as a means of self-identification in the face of American hegemony. This has led at times to a bifurcated society, one in which public life is characterized as modern and American as compared to the idealization of national values within the domestic sphere. However, Americanization has also made itself felt in the home, as evidenced by the declining number of extended families, the preference for legal marriages as opposed to consensual unions, and the growing acceptance of homosexuality.


Home is the hangman: Mike Heywood arrives in Haiti to take over the Punta Negra meteorological station after his predecessor is murdered. In the midst of a hurricane he must fight to save himself and a lovely frightened girl, against a band of unscrupulous men supposedly salvaging a sunken French frigate. Beam to Brazil: A radio operator is sent to Puerto Rico to get a transmitting station up and running in time to direct an air convoy to Brazil and Africa. References: Reginald, R. Cumulative paperback index.; p. 181


A list of 45 documents and catalogs on Puerto Rico found in the National Library in Madrid. Gives a brief review of each, singling out its importance for the study of Puerto Rican history, 16th-19th centuries.


Most studies of the Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (FLT) have emphasized its non-socialist character and stressed the strong impact Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) exerted in promoting the FLT's trade unionist and reformist politics. Other studies emphasize the early organized labor movement's socialist ideology and the FLT's independence of action vis-à-vis the AFL. This study argues that although the FLT did indeed grow out of a movement influenced by radical socialist and anarchist thinking, it exhibited, from its inception, a predominantly trade unionist and reformist orientation. This was to some extent the result of AFL influence, but primarily a consequence of the particular conditions operating in Puerto Rico. The AFL supported the democratic rights of Puerto Rican workers to form labor unions and to strike for higher wages, a shorter work day, and better working conditions. It provided financial assistance in the form of paid labor organizers. Puerto Rican workers benefited somewhat from the AFL's strike and sick benefits program. In addition, the AFL furthered the organizational growth of the FLT through the personal efforts of AFL President Samuel Gompers, the commissioning and monitoring of volunteer labor organizers, and the chartering of Puerto Rican labor unions. However, the AFL only served to reinforce the trade unionist and reformist tendencies already present within the FLT from the time of its founding. Numerous factors other than the ideological influence of the AFL furthered the FLT's trade unionist and reformist position. These included the early labor movement's failure to develop a satisfactory strategy for achieving a new social order and the vague vision of the kind of society it sought to create. Moreover, the repression and persecution the FLT suffered at the hands of local employers and government officials, the promise of U.S. democracy in contrast to Spain's autocratic rule, and the inherent difficulties of organizing unskilled agricultural laborers also contributed to the appeal of trade union and reform politics.


Focuses on the role that Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) played in Puerto Rico during the early years of the 20th century. Specifically, this article traces the origins of the Federación Libre de Trabajadores's (FLT) association to the AFL and Gompers's effort to promote his views among workers on the island. It also examines his thinking in regard to the relationship of Puerto Rico to the United States, as well as the aid the AFL provided the FLT. The AFL provided the FLT important political, financial, and organizational support and protected the rights of island workers to organize labor unions and strike for higher pay, shorter hours of work, and better labor conditions. Gompers and the AFL also campaigned to safeguard their freedom of assembly and their rights to free speech and a free press. In addition, the AFL provided the FLT the services of paid labor organizers and strike fund benefits. Organizationally, it facilitated the growth of the island's labor movement by commissioning and monitoring the work of local volunteer organizers and by chartering labor unions. This assistance allowed the FLT to survive in the context of the hostile, and very often violent, opposition of local employers and government
officials. The AFL played a significant part in the history of organized labor in Puerto Rico but the extent to which this influence determined its politics is questionable. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Although plans for a framework of self-government in Cuba and Puerto Rico were first mooted in the early 19th century, the autonomy movement only established itself as an alternative model to the assimilationist Spanish colonial policy with the emergence from 1879 of major, stable political parties. Previous efforts in this direction had been sporadic and produced diverse proposals for colonial self-government. The appearance, however, of parties such as the Partido Liberal Autonomista in Cuba and the Partido Autonomista in Puerto Rico promoted reforms in favor of colonial self-government that were gradually accepted by Spanish Republican parties and eventually by the Spanish Liberal Party.

Sánchez, C. L. (1953). Primera cartilla histórica del pueblo de Arroyo, [San Juan] [Imprenta "La Milagrosa"].


American political control over Puerto Rico initiated the beginning of substantial missionary efforts on the island by various Protestant groups, which focused much of their work on women. Female missionaries were very common, and they worked within Puerto Rican households. In addition, the missionaries supported a substantial female role in the island's health services, educational institutions, and reform movements such as the temperance crusade.


The article presents a review of the book "El Compendio de la Historia de Puerto Rico en verso por Pío Castillo y los primeros manuales escolares puertorriqueños sobre Historia, 1848-1863," by José G. Rigau Pérez.
Recreates for the reader the flavor of life in old Santurce (1920?-1940?). The author describes family, friends and associates, and local characters; he also discusses music and other cultural activities. He reflects on the manners and customs and general state of society at the time. Included also is some nostalgic verse.


Sánchez Vilella, R. (1965). Address by Governor Roberto Sánchez Vilella at the commencement exercises of the City College of New York, June 16, 1965. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified], Dept of Education Press).

Sánchez Vilella, R. (1965). Discurso del Gobernador Roberto Sánchez Vilella en el décimotercer aniversario del Estado Libre Asociado, 25 de julio de 1965. [San Juan, P.R.], [publisher not identified].

Sánchez Vilella, R. (1965). Discurso inaugural ... 2 de enero de 1965. [San Juan] [Tall. de Artes Gráf., Departamento de Instrucción Pública].

Sánchez Vilella, R. (1965). Función y acción de la Rama Ejecutiva. [San Juan, P.R.], La Fortaleza.


Sánchez Vilella, R. (1965). Speech delivered by the Honorable Roberto Sánchez Vilella at his inauguration as second elect Governor of Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P R ].


Presents some personal impressions regarding the anniversary of one hundred years of colonialism in Puerto Rico, including a discussion regarding some of the differences and similarities between Cape Verde, a former colony of Portugal, and Puerto Rico, specifically within the context of the radical, liberating praxis of two significant historical revolutionary figures: Amílcar Cabral and Pedro Albizu Campos. The centrality of their intellectual commitment to an agenda of complete liberation is presented as a location of hope as Puerto Ricans continue to struggle with the oppressive yoke of US colonialism and its distorting spiritual-mental effects. Liberating minds is the first step in the process of freedom from colonialism. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Correspondence, scrapbooks, articles, clippings, awards, and photos, relating to Sanders's personal and professional life including his work as co-founder of Future Farmers of Virginia which grew into Future Farmers of America; together with materials related to his leave of absence from VPI to develop a vocational agricultural education program in Puerto Rico.

Analyzes available data on comparing Puerto Ricans who emigrate to the United States with those who remain in Puerto Rico and on comparing returning migrants with those who remain on the mainland. Although systematic studies are lacking, concludes that emigration claims many of the island's skilled workers. Returning migrants tend to have lower incomes but greater education than those who remain in the United States. Motivational factors for those emigrating, returning, or remaining are impossible to isolate. The overriding issue is the need for systematic research.


With the demise of the Haitian sugar industry at the end of the 18th century, sugar production elsewhere in the Caribbean increased. This was particularly true in Puerto Rico. A planter class emerged on the island that was a mixture of foreign and creole owners. The principal planters in Vega Baja followed the island pattern. Through intermarriage, however, the foreign owners in Vega Baja soon disappeared into the local, Creole population.


Santamaría García, A. Historia económica y social de Puerto Rico, 1745-1900 Bibliografía y fuentes publicadas hasta 2005. 
HISTORIA ECONÓMICA Y SOCIAL DE PUERTO RICO 1745-1900 BIBLIOGRAFÍA Y FUENTES PUBLICADAS HASTA 2005


As in the rest of Latin America, the public railway system in Puerto Rico was built to meet the needs of export production, especially sugar. The system differed because it was not linked to the establishment of a nation state, its main infrastructure arose only in the early 20th century, and economic changes caused the closure of the network in the 1940’s-50’s. A further distinctive feature was its layout, which ran parallel to the coast without transverse connections with the interior. The transfer from Spanish to US sovereignty, while motivating infrastructural expansion, did not change the island’s socioeconomic structure. Though the system was well run and profitable, it was unable to break free from the primary export system it served and did not develop an integrated transport system to end the isolation of the interior.


Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, 1850-1995. Estadísticas, cronología, ficheros kilométrico y de empresas y cartografía


In the last third of the 18th century and the early decades of the 19th century the economies of Puerto Rico and Cuba started a process of expansion and specialization, mainly in the area of sugar production. This effort was aided by exceptionally favorable conditions at the international level and by the implementation of policies designed to take advantage of such conditions and to furnish the islands with domestically scarce resources. In Cuba these policies meant the promotion of a process already launched; they were decisive for Puerto Rico, engendering growth. For this reason, Puerto Rico’s growth period held up at the end of 1830, when those special international conditions ended and the reforming phase of the colonial administration came to a close. In fact, it was at this time that Cuba started its greatest expansive phase thanks to technological and organizational changes permitting the maintenance and improvement of the favorable conditions.
El giro de la política económica colonial hispana fue posible gracias al desarrollo de la producción exportable de Cuba, que permitió afrontar sus potenciales inconvenientes, además, en el ambiente hostil de aumento de la competencia y de las barreras arancelarias y de deflación, mediante cambios técnicos que mejoraron el rendimiento de su industria azucarera e impulsaron nuevos incrementos en su oferta. El factor clave de tal proceso fue la construcción de ferrocarriles, que empezó en 1837, antes que en España, y en un tiempo relativamente breve comunicó las principales áreas agrícolas, los núcleos de población y los puertos en la isla y se acompañó con avances en las técnicas de fabricación del dulce y en la organización del negocio. La industria azucarera de Puerto Rico no estaba preparada como la cubana para afrontar los problemas que se presentaron a finales de la década de 1830. Las medidas de fomento de la misma y la excepcional coyuntura del mercado fueron más determinantes para su desarrollo, pues su falta mostró enseguida que, por problemas de competitividad y la ausencia de recursos externos, sobre todo de capital, como los que permitieron construir los ferrocarriles en la Gran Antilla, el futuro del sector era el estancamiento. Es cierto que ello evitó una especialización tan aguda como en la vecina isla, con sus inconvenientes para otros cultivos, según parecen evidenciar los datos de la oferta cafetalera en ambas, pero también que los perjuicios ocasionados por ello en un mundo que tendía a la división del trabajo fueron mayores que los beneficios, al menos en un caso como el que nos ocupa, en el Azúcar, economía y reformas coloniales. Puerto Rico y que dicho proceso de especialización se había iniciado y que quedó paralizado antes de que concluyese.

La Historia geográfica, civil y natural de la isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico de Abbad y Lasierra es considerada el origen de la historiografía boricua. Se acabó de escribir en 1782, aunque no se publicó hasta 17882. Su gestación fue resultado de un viaje pastoral y entregada por el autor al gobierno español con el fin de que sirviese como informe acerca del estado en que se hallaba la colonia, del efecto que habían tenido en ellas las medidas de fomento aplicadas en la segunda mitad del siglo XVIII, y de las políticas que debían seguirse en ella. Varlo añadido de la edición que aquí se analiza es que se toma de la que hizo en el 1866 José Julián Acosta y Calvo, y
cuyas anotaciones y comentarios, según Gervasio Luis García, constituyen por sí mismos un ensayo de historia de Puerto Rico como no hubiera podido hacerse en un volumen independientes por problemas con la censura.


The decades-long struggle to stop the US Navy from bombing Vieques, Puerto Rico, and to end military occupation of most of the island, has made international headlines. However, concerns about the island’s future once the bombings ceased and the bases closed have aroused less publicity. In the early 1990’s some Vieques activists committed themselves to working on the island’s greatest challenges, by advocating the "Four D's: demilitarization, decontamination, devolution (return of lands), and (community-based, sustainable) development." This article examines the new phase of the struggle for an economically, socially, and ecologically healthy Vieques and its implications for similar struggles elsewhere. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Santa-Pinter, J. J. (1964). Comentarios al Código de comercio. Santurce, Puerto Rico : Equity de Puerto Rico, Oford, N. H.


The author examines the basis for commercial law in Puerto Rico beginning with the Spanish Commercial Code of 1885. He traces development of the law through the code as amended by the United States after the Treaty of Paris, 1889; with the addition of civil law as applied to commerce; and with precedents established by commercial practice. Published legal decisions are used as sources.


Gives a résumé of a research project on the Puerto Rican heraldic elements, including the classical and modern, orthodox and heterodox, Spanish, American, and indigenous.


Esta disertación evidencia que las reformas implantadas por el Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) estuvieron estrechamente vinculadas con el auge de la militarización que se dio en la isla como resultado de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Bajo el liderato de Luis Muñoz Marín, el PPD colaboró de diversas maneras en el proceso de militarización de la isla con el propósito de garantizar la solidez del proyecto de reformas. La implantación de reformas fue un mecanismo utilizado por los intereses estratégicos para asegurar la paz interna indispensable a los fines militares. Para conciliar el proyecto reformista con las necesidades militares, Muñoz estableció discursivamente la relación de la guerra con la justicia social, destacó la importancia del voto y de la participación de las masas en el proceso político. Esta disertación recoge la transformación ideológica del PPD y su vinculación con el contexto de la guerra. Plantea la crisis política interna que la decisión de Muñoz generó y el surgimiento del Congreso Pro Independencia (CPI) como voz disidente de la colectividad. Además, establece las diferencias del PPD con el CPI en torno a las propuestas de reformas políticas y el interés de Estados Unidos en mantener inalterado su presencia militar en la isla. La conversión de Puerto Rico en el Gibraltar del Caribe tuvo un fuerte impacto en la vida social y económica del país. La expropiación de tierras para fines militares desencadenó una serie de problemas que la legislatura popular tuvo que mediar entre los reclamos de los expropiados y los intereses estratégicos. Esa fue la función de la Autoridad de Tierras de Puerto Rico en los primeros años de su implantación. Al respecto se estudian los casos de Sábana Seca, Pótol, Ceiba y Vieques y la posición asumida por Luis Muñoz Marín ante la expropiación de tierras para fines militares. Asimismo, la guerra desató una crisis socio-económica que el PPD tuvo que encarar para proteger el programa de reformas de los ataques de la oposición política como de congresistas norteamericanos que pretendían revocar la legislación reformista. Esta disertación examina el porqué de la guerra, la política estratégica de Estados Unidos hacia el Caribe, la función estratégica de Puerto Rico en la coyuntura de la guerra y la relación de Muñoz con el gobernador Leahy, Swope y Tugwell.


Examines the impact of minimum-wage setting on labor migration, applying a multiple time series framework to monthly data for Puerto Rico, 1970-87. Net emigration from Puerto Rico and the United States fell in response to significant changes in the manner in which minimum wage policy was conducted, particularly after 1974. The extent of commuter-type labor migration between Puerto Rico and the United States is influenced by minimum wage policy, with potentially important consequences for human capital investment and long-term standards of living. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Patterns of employment, migration, and income distribution in Puerto Rico during the "industrialization-first" program are best explained within a framework that contrasts rural-urban areas and traditional-modern technologies.


Analyzes mobility between and within the formal and informal labor sectors in Puerto Rico during 1950-80. A multisectoral framework is used to identify distinctive labor markets. Concludes "that the sectoral trends in employment and earnings in Puerto Rico, particularly those of informal sector activities, diverge from expected patterns for developing countries": informal urban employment has declined as Puerto Rican industrialization has increased, contrary to the usual experience in developing countries.


This project discusses the causes of modernization in Puerto Rico while under the economic and political framework of U.S. colonial policy. The Popular Democratic Party (PDP) achieved modernization through central planning efforts. The PDP was elected into the forefront of local politics and led a populist movement that committed itself to the American developmental notions of progress. The modernization of Puerto Rico (the tiempo vivo) was initiated through the Industrial Incentives Act of 1947, in what became known as "Operation Bootstrap," a state promoted process of industrialization with incentives and tax breaks to attract U.S. capital. The new industrialization imposed compromises and transformations that challenged every aspect of Puerto Rican life. Nonetheless, the implementation of these industrial programs can be categorized as Puerto Rico's modernization. The success of the industrialization programs catapulted Puerto Rico into international status as a success story. U.S. colonial projects shaped the political, economic, and social development of the island. U.S. colonialism resulted in a new political culture among Puerto Rico's political establishment. The election of representatives and a move toward secular democracy became important principles within the political culture of Puerto Rico. Political and social conflict between the Nationalist Party and the PDP emerged over how the culture in Puerto Rico should be defined and defended. Religion was used as a defense of culture between its Catholic and nationalist supporters, while in other cases, religion was a form of accepting modernization. Finally, to assure modernization would continue, a new political relationship emerged as the Commonwealth, Free-Associated State. The Free-Associated State was developed as a political and economic resolution to end the internal status debates that hindered development and persistently ensued among political parties. The new political status was created as a temporary measure to ensure that U.S. capital investments would continue to support the newly created industrialization programs that fostered modernization.


An essay is presented on the development of Protestant missions in Puerto Rico, focusing particularly on the period after the U.S. invasion in 1898. According to the author, these missions partly served the interests of the American military government, particularly in their effect of Americanizing Portuguese society. Topics discussed include social projects such as the construction of schools and hospitals and reactions to the invasion by American missionaries in journals and magazines.


Studies the initial process of expansion of the metropolitan American state over Puerto Rican society. The actual incorporation of Puerto Rico into the US economy is not a recent crystallization, but is a consequence of the initial period of North American colonization (1898-1922). In order to facilitate the economy’s integration and since the existent Spanish state was not suited for the immediate introduction of the capitalist way of production, a new colonial state was established. This initial structural relation has not significantly changed since that time.


The jornaleros of the Adjuntas highlands during the second half of the XIX Century are described and analyzed in this dissertation. The complexity of their experiences seems to produce a diversity of strategies with which they confront the changes in their social worlds. The crisis that results from these changes creates a confusing and difficult situation for many of them. Some of the strategies rehearsed by them do not necessarily end in the expected results, since they are constructed within a set of expectations that does not adjust to the objective situations they face.

To understand these processes, this dissertation constructs a provisional typology that identifies three groups within the jornaleros that appear in the Hacienda Guilarte journals. It examines people placed in these groups with reference to various factors: their place in the Guilarte productive structure, their relation to land property or possession, their family structures, and their “cultural capital” (literacy, racial identity, political and social alliances). It also describes the conflictive period within which these people construct their life histories, a period in which land is acquiring different social meanings, and lives are affected accordingly. It also describes the different labor arrangements evidenced by the Guilarte documents, and it is argued that such arrangements represent diverse strategies with which people resist being placed in subaltern categories, such as that of jornalero. The dissertation takes a critical approach to the analyses of class formation in rural society by proposing that we need much more microhistorical research in order to avoid the teleological trap of the question of proletarianization vs. persistence of peasantries. The moment calls for the study of the complexity and multiplicity of experiences. This cannot be done without a rigorous investigation that allows us to encompass that multiplicity within a theoretical approach that attempts to explain how peoples construct their life histories within the smaller and larger communities they also help construct.
School dropouts in the intermediate grades are becoming more acute in Puerto Rico, according to the different investigations. School desertion is a complex phenomenon that originates from several factors, which in isolation or together cause school desertion. The general purpose of this study was to explore how the student-teacher relationship affects the drop-out of middle school students, from the perspective of a group of people who dropped out at this academic level. To direct the research process, the qualitative method with a life history design was used. In it, four people of both genders participated, who had dropped out of middle schools in Puerto Rico. These participants went through three interviews, in which they had the opportunity to compare their academic and social experiences at the elementary and intermediate levels. They also had the space to share their experiences, about the support received by the administrative staff, by the staff of the student service and by the teachers at the intermediate level. These experiences helped to determine if participants defected due to academic or social factors and if the teacher-student relationship influenced the participants' decision not to continue with their studies.

According to the descriptions and narrations of the participants, it could be interpreted that the teacher-student relationship, if it is an affectionate one, can contribute to the retention of the student, on the contrary, if it is a rejection, it can be a trigger for the student. academic failure or school dropout. From these stories, it was observed that the families of the participants did not provide support to them, nor did they maintain a communication with the schools, nor did the schools communicate with the parents to report their class cuts, their absences or the low average. So it was concluded that both social factors and academics influenced the participants to abandon school.

Alternate abstract:
La deserción escolar en los grados intermedios cada día se agudiza más en Puerto Rico, según las diferentes investigaciones. La deserción escolar es un fenómeno complejo que se origina a partir de varios factores, lo que en forma aislada o en conjunto provocan la deserción escolar. El propósito general de este estudio se dirigió a explorar cómo la relación estudiante-maestro incide en la deserción escolar de los estudiantes de escuelas intermedias, desde la perspectiva de un grupo de personas que dejaron sus estudios en este nivel académico. Para dirigir el proceso investigativo se utilizó el método cualitativo con un diseño de historia de vida. En el mismo, participaron cuatro personas de ambos géneros, los cuales habían desertado de escuelas intermedias en Puerto Rico. Estos participantes pasaron por tres entrevistas, en las que tuvieron la oportunidad de comparar sus experiencias académicas y sociales en el nivel elemental e intermedio. Asimismo, tuvieron el espacio para relatar sus experiencias, en torno al apoyo recibido por el personal administrativo, por el personal de servicio al estudiante y por los docentes a nivel intermedio. Estas experiencias ayudaron a determinar, si los participantes desertaron por factores académicos o sociales y si la relación maestroestudiante influyó en la decisión de los participantes de no continuar con los estudios. De acuerdo a las descripciones y narraciones de los participantes, se pudo interpretar que la relación maestro-estudiante, si es una afectuosa, puede contribuir a la retención del estudiante, por el contrario, si es una de rechazo, puede resultar un detonante para el fracaso académico o la deserción escolar. De estas narraciones, se pudo observar que las familias de los participantes no les brindaban apoyo a estos, ni mantuvieron una comunicación con las escuelas, ni las escuelas se comunicaron con los padres para informar sus cortes de clase, sus ausencias o el bajo promedio. Por lo que se pudo concluir que tanto los factores sociales, como los académicos influyeron en los participantes para que estos abandonaran los estudios.

Considers how Spanish legal reforms in the empire's Caribbean colonies subordinated certain ethnic populations and replaced the formal institution of slavery with an increase in other forms of effective enslavement and confinement during 1750-1840.


This paper focuses on how the Partido Nacionalista's principal leader, the mulatto lawyer Pedro Albizu-Campos, understood and deployed "race." Albizu Campos's speeches and writings are framed in light of their coincidences and differences with Latin American and Hispanic-Caribbean perspectives on arielismo, indigenismo, and "racial-democracy," as well as the Garveyite project of pan-Caribbean/pan-Atlantic dignity and social autonomy among peoples of African descent. Concretely, I examine: (1) how Albizu Campos's perspective simultaneously clashed with--yet recuperated certain aspects of--the racialized political imaginary expressed in the attempts of the white/near-white [Westernized] creole elites to obtain home rule and/or moderate independence for Puerto Rico, versus the Nacionalista counter-project of an anti-imperialist replacement of the Euro-U.S., British, and French author-functions (political, economic, military, and cultural) still prevalent in the Caribbean during this period; and (2) even more specifically, the extent to which Albizu Campos's racial discourse was "but a local phase of a world problem" (to use DuBois's phrase) of--and in response to--the Caribbean- and broader-Atlantic shifts emerging at this time within Westernized forms of racialized colonialism and neocolonialism. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.


Draws on the writings of Julia McNair Henry, a white, middle-class social reformer and author of imperial apologetics in Puerto Rico at the turn of the 20th century, to shed light on the political actions and discursive practices of white women within the colonial system. Between the rise of US overseas expansionism in the late 1890's and World War II, white North American women both reinforced and disturbed imperialist notions of "bringing order out of chaos" of civilizing natives. Henry's depictions of Puerto Ricans as patiently seeking out their "Americano" saviors ignored the truth of the peasant insurgencies and helped reinforce the colonial civilizing ethic.


No hace mucho tiempo un estudiante intentó explicarle a un trabajador el significado de la plusvalía, la categoría central de la economía política marxista. Luego de muchas vueltas, el trabajador respondió: muchacho, eso es lo que aquí siempre hemos llamado robo. Cuando comencé este trabajo, decidí que sería una conversación con aquel trabajador. No para aguar la terminología, sino para explicar las cosas discutidas acá de forma tal que ambos pudiéramos comprender con precisión el matiz perseguido. Dudo mucho haberlo logrado pero es apenas un primer intento. Durante estos últimos años he intentado sintetizar las lecciones de la vida de igual
manera en relación a conceptos como la toma de conciencia y la solidaridad. Fue en ese espíritu que escribí este intento (de acer tarme a la realidad de nuestro país) para concluir que nos están robando, que las cosas no tienen que permanecer así, y que no estamos solos. En lo que se refiere a la extracción de la plusvalía, la situación en Puerto Rico ha cambiado mucho en su forma.

Santos, L. R. Rural taxation in Ponce, Puerto Rico: 6 preliminary leaves, 71 leaves tables, forms 29 cm Dissertation: M.S.; University of Georgia; 1941.

Santos Rivera, J. (1960). Hacia unidad fuerzas del pueblo. San Juan, P.R., Editorial "Pueblo".


Satterthwaite, A. P. Adaline Pendleton Satterthwaite Papers, 1923-2003: 14 linear ft. (11 boxes). The Adaline Satterthwaite Papers include extensive correspondence, diaries, medical records and reports, photographs, writings, and subject files pertaining to Satterthwaite's career as a physician, birth control pioneer, and internationally renowned expert in family planning. The collection is rich in materials documenting Satterthwaite's work in family planning in Puerto Rico, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and China. Some materials are in Spanish.


Scagliotta, E. G. (1945). "World War II and postwar letters of Edward G. Scagliotta." The collection consists of 202 letters written to and by Edward G. Scagliotta while he served in the US Navy. Primary correspondents include Edward’s mother, Anne Scagliotta, and girlfriend, Louise Maimone. Also included is a Christmas card and an un-mailed post card.

The slave population in Puerto Rico increased in size from 1820 to 1846. Thereafter, until emancipation in 1873, slave numbers declined. Mortality rates among female slaves were extremely high during the last period of slavery in Puerto Rico.

Examines the emergence of plantation slavery in Puerto Rico in the context of competing forms of labor extraction and economic organization. The traditional landowners endorsed peasant coercion while the new sugar plantation bourgeoisie favored a slave system. These competing ideas were rooted in structural changes deriving from efforts of the Bourbon dynasty to rationalize its colonial system in order to derive greater profits. The major problem in the economic sector, that of the growing itinerant peasant population, was met with various attempts at labor control, most of which were not successful.

Examines Spanish colonial labor policy in the Puerto Rican agricultural sector from the mid-18th century to 1820, noting the increasing demands for plantation workers during this period that resulted in efforts to regulate peasant laborers and to obtain slaves.

Explores the social, cultural, and political determinants of ethnic and protonational identity in Spanish America during the late colonial period and the wars for independence by examining the cultural history of the Caribbean colony of Puerto Rico, where a protonational identity found expression in terms of a mythologized peasant, the 'jíbaro.' Analysis of the adoption and development of the 'jíbaro' throws light on early Latin American and Caribbean nationalism and leads to rethinking the manner in which forces unleashed by colonial capitalism sparked the expression of new ethnic identities. Employing insights drawn from literary, social, and cultural history, the author illustrates the ways in which an understanding of certain texts - political satires, in this case - can open up larger vistas on how new ethnicities are constructed. Although immediate political circumstances help explain the construction of new ethnicities, such identities are the products of long eras of development. This understanding of nascent nationalisms and the construction of identities in a colonial society is also a compelling example of the benefits of integrating recent theoretical approaches into historical analysis. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
careful analysis of Cuba and Puerto Rico under Spanish rule. Against this backdrop, US intervention and hegemony come more clearly into focus, as do the national and political undercurrents in both Cuba and Puerto Rico following the events of 1898. The development and permutations of radicalism, particularly in Cuba, are examined against the backdrop of late colonial rule, the liberation of 1898, and the scope and nature of US transitional involvement between 1898-1902.

This paper analyzes newly created samples of the 1910 and 1920 censuses of Puerto Rico to describe the composition and distribution of the island's households. It suggests, among other things, that Puerto Rican households were unusually large and complex--more so, in fact, than in all other documented Latin American or Caribbean cases. Household types, of which we recognize six in two main categories, varied greatly according to the race and gender of persons the census identified as their heads. The spatial distribution of households with black or mulatto heads suggests, moreover, a strong association between blackness in the early twentieth century and distinct settlement patterns characteristic of various earlier phases of island history, when enslaved Africans were among the predominant settlers. The study demonstrates a sharp rise in the proportion of nuclear households during the 1910s and suggests possible explanations based on the economic changes taking place in these years. Finally, it proposes ways to connect long-term socio-historical processes, such as those strengthening communal solidarities among rural dwellers, with certain household patterns visible in the early twentieth century. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.


"The objective of the study described in this report was to make the revisions and check the induction-rejection ratio of the revised tests. The data available from the previous studies were analyzed for purposes of selecting items for the new screening test from the AGCT-la (Spanish) and for shortening the NLT-2abc to just 2ab. Specific attention was paid to the difficulty of the items and their ability to effectively discriminate among the examinees"--Preliminary page.

Charles H. Allen, the first civil governor of Puerto Rico after Spain ceded the territory to the United States in 1898, did much to shape the island's civil government during his 15-month tenure as governor in 1900-01. Allen's correspondence with President William McKinley and Secretary of War Elihu Root illustrate his accomplishments.


Discusses the significance of colonialism and slavery to the Spanish political and economic order between 1854 and 1874, concentrating on the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Spanish struggle over Antillean slavery. While slavery in the British and French colonies was in decline during this period, Spain and its Antilles colonies were consolidating vigorous slave economies and mobilizing in defense of colonial slavery. As demonstrated in the Spanish and Cuban revolutions of 1868, the issues of Antillean slavery, free trade, and national protectionism were inextricably linked.

Examines emancipation and its aftermath in Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1860-98. The gradual demise of slavery in the 1860’s and 1870’s occurred as a result of the interplay of abolition and anticolonial movements in both Spain and its colonies, with slaves and freedmen playing an active part. In Puerto Rico emancipation led to a sharp decline in sugar production, but in Cuba planters were able to develop again a very efficient, modern sugar industry under new labor conditions. The combination of political liberalization and emancipation resulted in a more open, diversified, and volatile society in both Puerto Rico and Cuba, with freedmen joining with others to seek greater civil and political rights.

Addresses the difficulty that Puerto Rican and Cuban historians faced in the 19th century in determining their respective islands’ preconquest history and delineates the importance of this history to national identity on the islands. The 19th century witnessed both a resurgence of Spanish colonialism on the Antilles and a new interest in the islands’ past among local historians. The existing histories of the Antilles, written by Spaniards, had glamorized Spain’s conquest, crediting Spain with introducing modernity to the New World and ridding the islands of “primitive” Indian cultures. Puerto Rican and Cuban patriots, in contrast, explored and embraced the history of the natives and used this history to distinguish themselves from Spain and the Spanish colonists.

Introduces colonialism into recent debates over the construction of Spanish nationalism in the 19th century and reappraises the importance of the major colonies that Spain maintained in the aftermath of the Spanish American revolutions: Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Cuba figured significantly in the political economy of Spanish liberalism between two periods of decolonization. Moreover, Spanish politicians and business leaders considered the colonies to be integral parts of the “national market,” vigorously defending the core institutions of the colonial economy. The article describes the intersection between colonial and national historiographies in
Building on a deep early modern intellectual and institutional inheritance, Spanish patriots in the 19th century wrote colonial history as a vital chapter of Spain's national history. Thus, "La España Ultramarina" occupied a prominent role in the political economy of Spanish liberalism and the political imagination of Spanish nationalism.


The article discusses what the author puzzles over as Puerto Rico's peculiar political status vis-à-vis the United States as neither a colony, 51st state, nor a republic yet with partial U.S. voting rights. The article's discussion is focused on how the United States has been shaped as much by the Spanish as the British imperial legacy.

Imperial legacy.

Reminders of how the United States has been shaped as much by the Spanish as the British and political leaders to assert the global significance of their city; the two examples serve as pretexts for Schütler-Springorum's argument. The two examples serve as pretexts for Schütler-Springorum's argument. The two examples serve as pretexts for Schütler-Springorum's argument. The two examples serve as pretexts for Schütler-Springorum's argument.


Mentioned e.g. from Curaçao: Crangon candei (p. 143), Cragon cristulifrons (p. 143), Cragon rostratipes (p. 145), etc.


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politically in the 20th century. The political status of the island and mixed political desires of its citizens in terms of affiliation with the U.S. are examined.

Sets up a model to predict economic conditions affecting the fertility rate and applies it to 75 municipalities in Puerto Rico, 1951-57; frequency of birth is determined by family-size goal, incidence of death, and uncertainty in the family formation process.

Discusses the alarming extent of environmental degradation that is occurring in Puerto Rico, a Latin American country with a unique, neocolonial relationship to the US mainland. The problem extends from polluted groundwater to toxic waste disposal and pollution of the waters surrounding the island. One of the most obvious consequences has been the recent shortages of potable fresh water; other harmful effects include serious illnesses, birth defects, and poisoned marine life. Environmental protection laws are ignored or inadequately enforced, leaving the problem to be addressed by grassroots community action groups, with only limited success.

The newly created Administration for the Development of Art and Culture (ADAC) in Puerto Rico, sponsored by the pro-statehood New Progressive Party, has caused tension among Puerto Rico's artists and musicians, particularly the musicians who have split over this cultural legislation.


Scott, J. W. Sources of change in community, family and fertility in Aibonito, Puerto Rico: 318 leaves.


Reviews Pedro Juan Soto's 'Hot Land, Cold Season' (1973), which examines the question of Puerto Rican identity and North American racism.


Sedano y Cruzat, C. d. (1873). *Cuba desde 1850 a 1873 : colección de informes, memorias, proyectos y antecedentes sobre el gobierno de la isla de Cuba relativos al citado período.* Madrid, Imprenta Nacional.

Sedano y Cruzat, C. d. (1873). *Cuba desde 1850 á 1873. Colección de informes, memorias, proyectos y antecedentes sobre el gobierno de la isla de Cuba, relativos al citado periodo, que ha reunido por comisión del gobierno D. Cárlos de Sedano y Cruzat.* Madrid, Impr Nacional.


Puerto Rico’s new estate and gift tax law, based on the Internal Revenue Code, is a challenge for estate planners since the territory is a civil law jurisdiction.


Compares the perceptions of students who return to Puerto Rico after more than three years in the United States and students who constantly move between two places, in regards to their attitudes about school, teachers, and self-concepts, 1970-83; in the last five years more than 59,812 students have returned to Puerto Rico.

Sellés Solá, G. and J. J. Osuna (1943). *Lecturas históricas de la educación en Puerto Rico.* [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Sendra, C. L. d., et al. (1950). *El movimiento cooperativo*. [Santurce, P.R.], [Universidad de Puerto Rico Servicio de Extension Agricola, Dept de Cooperativas].


Mail questionnaires were sent to all superintendents of town and city schools in all states except the Deep South but including Florida, to all social settlement houses outside New York City, and to all organizations interested in intercultural education and race relations. 990 were returned. Questionnaire included.


Examines Puerto Rican proverbs that reflect and reproduce the most common prejudices against women, helping to understand the genesis of social violence against women in Caribbean societies.

Serra, G. (1946). *An economic study of 74 Farm Security Administration, farm ownership farms in San Jose sugar mill area, Puerto Rico, 1943-44.* [Ithaca, N Y ].


Serra, G. (1949). El área montañosa de Puerto Rico y su rehabilitación; conferencia dictada el lunes 21 de marzo de 1949 en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, en el foro público sobre diversos aspectos de la economía del país auspiciado por la Facultad da Ciencias Sociales. [San Juan], [Sección de Publicaciones e Impresos, Dept de Instrucción].


Serrallés, J. J. (1947). *Farm prices and price relationships of sugar and sugar cane in Puerto Rico from 1910 to 1945.* Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Serrallés, J. J. J. F. J., et al. (1938). Analisis de la organizacion y de los factores que influyen en los ingresos de 194 fincas pequenas de tabaco en Puerto Rico, 1935-1936. [San Juan, P R ], [Imprenta Venezuela].

Serrallés, J. J. V. M. (1940). Price of coffee in Puerto Rico from 1900 to 1938. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Serrano Geyls, R. Executive-legislative relationships in the government of Puerto Rico: 62 leaves ; 29 cm.


In Sanchez v. Kalauokalani (1917), the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii'i held that Manuel Olivieri Sánchez and Hawaii'i's Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens pursuant to the Jones Act. Centering on Sanchez and its aftermath, this essay investigates their fight for U.S. citizenship--both its attainment and the realization of the supposed benefits of that citizenship--in the face of laws and policies that legitimized unequal treatment. Drawing on critical theory insights, it explores how Hawaii'i's Puerto Ricans held both a deep criticism of law as a tool of the powerful, as well as a transformative vision of law as a vehicle to validate their place in the U.S. polity. Embracing a "double consciousness" about law and rights assertion, Hawaii'i's Puerto Ricans fought for legal rights in Sanchez, but recognized that U.S. citizenship would not mean immediate freedom from discriminatory treatment. They therefore pushed for the attendant rights of that citizenship, and against cultural vilification and inferior treatment in their daily lives. In doing so, they sought to compel powerful actors and institutions to recognize their humanity and dignity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This work, a comparative historical analysis of the United States military occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1898-1902, is an attempt to contribute to a better understanding of the complex process of state formation in Third World, peripheral nations. Set against the context of the world system at the time, the policies formulated and implemented by the U.S. Military Government and the differential resistance to these policies by local producers and independence movements may explain in large part the failure at independence and state building in Puerto Rico and the relative success at state making, albeit dependent, in Cuba. Success at state formation depends on the ability of the peripheral nation to successfully mobilize and control five major institutional means of state making. Failure at state formation results when the institutional boundaries of the peripheral nation have become so permeable to external forces that the peripheral nation proves itself incapable of constructing and maintaining. These primary institutions of state making. Depending on the degree of state boundary permeability, four paths of state formation are identified, of which two are exemplified by the cases of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The main purpose of the United States military occupation was thus to incorporate these two islands into the American economic system and to deprive Cuba and Puerto Rico of all or part of its means of statehood. This dissertation may be of interest to those interested in the process of state formation, the birth of U.S. colonialism, the political economy of sugar and coffee, and the sociology of military occupations.


This dissertation studies how recent novels by contemporary Afro-Latin American and Afro-Caribbean women writers contest dominant national histories, proposing new genealogies that recover black women as active national subjects and render their experiences visible. I argue that, by both revisiting and recreating the colonial archive, these novels move away from monolithic representations of African slaves and their descendants, and depict a more complex and nuanced view of the slave trade, the institution of slavery, and its legacy. Using theories of memory and trauma, I study the use of silence as a literary device to represent the intergenerational trauma of slavery; as a metaphor for both the archival absence of direct voices and the absence of physical traces (monuments, neighborhoods, etc); and as a strategy to address how African heritages have been overlooked in communities defined by miscegenation or indigenous heritage. I argue that each novel can be read as what Pierre Nora called a “lieu de mémoire,” decrying the erasure of slavery in historical discourse and proposing new ways to memorialize and honor the lives of African slaves and their descendants. In chapter one, I study Jonatás y Manuela (1994) by Ecuadorian Luz Argentina Chiriboga, analyzing her use of silence and maternal genealogies to reclaim the role of women slaves during the period of independence and nation formation in Ecuador. In chapter two, I study the intersection of art, memory and trauma in Malambo (2001) by Peruvian Lucía Charún-Illescas. In chapter three, I examine the transmission of intergenerational trauma in Rosalie l’infâme (2003) by Évelyne Trouillot and Le livre d’Emma (2001) by Marie-Célie Agnant, both from Haiti. In chapter four, I conclude by analyzing, with the help of new museum theory, how Fe en disfraz (2009) by Puerto Rican Mayra Santos Febres confronts the problematic of national and transnational memorializing of slavery and its legacy in the present.

Shelton, L. Collection, 1898-1988: 1 archives box (.33 cubic ft).

This collection consists of materials that document the Tannehill and Stroup families as well as a scrapbook and book that relate to the Fourth Alabama Infantry just prior to and during WWI. The
Fourth Alabama became the 167th infantry and a part of the "Rainbow" Division. The collection also includes images and maps of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba from around 1898-1900.


Language officialization legislation in Puerto Rico inspires significant political and academic debate, and the will of the Puerto Rican people is frequently summoned as supporting either the sole officialization of Spanish or that of both Spanish and English. Applying Bourdieu's legitimate language framework, this article examines perspectives on officialization articulated by members of a community located in the island's central mountain corridor. Using a critical discourse analytical perspective, the study shows how participants legitimate particular language practices and ideologies, and identifies both contrasting points of view and common ground between the participants' discourses and the broader discourses on the island. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Sichar y Salas, M. (1886). Viaje por la costa noroeste de la isla de Puerto-Rico : conferencia leída en el Círculo Militar de la capital de la misma. Puerto-Rico, Tip del "Boletín Mercantil".


Sidis, T. S. and C. United States. Army. Signal One of the first Puerto Ricans inducted Fort Buchanan. One of the first to be finger printed at the induction center at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. 3/2/42
The World War II Signal Corps photograph collection covers every major aspect of the United States (U.S.) involvement in WWII, including the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the home front, war production, governmental agencies, and relief agencies.

Siegel, M. A Puerto Rican town: vii, 338 leaves, bound ; 328 cm.
This anthropological study of Lajas, Puerto Rico presents contemporary life in a community as a totality in terms of the fundamental economic, social, religious and political patterns in force among the inhabitants.

Sierra Berdecia, F. (1942). Antonio S. Pedreira; buceador de la personalidad puertorriqueña. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Sierra Berdecía, F. (1952). Frente del trabajo; hombres y mujeres que laboran y producen. San Juan, P R , Departamento de Hacienda, Oficina de Servicios, División de Imprenta.


Esta tesis doctoral gira en torno a las medidas disciplinarias que se establecieron antes, durante y después del embate de la epidemia de cólera en la ciudad amurallada de San Juan, Puerto Rico, entre los años 1854 y 1856, con miras a resaltar las nociones del poder, biopolítica, sanidad, higiene, marginación y desarrollo urbano. El análisis exhaustivo de las Actas del Cabildo de la ciudad de San Juan fue fundamental para determinar cuán preparadas estaban las autoridades civiles, militares y sanitarias durante el periodo de estudio. A través de su revisión, se observa cómo los cabilderos, atendían el problema de la presencia de los bohíos en la Capital, considerados como focos de contagio y propagación de enfermedades. Desde antes que llegara la epidemia de cólera a San Juan, las autoridades buscaban la manera de eliminar los bohíos existentes dentro de la ciudad amurallada. El uso de una biopolítica por las autoridades, entiéndase como "la política de la salud del pueblo", justificaron y señalaron que estas viviendas
representaban ser un peligro para la población sanjuanera. Algunos historiadores afirman que fallecieron aproximadamente 500 personas de diferentes "castas" en la ciudad de San Juan por el cólera. Según los datos obtenidos del Libro de Defunciones de la Catedral de San Juan los resultados son distintos. Toda persona fallecida por la epidemia de cólera fue enterrada en fosas comunes llamadas cementerios colerientos. La hipótesis planteada durante esta investigación establece que la epidemia de cólera fue el agente catalítico para crear pánico en la ciudad de San Juan y así ejercer la presión necesaria para eliminar los bohíos y a los habitantes considerados como focos de enfermedades contagiosas.


Silva, A. M. (1957). La escuela en el tiempo de la abuelita, San Juan.

Silva, A. M. (1957). La escuela en el tiempo de la abuelita. San Juan, Puerto Rico, [s n ], Gráficas Cóndor).


Silva, E. (1957). La eficiencia del obrero de vagerías en Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estacion Experimental Agricola.


Silva, E. P. M. (1953). La eficiencia del trabajador en la recolección de la caña de azúcar en Puerto Rico, 1950. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estacion Experimental Agricola.


The arrival of Protestantism in Puerto Rico antedated 1898. By the 1860's, at least three congregations existed in Spanish Puerto Rico, and island residents had dealt with Protestant neighbors in the Lesser Antilles since the 17th century. Nevertheless, the transfer of Puerto Rico to the United States in 1898 marked a significant change in the popularity of evangelical Protestantism on the island. Most students of religious history are interested in which groups accepted the new religion and which remained with the traditional church.


Perception of violence as a serious problem in Puerto Rican life did not change dramatically during 1898-1940. Yet violence did increase and it switched from one form to another depending upon the historical pressures of the moment. Primary and secondary sources; 2 photos, 4 tables, 3 graphs, 54 notes.


Describes the variety of archival resources in Spain, the United States, and Puerto Rico. Describes research tools available for using archival holdings. 2 tables, 12 notes, 2 appendixes.

Simon, C. (1875). *Geografia é Historia de Puerto Rico (Cuadro sinóptico, caligráfico, alegórico, histórico y administrativo de la Isla de Puerto-Rico.)* Por C. Simon. [Paris], Ponce [printed].


Luz María Umpierre has been a member of the literary scene in the Puerto Rican diaspora since the early 1970's. A major contribution of her poetry has been the construction of a counterdiscourse that both unveils the oppressiveness of the patriarchal model in Puerto Rican culture and unmasks the highly discriminatory practices of US culture in its portrayal of Puerto Ricans. The article examines Umpierre's use of linguistic and rhetorical devices to deconstruct the enacting, reproduction, and legitimization of dominance relations by elite groups within cultures.

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The article discusses the concept of self-determination in the history of U.S. foreign policy. It focuses upon U.S. policies toward self-determination after World War II as a Cold War project, as a facet of boundary drawing, and as a domestic project. It examines invocations of U.S. support for self-determination in colonized countries, attempts by U.S. policymakers to balance the needs of Europe and U.S. dominance following World War II, and U.S. efforts to blunt the international institutionalization of self-determination in the United Nations (UN). The article analyzes U.S.

Examines Puerto Rican emigration to the United States since the 1960's as represented in two dramatic works of the island's literature - René Marqués's 'La Carreta' and Roberto Ramos-Perea's 'Malasangre.' While acknowledging the inevitable differences, such as the socioeconomic status of the emigrants and the area of the mainland where they settle, the article argues that, even though more than thirty years separate the two works, there are striking similarities. These include the fundamental reason for emigration, the effect of emigration on the family, and the question of return to Puerto Rico. These two plays are rooted in the reality of their respective eras, yet, in terms of the fundamental issues that influence and affect Puerto Rican emigrants to the mainland before and after they migrate, there has not been any significant change, even after more than thirty years. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Sitzman, G. L. Glenn L. Sitzman papers: 4.4 cubic feet.


Examines artifacts from late 19th-century Puerto Rico and the Philippines to shed light on the material legacy of Spanish colonial rule throughout the century. Archaeological evidence from the Spanish empire demonstrates that it was not monolithic, and the changing provenance of household goods suggests that colonial rule evolved continually. By the late 19th century, much of what was consumed was neither locally produced nor imported from Spain. Instead, consumer goods were increasingly imported from the Anglo-American world, which indicates the extent to which the Spanish empire had by 1898 become partially assimilated in the world economy.


The article examines the role of the marine environment in naval operations during the Spanish-American War era. Off Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, naval commanders struggled with inaccurate charts in a complex marine environment. Long associated with the needs of maritime commerce, the Navy's charts and sailing directions could not account for the new strategic importance of these waters. Knowledge of the marine environment was increasingly critical to command of the sea. This article reveals ways in which marine environmental history can deepen our understanding of war at sea. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Smith, L. E. S. B. L. S. M. L.E. Smith papers, 1898-1959: 2.50 cubic ft.

The bulk of the papers covers Smith's years at college, medical school, and his years working for the Board of Foreign Missions (PCUSA), both abroad and during his U.S. lecture tour. Letters
written during his college years and in Puerto Rico are largely written to Beulah Lipps, and are
descriptive and introspective accounts of his activities and work in school, at the Seaman’s
Mission in Baltimore, with the Baltimore Christian Endeavor Society, and of his summers (1912-
1916) as camp doctor at Y.M.C.A. Camp Becket, in Springfield, Mass. The Africa correspondence is
both personal and official. In-coming and out-going letters give graphic depictions of his work
and experiences. Material before and after these periods is scanty. The photos also strongly
emphasize Smith’s work in Africa, and include vivid records of mission life and medical problems
he experienced. They also reflect his interest in zoology and paleontology. The time he spent at Camp Becket and his work with the Christian Endeavor Society are also represented.

Smith, L. E. S. B. L. Papers, 1898-1959: approximately 4.5 linear ft.
Correspondence (1909-1955), diaries (1915-1920), reports and accounts of missionary station at
Río Benito, West Africa Mission (1919-1920), papers relating to a lecture tour for Board of Foreign
Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (1924-1928), papers relating to the Christian Endeavor
Society in Baltimore, Md., poetry and prose (ca. 1915-1953), miscellaneous and biographical
papers (ca. 1909-1959), and photos; together with correspondence (1915-1928) of Smith’s wife,
Beulah Lipps Smith, and correspondence (1898) of his mother, Mollie Smith. Includes material
relating to Smith’s education at Johns Hopkins University Medical School (1911-1915), internship
in Puerto Rico (1915-1916), and work as a doctor at Camp Becket (1912-1916), a YMCA summer
camp in Massachusetts.

29(1): 56–75.
The form of U.S. citizenship created for Puerto Ricans via congressional statutes, beginning with
the Jones Act of 1917, differs from that of most “mainland” citizens along all the major
dimensions of citizenship: modes of acquiring citizenship; modes of relinquishing citizenship; and
the civil, political, and social rights associated with citizenship. On balance, these differences mean
that Puerto Rican citizenship remains a form of second-class citizenship that should be
transformed. But neither domestic nor international political pressures are likely to prompt the
U.S. government to alter Puerto Rican citizenship in the near-term future. [ABSTRACT FROM
AUTHOR]

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P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Smith, R. V. Characteristics and locational problems of Puerto Rican industrialization: [9], 178 leaves.

University of California, Berkeley, Jan. 1956.

Smyth, E. G. M. J. (1919). Plant inspection and quarantine report (1918-19). San Juan, P.R., Bureau of
Supplies, Printing, and Transportation.

Assesses the change in woman suffrage views of leading American suffragists when confronted by the issue of American expansion in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico from Spain, all in 1898, the United States faced the question of suffrage rights in the new territories. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had supported the Spanish-American War and Susan B. Anthony had opposed it, yet both had to deal with the possibility that while American women still lacked the vote, Hawaiian and Filipino men might gain it. Suffragists then supported the view that men in the territories needed to be educated to Anglo-Saxon levels of civilization before gaining the right to vote, thereby adopting a racist definition of voting rights.


Throughout the twentieth century scholarship regarding the impact of United States rule in Puerto Rico was based on the idea that the complexities of colonialism could be viewed in two poles: the monopolistic power of American capital and its supporting apparatus on the island, and the socio-economic struggle of the impoverished proletariat. This paradigm shaped most of the scholarly works between the 1930s and the 1980s. This dissertation attempts to re-think the understanding of American colonialism on the island by focusing on the technological transformation of the sugar industry during the first three decades of the twentieth century. American colonialism was hegemonic in Puerto Rico, and domination was accomplished by consent rather than by violent force. In Puerto Rico, American colonial rule was the outcome of mediation and negotiation. Within this colonial condition the Puerto Rican sugar elite collaborated without entirely compromising their political legitimacy. After 1898, through an infusion of American capital and the eventual incorporation of Puerto Rico’s economy into the United States, the sugar industry began to expand. The technological transformation of this industry led to the emergence of a new type of farmer in Puerto Rico, the colono. The colono emerged during the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century as the technological modernization of the sugar industry separated manufacturing from agriculture. The colonos were a special kind of farmer because they produced sugar under a contract with a central (sugar mill). In Puerto Rico the colono emerged after 1898 as the contractual relationship with mill changed with the transformation of sugar industry. With the United States government granting duty free status to Puerto Rican sugarcane this process of conversion from sugar farmer to colono was accelerated. In Caguas that transformation started in 1904 when a Belgian corporation built a central, Santa Juana. This dissertation explores how the construction of Central Santa Juana led to the expansion of a colono system whereby these individuals owned the land in which sugar was cultivated. Many of these colonos belonged to the most prominent families in Caguas and they were actively participating in the construction and perpetuation of the colonial system in Puerto Rico. This work views the colonos as a group who aggressively used their political connections to maintain the colonial apparatus that granted them duty free status to the sugar market. With time the colonos developed their identity as a group and created a new political project. As their identity developed, colonos began to question the system that sustained
them. Their role as intermediaries in the sugar industry, and most of all, as mediators in the colonial system would be transformed through the development of colono-focused projects such as a central and the creation of the Asociación de Agricultores. By the 1930s the colonos were one of the most important economic and political groups in Puerto Rico who were questioning the legitimacy of the American colonial system in the island, and at the same time searching for new economic alternatives to maintain their privileged position in society. New strategies to maintain economic power while embarking in a redefinition of their political participation marked the colonos’ entry into the turbulent decade of 1930.


This article presents new research on the impact and consequences of the incorporation of Puerto Rico into the American economic sphere of influence and how much change truly took place during the first decades of the twentieth century. As reconstructed here, Puerto Rico’s social and economic structure did change after the American invasion. However, a closer look at the data reveals that, contrary to the generally accepted conclusions, land tenure did not become concentrated in fewer hands. Puerto Rico did experience profound changes with the rapid growth of US agribusiness and the penetration of American capital. In the process of arriving on the island, these two interests found a land tenure system in the firm control of local farmers (small, medium, and large). The American invasion and subsequent incorporation of the island into the American economic/political system as a nonincorporated territory provided the conditions for the numerical increase of farms and farmers in the island during the first three decades of the twentieth century. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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In 1935 Puerto Rican writer Enrique Laguerre published La llamarada, which portrays the exploitation of the sugarcane worker by North American capitalist interests. Similarly, Dominican writer Ramon Marrero Aristy, recreates in Over the subjugation that native workers suffer within the new methods of capitalist production. In this work we establish the relevance between the two narratives. The first chapter summarizes the development of the sugarcane industry during the first decades of the 20th century in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. This allows us to visualize the historical-social background that frames the novels. The second chapter demonstrate the connections between the economic and social context in which both novels arise and the issues presented. In the final chapter, the narrative point of view is analyzed to attend to the dominant ideology that the novel’s protagonists, Juan Antonio Borras in La llamarada and Daniel Compres in Over, express in their discourse.


Sonesson, B. (1986). "*LAS ESTADISTICAS COMERCIALES DE PUERTO RICO: APLICACION Y PRECISION, 1828-1870.*" *The commercial statistics of Puerto Rico: application and accuracy, 1828-70*, 4(2): 329-363. Evaluates the reliability of the annual trade balance reports of the 19th century in Puerto Rico after tracing the development of the format and application of these statistics. Aspects discussed are controversy over the lack of consistency in the classification and valuation methods in the interpretation of the trade figures of Spain and its colonies; underestimating of the real imports figures through fraud and contraband; discrepancies in fiscal and natural year accounting; variations in weight estimates; the relation between customs valuation and market prices; monetary movements; country of origin and destination definitions; artificially high customs valuations for imports and the reverse for exports causing distortions.

Sonesson, B. (1986). *Puerto Rico's commerce, 1835-1865 : from regional to world wide market relations*.


Soto, J. B. (1937). La tragedia del pensamiento. [San Juan, Puerto Rico], Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Soto, J. B. (1942). La universidad y la escuela en el drama de la vida (ensayo de critica pedagogica). Río Piedras, P R , Universidad de Puerto Rico.


Soto, J. B. M. D. M. A. and A. R. Barceló (1928). Puerto Rico ante el derecho de gentes. [San Juan, P.R.], Tip La Democracia.


Soto Ramos, J. (1960). Un panorama cultural en cueros. [San Juan, P R ].


Soto Vélez, C. Papers, 1924-1996: 8.55 cubic ft. Collection consists primarily of personal letters, poetry, manuscripts, biographies, interviews, art, speeches, and diverse materials about cultural and political organizations. The folders are arranged alphabetically and the documents in chronological order. This is a rich collection for examining the life and work of Clemente Soto Vélez, and for chronicling significant literary movements in New York and Puerto Rico. The documents are a valuable source for research on the avant-garde Atalayismo movement and the literary and political history of Puerto Rico, as well as on Hispanic American literature in the United States. They also contain information on New York organizations such as the Puerto Rican Merchants Association, the Ateneo Puertorriqueño de Nueva York and the Circulo de escritores y poetas Iberoamericanos.


Contextualized in a Western push for post-war decolonization and modernization, the development of recreation programs in 1950s Puerto Rico helped consolidate the states sport institution and, in turn, legitimize a new political status. The 1950s was a pivotal decade in Puerto Rican history due to the creation of the Commonwealth in 1952 and the innovative economic project known as Operation Bootstrap. The term "Operation Sport" portrays the development of sport and recreation in this decade as collaboration between the government and the working classes to develop recreational/cultural activities to assuage the impact of dramatic industrialization. However, regardless of the perception of progress, critics targeted the program for its centralization and expropriations, comparing it to "Communist" governments. For the newly established Commonwealth, at stake in the popular acceptance of these recreational
programs was evaluation of a new political status arising from promises of social justice.


This paper examines how two Caribbean islands, Puerto Rico and Jamaica, developed ideas of national identity while negotiating political emancipation within two distinct, yet allied Anglophone empires. We can see this process through the Olympic movement and referred to here as ‘colonial Olympism’. Both Puerto Rico and Jamaica participated as colonies of the USA and Great Britain at international sporting events from 1930 to the 1950s. More than a benevolent gesture by the USA or Great Britain, Puerto Rico and Jamaica’s participation was intended to foster international goodwill through sport, including crucial notions of Pan Americanism. Comparing these two islands, and the metropolises they represented, offers a good way to understand the commonalities and differences in the US and Great Britain’s geopolitical interests in Latin America. However, the Olympic and the Pan-American Games gave both colonies the perfect scenario to perform as separate nations and fed a sense of distinct peoplehood. Sport leaders from both islands negotiated their way into nationhood by the very fact of participating in the Olympic movement, albeit as non-sovereign states. In turn, having Olympic nationhood became another important tool in both islands’ quest for decolonization, contributing an important angle to better understand twentieth-century international politics and decolonization processes.


This dissertation demonstrates the way in which sport was intrinsically involved in both colonial politics and the formation of a national identity in Puerto Rico between 1898 and 1966. The efforts to develop sport in its institutional organization, ideological constructs, and infrastructural capacities entailed at the same time a desire to raise the island’s level of modernization and overcome centuries of colonial peripheral anonymity. By studying not only how sport became institutionalized on the island, but also how the Olympic movement developed, I provide a better understanding of how sport play a profound role in the political and cultural processes of identity imbued in U.S. colonialism, which I call Colonial Olympism. In this regard, Puerto Rico, as the only Latin American nation belonging to the U.S., constitutes a unique and problematic case, too often overlooked. The accounts presented in this dissertation show that the process of developing sport institutions and programs in Puerto Rico resulted in two distinctive and problematic consequences: first, the continuation of colonialism, and second, the consolidation of a colonial
national identity. That is, I will prove that the process of the creation of institutions that organized, regulated, and developed athletic and recreational activities allowed for the perpetuation of a colonial relationship due to the effective social justice platform and pro-American populism of the Popular Democratic Party and its political offspring, the Commonwealth. Having international athletic representation as a Caribbean and Latin American nation and at the same time being U.S. citizens represented the best of both worlds, making the colonial problems of the territorial clauses of the Commonwealth of secondary importance, thus solidifying Colonial Olympism. While emphasis will be placed on institutions of sport, this should not be taken as a study devoid from attention to groups and individuals, both elite and non-elite, who were the protagonists of the development of these institutions. Therefore, at the center of this modernization of sport lies an intense negotiation between key individuals and groups, all claiming to help Puerto Rican society to progress. The focus of this study will mainly fall in the twentieth century. While games and sports have been present in Puerto Rico since the Spanish colonial period, it was with the U.S. invasion in 1898 that sport became popularly practiced and governmentally sponsored through the creation of a new public island-wide education system, the University of Puerto Rico (1903), and their athletic and physical education programs. By hosting in 1966 the Tenth Central American and Caribbean Games in San Juan, the first time hosting an international athletic event of this magnitude, Puerto Ricans had consolidated their sport culture in its relation to their political organization, modernization program, and development of a national identity. Hence a rough chronological period for this dissertation falls between 1898 and 1966. However, the road to the development of sport was not an easy one. Puerto Rican economy was never fully solvent and efforts of modernization always faced shortage of supplies and the realities of Caribbean underdevelopment. In this regard, developing athletics has been a constant political and economic challenge for all parties involved. Moreover, the particularities of Puerto Rico’s relationship to the U.S. has been a source of conflict, resentment, and dissension not only locally, but also at the U.S., Latin American, and international levels. Furthermore, Puerto Rico’s colonial relation to the U.S. has made the development of a national identity through sport somewhat ambivalent, though by the end of the 1960s it had produced a strong and stable source of nationalism, still alive and well in the present. Finally, drawing from a diverse array of secondary sources and the critical analysis of newspapers; personal and Olympic Games’ memoirs and bulletins; governor and budget reports; officia correspondence; government agency’s advertisement publications and reports; third party studies; and interviews, this dissertation proves that the development of sport in Puerto Rico constituted a politico-cultural process with ramifications extended well beyond its shores. Puerto Rican sport, rather than encapsulated within the limits of the island, was paramount to the U.S.’s hegemonic project in the Caribbean, Latin America, and even on a global scale was involved in issues such as the Good Neighbor policy, the Cold War, and international decolonization movements. Puerto Rico’s uniqueness as a Latin American nation belonging to the U.S., therefore, constitutes a premier case to observe the development of non-sovereign nationalism and Colonial Olympism. Lastly, this study constitutes a major contribution not only to the historiography of Puerto Rican and Latin American sports, politics, and identity, but is an indispensable work in the comprehension of the U.S.’s foreign policy and Empire building.


Since the middle of the twentieth century, Puerto Rico has had the highest, or nearly the highest, rate of sterilization in the world. The reasons for this have been examined from many perspectives, but how this has affected Puerto Rican women has rarely been discussed nor have
their voices been heard. This study focuses on the long-term effects of female sterilization on Puerto Rican women, and their perception about their options for contraceptive methods and reproductive rights. It does this through face-to-face interviews conducted in the Metropolitan Combined Statistical Area of Puerto Rico with individual participants from different generations, a reproductive rights attorney, and health care professionals. It thus includes the voices of women who were part of the generation of mass sterilizations and of those who belong to a younger generation.
Puerto Rico is the oldest colony in the Western hemisphere, first of Spain and then of the United States. Since 1898, the United States has kept close control of all major aspects of life in this colonial territory, and the campaign to control birth rates that began in the middle of the twentieth century was in part designed to manipulate women’s reproductive system in order to create a body of cheap labor for North American companies that received tax exemptions to move their factories to the island. Targeting the family as the institution to help control the population growth in Puerto Rico was closely related to the need for laborers who could work for low wages in factories owned by the United States. Because of this history of colonialism, I use a decolonial approach, but combine this with intersectionality to also address issues relating to differences among women created by race, education, class, and other structures of power. My findings are contextualized within the historical, political, and economic factors that facilitated the experimentation on Puerto Rican women in relation to reproduction in the twentieth century, experimentation that can be understood as a form of violence. As I did the interviews, topics emerged that I had not anticipated, including abortion and what medical professionals termed “obstetrical violence.” Sterilization can be understood as a form of violence as well, so reproductive violence became one of the themes I examined.
I began this study because I felt the need to understand how Puerto Rico, a small island, could have the highest rate of sterilizations in the world. The data gathered in the study revealed a reduction in the preference for the procedure as a contraceptive method, particularly by millennials. However, the narratives also revealed the normalization of other types of violence in other procedures related to reproduction, such as obstetric violence and unnecessary cesarean deliveries. The aggression against the colonized, brown, Puerto Rican female body in reproductive matters has been expanded to other areas aside from sterilization.
The study was designed to create awareness of the government intervention in women’s reproductive rights and how these policies have affected generations of women, and to expose the interactions of colonialism, patriarchy, and population control as they influence women’s perception with respect to their social and biological capacities. It can serve as a starting point for further studies that aim to prevent the imposition of sterilization and other forms of reproductive violence on vulnerable populations and to aid in developing public health programs to educate women about their reproductive rights and options for contraceptive methods.


Income distribution inequality increased in Puerto Rico during the 1980’s because of increases in wage dispersions within demographic, educational, occupational, and industrial groups. The increase cannot be attributed adequately to such hypotheses as a greater female participation in total employment, the aging of the working population, changes in educational outcomes, or the possible deindustrialization of the Puerto Rican economy. Of all the hypotheses considered, deindustrialization has the most explanatory power. Sectorial changes in the Puerto Rican economy, reflecting a decrease in manufacturing employment, contributed to the increase in unequal wage distribution. Wage inequality increased in Puerto Rico during 1979-89 because
some workers began to earn more than others within groups defined by sex, education, age, occupation, and industry.


Discusses how the patron saint festivities in San Germán, Puerto Rico, assisted in the reconstruction of the Puerto Rican nation during the 1950's. Particularly, the author focuses on how community leaders, through these programs, reproduced ideas of nationhood based on Hispanocentric, white, Catholic, and patriarchal parameters. The author investigates how an activity that is perceived to be cultural/religiously oriented has also been used to filter political agendas that legitimized a colonial relationship while at the same time celebrating a unique collective regional and national identity.


El estudio tuvo como propósito indagar sobre la influencia de la cultura organizacional y sus subculturas en el desempeño organizacional de instituciones financieras del área metropolitana de Puerto Rico. La cultura organizacional forma parte de la vida y crea y/o cambia el ambiente laboral. Empleé un estudio exploratorio cualitativo con un diseño genérico para indagar sobre el tema planteado. El marco teórico utilizado fue basado en el Modelo de Schein (cultura organizacional), Tipologías de Martin y Siehl (subculturas) y Balance Scorecard (desempeño organizacional). Recopilé la información mediante trece entrevistas semiestructuradas y analicé la información obtenida mediante un análisis temático aplicado. Como resultado, los rituales y los valores influyen en el desarrollo y énfasis de los instrumentos que miden el desempeño y en el resultado de dicha ejecutoria. Sin embargo, obtuve resultados mixtos en cuanto a la historia y las estructuras. Las y los participantes indicaron que los mismos pueden o no influir el desempeño organizacional. Un resultado importante es que las y los participantes señalaron que los artefactos tienen una influencia indirecta en el desempeño organizacional mediante el efecto que tienen en el desempeño individual.


Puerto Rico had long been of strategic interest to U.S. policymakers, but the pending entry of the United States in the First World War suddenly made the Island of vital importance because of its important location Caribbean location. Leading members of Congress, officials in the Bureau of Insular Affairs and Navy Department, and the American governor of Puerto Rico all wanted to bind Puerto Rico more closely to the United States. The Jones Act accomplished this by granting Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship, which policymakers calculated would undermine the Puerto Rican independence movement. More importantly, President Woodrow Wilson, officials in the War and Navy Departments, and the American governor of Puerto Rico thought the Jones Act, which granted Puerto Rico more self-government, would assuage Puerto Ricans' political demands. And if the looming engagement of the United States in the world war was the overwhelming impetus for the Jones Act, President Wilson's personal intervention and the death of Puerto Rican leader Luis Muñoz Rivera in November 1916 also helped assure the passage of the Jones bill. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
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If Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, likes 4 o'clock tea he will be out of luck during his forthcoming stay in Puerto Rico, because 4 o'clock coffee will be offered him instead at Carlota Matienz Hall, girls’ dormitory at the University of Puerto Rico.

With more than 99 per cent of the coffee growers in Puerto Rico pledged to abide by the minimum price fixed by Lopez Dominguez, Commissioner of Agriculture, for coffee consumed within Puerto Rico, the price was announced today as 20 cents a pound.


WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-- Despite the great damage done by the recent hurricane the economic outlook for Puerto Rico in the coming months is not as dark as it was after the destructive tornado of 1928, C.F. Knox of the regional division of the Department of Commerce, asserted today.


SAN JUAN, P. R. -- Sugar production for 1951-52 was 1,359,840 tons compared with 1,228,000 for the previous fiscal year. However, the quantity shipped to the United States dropped from the 1950-51 total of 1,064,475 tons valued at $134,870,000, to 904,438 tons valued at $113,250,000 in 1951-52.


Describes Puerto Rican American writer Esmeralda Santiago’s feelings of being trapped between two languages and cultures, belonging to neither, which she articulates in her 1993 book ‘When I Was Puerto Rican.’

Squier, E. G. Letter : New York to Hon. J.M. Mason, 1853 February 19: 4 pages. Squier disagrees with Senator Edward Everett’s proposal to consolidate U.S. missions in Central America; the cities are too far apart from Guatemala to Costa Rica. Independence for San Juan can only be effected by forcible interposition at the expense of other relations in Central America. England will withdraw her protectorate if the U.S. guaranteed its security. It was an error to negotiate with England. Additional area covered is New York (State).


SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 26 -- Congressional worry over the menace of Puerto Rico to home industries may perhaps profitably take into account the agricultural output of this island, comparing it with home production of similar articles. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee must be the staples here for some time.


Examines trends in labor productivity in various sectors of the Puerto Rican economy between 1947 and 1961 and their relationship to investment, external trade and level of income. To accomplish this, a model similar to the one developed by Lawrence R. Klein to study the Japanese economy is used. It is concluded that Puerto Rico is a prospering society due to the growth of manufacturing and service industries. The major weaknesses evidenced by the study were the high birth rates, low wages, and increasing dependence on U.S. capital. 17 notes.


Uses a developmental planning approach to relate the current housing controversy in Puerto Rico to a wider temporal and social context. Analyzes changes in the past four decades and expected future changes. Citizen participation in the planning controversy is likely in the future. Includes 2 flowcharts.


Documents 237 marriages in which one or both spouses were slaves, in four diverse communities in Puerto Rico, showing that marriage among slaves was more common than previously thought.


Traditional notions that family life among slaves during the preplantation period in the non-Hispanic Caribbean was necessarily unstable are fading in light of new research. Although marriage among this segment of the population in Caguas, Cayey, San Germán, and Yauco - rural parishes in Puerto Rico - involved only a fraction of the overall number of marriages in these communities, the marriage of slaves was much more frequent than previously assumed. Family life among the 18th-century Puerto Rican slave population appears to have been quite stable, as shown by the reconstruction of birth intervals for both married and unmarried mothers. Married and unmarried mothers exhibited similar reproductive behavior. These results strongly suggest that a majority of the unmarried slave mothers lived in unions that were not institutionally recognized, but that were nevertheless stable, as indicated by the high percentage of their children born at intervals comparable to those of married mothers. If unmarried mothers were living in stable consensual unions, then our understanding of these slave family units during the colonial period must be reassessed not only for Puerto Rico but also possibly for the rest of the Caribbean and Latin America. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Using parish records from the towns of Caguas, Cayey, San Germán, and Yauco, the author discusses how African slaves in Puerto Rico were allowed to marry and raise families in the 18th century, noting various topics related to legal status, legitimacy, and mixed marriages.

Slave life and working conditions throughout the Caribbean varied according to differences in agricultural regimes. In Puerto Rico, mixed economies predominated and were based primarily on free labor, making slaves a minority of the population, setting the experience of slaves in Puerto Rico apart from those in most other Caribbean islands of the time, which produced sugar and therefore required much unfree labor. Conditions of servitude seem to have been relatively mild and to have fostered treatment of slaves as human beings who possessed some rights recognized and respected by custom and law. To overcome the lack of surviving documents for the period, I used the methodological technique known as family reconstitution, which links the individual records of births, marriages, and deaths, contained in parish registers, to reconstruct the vital statistics of free and unfree inhabitants from the island communities of Arecibo, Caguas, Coamo, and Yauco over several generations in the eighteenth century. This enabled me to determine the minimum number of slaves belonging to each owner and to recreate viable patterns of family life. Slave marriages were relatively common, slaves usually marrying a slave belonging to the same owner or else a slave belonging to a relative of the owner(s). A majority of the island’s slave population did not legally marry. Nonetheless, by reconstructing childbearing patterns and comparing birth intervals for married and unmarried mothers, I found that over half of all births to unmarried mothers were spaced at similar intervals to those observed for married mothers, suggesting the existence of long-lasting and formal unions. Slaves also forged strong family ties and created kinship bonds with the godparents of their children, some of whom were slaves and others were free. Interestingly, many of the free godparents were relatives of the owner of the slave mother or father. The ability of slaves to marry, establish family lives of their own, and fictive ties of godparenthood has implications for the timing and pace of cultural formation in eighteenth-century Puerto Rico and contributed to the appearance of a national identity.


Afro-Puerto Ricans were already a significant part of the island population before the expansion of slave-based plantation agriculture in the 19th century. They included fugitives from other colonies who gained freedom in return for embracing Catholicism and Spanish rule. Marriage patterns and other social indicators in the largely Afro-Puerto Rican community of San Mateo de Cangrejos provide tribute to the larger society.


Our knowledge of the volume of slave traffic as well as the geographic origin and ethnicity of slaves introduced into peripheral areas of the Americas, such as the former Spanish colony of Puerto Rico, is limited. Information contained in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century parish baptismal, marriage, and death registers enables us to locate and identify Africans in a number of island communities, including San Juan. Drawing upon data culled from parish registers this study seeks to broaden our understanding of the slave trade to Puerto Rico in the years 1672 to 1810. Few slaves were brought in either from Africa or from elsewhere in the Americas to Puerto Rico, and the supply of these was erratic and limited. Although they were small in number, there was considerable diversity in the geographic origins and ethnicity of African arrivals, with individuals from West and West Central Africa predominating. For the most part, these shared a relatively homogenous culture and a greater similarity insofar as the language(s) they spoke. Such commonalities facilitated integration and promoted social cohesion among the newly arrived Africans as well as those already present in the host population. It also facilitated their integration
into what was emerging as a unified Afro-Puerto Rican slave community. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


The article presents an examination of the relationship that existed between the agricultural economy of the Spanish Caribbean in the 18th century and the incidence of marriage among slaves. It examines the marriage registers of Catholic Churches in Puerto Rico and explores patterns of seasonality that emerge from the data. It discusses the impact that agricultural cycles, livestock ranching and animal husbandry had on the timing of slave marriages. It presents a bi-weekly index of marriages that points to patterns between slave marriage and non-peak points in the agricultural calendar and periods of religious observance.


Stein, J. C. (1964). Data pertinent to a review of minimum wage rates established under the Fair labor standards act for newly covered employment in the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico. [Washington], The Dept.


Details the Watergate-like scandal in Puerto Rico over whether police murdered two young independentistas in 1978 at the mountain, Cerro Maravilla (the name given to the case), and whether Puerto Rico’s governor, Carlos Romero Barceló, and federal officials are involved in a coverup, which could embarrass President Jimmy Carter and hurt the statehood movement in the plebiscite on US-Puerto Rican relations.
The relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States has drifted since the American seizure of the island in 1898. There have been numerous proposals for a permanent resolution of the island’s status, one of the most significant being Gerald Ford’s offer of statehood in December 1976, less than a month before his administration was to leave office. Ford’s statehood proposal never went far because official Washington had always been reluctant to take a leadership role with the statehood question and because the Puerto Rican electorate offered little consensus on the issue.

The records of the Puerto Rico Project comprise 4.0 linear feet and span the years 1943 to 1951. The bulk of the records, generated between 1947 and 1949, represent a unique, cooperative effort in modern anthropology. The collection includes bilingual correspondence, conference papers, minutes, interviews, journal entries, fieldwork reports, manuscripts, clippings, printed matter, miscellaneous papers, and maps. Descriptive details are included in the scope and content note for each series. Although ... The Puerto Rico Project was a comprehensive study conducted by Dr. Julian H. Steward and a select team of anthropologists between 1947 and 1949. The collection includes correspondence, minutes, interviews, reports, journal accounts, fieldwork reports, printed matter, manuscripts, thesis, maps, and ephemera.


By many statistical measures, Puerto Rico should have experienced growth since the 1960's similar to that of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. A number of structural factors, however, which the author discusses in detail, have prevented such growth.


Puerto Rico's official import/export statistics have significantly understated the island's trade. Since 1940, the island's external trade has shown a general tendency to import more than the island exports. Imports and exports have generally grown in relation to the gross commonwealth product. Lastly, the island's imports have diversified away from the United States toward foreign countries.


Relates change in fertility by municipio to distance from and degree of connectivity to a metropolitan center. Finds that a real decline in the closer, better-connected municipos occurred earlier than in the more remote ones, but that by 1970 the fertility patterns were similar. 4 tables, 5 notes, biblio.

Stipec, B. (1961). The control of urban land inflation: a mathematical analysis, [San Juan?] Urban Renewal and Housing Administration.


Primarily consists of colleague and patient correspondence, meeting minutes, reports, publications, data, and photographs resulting from Stone's administrative activities as Director and Medical Director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau in New York City from 1941 to 1959; and writings, notes, reports, meeting minutes, administrative files, correspondence, and photographs from Stone's service as an advocate for the development of international family planning programs as vice-president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Also includes correspondence, pamphlets, and reports from the selection of Puerto Rico as a closed environment to test the birth control pill in the 1950s. Contains Stone's reports and correspondence with the World Health Organization as a consultant for family planning programs in India and Stone's lecture notes, correspondence, and memoranda from his service as president of the American Association of Marriage Counselors. Also includes family planning correspondence with Robert Latou Dickinson and Edris Rice-Wray; manuscripts, drafts, and revisions of A Marriage Manual; Stone's personal correspondence, including his correspondence with Margaret Sanger; teaching records from the New School for Social Research, writings by his wife, family planning advocate Hannah Stone; and lantern slides of family planning advocates and educators.


Strassmann emphasizes parallels with other developing areas, notably Mexico, reviews the factors influencing economic development in Puerto Rico since the end of Spanish rule. The existence of a special relationship with the United States "did not release Puerto Rico from painstaking attention to the problems of semi-feudal, underdeveloped areas. The society became receptive to industrialization through slowly worked out educational, agrarian, political, and administrative innovations....." Based on published materials and field research in Puerto Rico.

Stuart, J. E. (1898). Report of the Committee appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the condition of the postal service on the island of Porto Rico, [Office of the Postmaster General].


The Stulberg General Secretary-Treasurer records consist primarily of correspondence dealing with union managerial matters during Stulberg’s term in office, though there is also some correspondence from his tenure as executive vice-president (April 1956-May 1959), as well as a small amount (ca. 1 linear foot) of personal correspondence in the collection. Among the most significant topics are: civil rights (including materials on the 1963 March on Washington); collective bargaining agreements with other unions (custodial and clerical workers’ unions); health care (including Medstore plan for prescription drug discounts to union health members); housing for garment workers in New York City; locals, regional departments, and joint boards of the ILGWU throughout the U.S., Canada, and Puerto Rico; relations with the AFL-CIO; retirement funds; union administrative matters; union conventions; union involvement in politics in New York City and New York State; and workers’ compensation. Significant individuals in the collection include Morris Bialis, Sol Chaikin, David Dubinsky, Herbert Lehman, Elias Lieberman, James Lipsig, Jennie Matyas, Norman Thomas, and Gus Tyler. Notable organizations represented in the collection are the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Liberal Party of New York, the ILGWU Union Health Center, and Unity House (the ILGWU resort).


Suárez Argudín, J. (1869). Rectificacion de un error intencional cometido al publicarse los informes sobre reformas en Cuba y Pto.-Rico. Habana, Impr "La Intrépida".

Suárez Argudín, J. (1870). Cuestión social. [Habana].


Examines the concerns expressed by those involved in social services with regard to family and juvenile interventions within the broader framework of modernization from the 1950's to the 1960's in Puerto Rico. The desire to produce a new, democratic society and the fear that decomposing, traditionally gendered family roles and hierarchies would lead to social crisis became persistent themes in mid-20th-century social work on the island. There also seemed to be a sort of amplified heterosexist hysteria, where any deviance from the accepted norms was not only classified as pathological but often as homosexual, therefore equating homosexuality with any sort of sexual “deviance. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


This paper explores the multidimensional effects of an external non-tariff measure (NTM) on maritime transportation between the United States (US) and Puerto Rico (PR) trades. In particular, this research addresses the vulnerability level of PR's agrifood sector in relation to sustainability as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) highly influenced by a larger economy. Due to the high potential of climate changes in the Caribbean, this study reviewed the effects of a maritime cabotage policy on a SIDS agribusinesses' logistic. Could a NTM affect the supply chain capabilities and the food security of a SIDS? What challenges and opportunities does the US Cabotage policy present for PR’s agricultural sector's competitiveness? Based on mixing empirical analysis in an exploratory convergent design, the research categorizes the cabotage policy in relation to the effects on PR's agrifood supply chain, its port infrastructure, and its native agribusinesses' competitiveness. Results show the maritime cabotage itself is a constraint. However, the interactions with others NTMs, indirectly related to the cabotage but inherent to the political status and business relationship between PR and the US, add other limits. In addition, it revealed that internal factors have an impact on the efficiency and competitiveness of PR's agro-industrial sector. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Sullivan, M. D. A survey of the library resources of Puerto Rico with recommendations for future development. 1933: 7 folded photostats. 23 x 18 cm.


In the second half of the nineteenth century the establishment of railways was essential for the progress and modernization of the Puerto Rican economy. Railroads were fundamental and slowly appeared along the coast reaching their highest level of development in the first decade of the twentieth century. After the First World War, however, the railroads faced economic challenges, and competition with trucks and automobiles became a serious matter. During the depression of the 1930s, the state started to show unwillingness to aid railroads. The exclusion of the railroads from the new industrial model developed during the 1940s when a new conception of progress and modernity transformed the railroads into an obsolete means of transportation. This study is about the transformation of the railroads in the efforts to build a modern Puerto Rican economy. Railroads signified progress and modernity during the nineteenth century to become symbols of inefficiency and tradition tied to the sugar business in the mid-twentieth century. Automobiles, buses, and trucks became new symbols of modernity and progress for a country struggling to overcome economic backwardness.


Puerto Rico's postwar plunge into mass secondary and higher education, in imitation of the U.S. pattern, has had several revealing consequences. The democratization of access was accompanied by increasing segregation of the socially advantaged and disadvantaged into the private and public sectors respectively, and by a growing divergence of academic achievement between the two sectors. Despite equalization of access to high school, there is an unequal access to high schools of superior quality. Class differentials in educational achievement remain large and significant. There is also evidence that segregation is extending into higher education. The Puerto Rican case shows that self-segregation into separate schools of the socially and educationally advantaged, for the purpose of maintaining their advantage, has no necessary connection with race. In Puerto Rico the phenomenon is one of class, not race. Based on statistics from the Puerto Rican Commissioner of Education and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and on secondary sources; 5 tables, 42 notes.

Swanson, Gloria. Papers, 18??-1988: 110 boxes (142 linear ft.).

This series consists of a large group of papers which are either of a general biographical or personal nature, ca. 18??-1983. Among these are address books, appointment books, childhood and family photographs, personal financial records, photographs of friends, guest books, portraits and other personal photographs, pet photographs and data, property records, and travel photographs and papers. Of particular interest are papers related to Swanson's childhood (mostly photographs), which reveal the life of young "Glory" Swanson growing up in Chicago, Key West, and Puerto Rico. Also present are numerous photographs of ancestors (both the Swanson and Klanowsky families), and of Swanson's descendants. Formal portraits and candid photographs of Miss Swanson are contained in this series, as well as photographs of close friends and famous associates. The work of a number of notable photographers, including Ernest A. Bachrach, Russell Ball, Cecil Beaton, Marcus Blechman, Irving Chidnoff, G.L. Manuel Frères, Maurice Goldberg, Philippe Halsman, George Hoyningen-Huene, George Hurrell, G. Maillard Kesslere, Donald Biddle Keyes, Roddy McDowall, Jack Mitchell, Melbourne Spurr, Edward Steichen, Karl Struss, Stig Svedfelt, and others is included. Most voluminous in this series are extensive personal financial and property records. The financial records provide a wealth of detail, as personal and business finances had a tendency to overlap occasionally, informing other areas of Swanson's life which are otherwise poorly documented in this collection. The property records document ownership of apartments, homes, and real estate, as well as automobiles, furs, and jewelry. Travel files primarily relate to foreign travel (Cuba, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monte Carlo, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and others) for both business and pleasure. Notable are files concerning travel to England for a command performance of Sunset Boulevard in 1950.


The article discusses the development of industry in Puerto Rico, emphasizing the role of centralized sugar mills in industrialization. Focus is given to the operations of the National Register site in Central Aguirre, Puerto Rico. The social life, identity, and conditions of Puerto Ricans working and living in this planned community are analyzed by the author. In order to do this, the author describes research efforts at the site, which include oral history interviews, the use of archives, and spatial analyses.


The article discusses the central system of industrial sugar production in the company town Central Aguirre, Puerto Rico, noting U.S. influence from 1900 to 1990. The relation between U.S. corporate interests and Puerto Rican residents is addressed through oral history, archival research, and spatial analysis that focuses on class divisions and social memory. Other topics include the
role of the sugar industry in shaping urban space, the notion of place in Central Aguirre, and ethnic influences on residential segregation.


Swope, G. J. (1941). Puerto Rico: a study of our tropic isle in the West Indies. [Puerto Rico, s n.

Examines the impacts of US tourism on landscapes in Puerto Rico and Mexico during the 20th century, especially the rapid development of tourist resorts since the 1970's. In particular, looks at the relationships between production and consumption of land and labor to better understand the levels of exploitation evident in various locations in these two countries. The development of beach areas into tourist resorts frequently displaces local residents and contributes to destruction of the local ecology. Additionally, jobs created by the tourism industry are generally low paying, sometimes degrading, and have changed labor relations to the detriment of the workers. Finally, the tourism industry dilutes Mexican and Puerto Rican culture into a commodity available for American tourist consumption.

A West Indies community at the end of an epoch (two centuries of "sweetness and light" disturbed only by occasional raids of pirates) and the dawn of another, already showed signs of the prosperity and new political awareness which would develop during the 19th century. Changing complexion of the entire island is typified by San Germán in variously comical and deplorable conditions of administration, conflicting jurisdictions of colonial authorities, and in taxation, trade, communications, law enforcement, jails (filthy, crumbling dungeons), etc.

With a great number of detailed examples, describes conditions in the first decade of the 19th century. There was a distinct scarcity of liquid capital, and a lack of formal credit facilities, but money lending and other forms of credit activity such as pious endowments and the use of commercial bills-of-exchange were rather widely practiced. Includes considerable data on general economic activities, in addition to the specific discussion of credit transactions. Based on documents in the notarial archives of San Juan.

The parish and notary records of San Juan, Puerto Rico, offer insight into the slave market there. Gives information on the ages of those sold, their sex, those imported from Africa or native to the Island, and the prices paid. All sales were considered final, at the purchaser’s risk. Of the 335 transactions recorded, 97 were for manumission; 44 percent of the manumissions involved payment of some sort. No slave of substantive value was given freedom; men who owned slaves were twice as likely to free a slave as a woman owner, and women slaves were twice as likely to be freed as a male slave. Though Negroes had the right of self-purchase, they seldom took advantage of it, apparently because there were so few opportunities to earn money at outside
occupations. Occasionally a slave was encumbered before a notary; the master set a low evaluation on him, apparently not because he expected the slave to buy his freedom but to keep him available in case the owner was able to buy the slave back.


As a young man, Juan Ponce de León, the future governor of Puerto Rico and explorer of Florida, was a page in the service of Pedro Núñez de Guzmán, tutor to Spanish prince Ferdinand and member of the military order of Calatrava. It is plausible to suppose that Ponce de León's emigration to the New World was associated with the appointment of another high-ranking member of the order, Francisco de Bobadilla, as governor of Hispaniola in 1499. Ponce de León's success in the Indies, however, was rooted in the patronage of the succeeding governor, Nicolás de Ovando, a former gentleman in Prince Ferdinand's household.


Tapia y Rivera, A. La Azucena. San Juan, P.R., Tipográfico de Gonzalez: Año 1, no. 1 (15 agosto 1874)-Año 1874, no. 1874 (1831 agosto 1877); volumes ; 1829 cm.

Tapia y Rivera, A. (1854). Biblioteca Histórica de Puerto-Rico, que contiene varios documentos de los siglos XV, XVII y XVIII, [s n ], (Imprenta de Márquez) Place: Puerto Rico; Puerto Rico (Ciudad).


Tapia y Rivera, A. F. d. O. y. V. G., et al. (1945). Biblioteca histórica de Puerto Rico : que contiene varios documentos de los siglos XV, XVI, y XVIII. San Juan, P.R., Instituto de Literatura Puertorriqueña.

Tapia y Rivera, A. H. y. T. A. d., et al. (1854). "Biblioteca historica de Puerto-Rico, que contiene varios documentos de los siglos XV, XVI, XVII y XVIII." from http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10220534-1


"Among the works mentioned by the compiler, who comments on his interest in the history of Puerto Rico, are: Historia general y natural de las Indias, by Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo (Chapter 16, which relates to Puerto Rico); Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos, by Antonio de Herrera (Decades 1 to 5, which refer to the island of Puerto Rico); Historia del Nuevo Mundo o
descripción de las islas occidentales, written in 18 books, by Juan de Läet, in 1640; Unpublished documents, 15 and 16 centuries; Extracts from the Muñoz Collection of the Real Academia de la Historia; Several Royal decrees, from 1538 to 1561; the Pirate Drake Discourse on the Coming of the English Armada. Siege of the city of Puerto-Rico by said corsair; Letter by Bernardino Delgadillo y Avellaneda on the same matter; Descripción de la isla y ciudad de Puerto-Rico y de su vecindad y poblaciones, presidio, gobernadores y obispos; frutos y minerales, sent by Diego de Torres Varga, canon of this island aboard the vessel that arrived in Spain on April 23, 1647; Memoria de Alejandro O'Reyly sobre la isla de Puerto-Rico, 1765. Diario y documentación del sitio que pusieron los ingleses a la ciudad de Puerto-Rico en 1797"--Description from Libreria de Antano, bookseller.

Targa, D. (1940). El modus operandi de las artes electorales en Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P.R.], [Impr Puerto Rico].


Taussig, C. W. Papers, 1928-1948: 65 linear ft. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, clippings, press releases, minutes, diary and appointment books, drafts of speeches and articles, and other printed materials relating to his positions with the National Youth Administration, 1935-1943, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, 1942-1948, and the United Nations Conference on International Organization, 1945. Subjects include youth movements and organizations; New York State and national politics; the World Economic Conference of 1933; German labor camps; New Deal programs and policies; history of rum trade in colonial America; economic issues such as world sugar prices, recovery, world trade and banking, reform of economic, social, and political conditions in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, United States trusteeship for dependent areas, the Roosevelt "brain trust," and personal concerns such as professional affiliations, community organizations, his writing and publishing, and social engagements. Correspondents include Adolf A. Berle, Jerome Frank, Raymond Moley, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Paul M. Pearson, Laurence Cramer, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Sir Frank Stockdale, Sumner Welles, Harry S. Truman, Edward R. Stettinius, Spruille Braden, Charles Judd, Fiorello La Guardia, Eleanor Roosevelt, Aubrey Williams, and Harold Ickes.


Once used as a method for enslaved Africans to plan rebellions and socialize, contemporary bomba participants report experiences of healing, self-expression, and stress relief as they honor Puerto Rico's African history through embodied movements and musicality. After centering the batey as a site through which Africanness and Blackness resist erasure and marginalization, I explore the ways that the transcaribbean Afro-Puerto Rican art form promotes healing through ancestral memory by theorizing what I name the archival oceanic. Here, memory is rendered as a source of both survival and healing. This article explores how a theory of the archival oceanic (grounded in ancestral memory and healing) might expand our understanding of bomba and its relationship to other African diasporic cultural practices. I ask, what roles do ancestral memory
This study focuses on the narrative discourse and the underlying historical and ideological representations in three contemporary novels of distinct geographical origins, written by "native" or diasporic Caribbean women, in English: Eccentric Neighborhoods (1998) by the Puerto Rican author Rosario Ferré, The Agüero Sisters (1997) by the Cuban-American author Cristina García, and The True History of Paradise (1999) by the Jamaican author Margaret Cezair-Thompson. All three texts revolve around or are associated with important political figures in Caribbean history: Luis A. Ferré of Puerto Rico, Fidel Castro of Cuba, and Michael Manley of Jamaica. I contend that these novels engage in the process of creating, modifying, and destroying myths that contribute to the creation of an official history. The blending of fact and fiction, and the prioritization, omission, or distortion in the texts of significant historical events are strategies to represent politics and history in a way which serve to downplay important Caribbean historical legacies such as the slave trade or resistance to slavery, and promote a biased (conservative) sociopolitical understanding of the Caribbean. I analyze the representation of the racial hierarchy prevalent in the Caribbean and the sub-motif of miscegenation in all three texts. Chapter 1 applies Edward W. Said’s theories about representation, including the invention of cultural identities and history, discourse, and power to Caribbean literature. The analysis of Eccentric Neighborhoods in Chapter
2 points to the narrative elements that help to make the novel convincing, evaluates the erasure and distortion of key events in Puerto Rican history, and connects the historical and ideological discourse in the text to the author’s class interests, while contributing to the construction of a "false Caribbean." Chapter 3 examines the process of negative focalization used in The Agüero Sisters to overstate the problems faced by Cuba’s present society, while consistently understating the shaky moral ground upon which its opponents stand. Chapter 4 focuses on the subtexts of colonial and postcolonial history present in The True History of Paradise, including the representation of the urban violence and gang warfare in the slums of Kingston leading up to the tumultuous elections of 1980. I conclude that although these narratives give voice to many characters, they do not represent different viewpoints. All the “versions” embody a dominant point of view that contributes to the naturalization and promotion of hegemony, and is complicit with power.

Tejada, L. d. (1877). Memoria sobre la conveniencia y posibilidad económica de construir un ferro-carril que partiendo de la capital de Puerto-Rico y recorriendo las cabeceras de los otros seis departamentos en que se halla dividida la isla, la contornée en toda su extensión volviendo al punto de partida, [Puerto-Rico] Nueva imprenta del “Boletín”.


Texidor y Alcalá del Olmo, J. (1924). El derecho civil en Puerto Rico : obligaciones y contratos según el Código civil de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Negociado de Materiales, Impr y Transporte.


Although he did not originate the idea, Bishop James E. McManus founded the Catholic University of Puerto Rico on 4 April 1948. Located on 118 acres purchased from the Puerto Rican Land Authority, the university opened in the San Conrado School in Ponce while the school’s permanent facilities were under construction. The major buildings were completed, the university was accredited by the Middle States Commission, and a radio station was constructed by 1953. The Church of Maria Reina was dedicated in 1954. Bishop McManus left Puerto Rico in 1963 for New York. His death in 1976 was deeply felt by the university and the Ferré family, which had been a strong financial supporter of the bishop’s plans.


Aloysius J. Willinger (1886-1973) was ordained in the Redemptorist Order in 1911. He worked as a missionary in Puerto Rico during 1914-27 and as Bishop of Ponce during 1929-47. As bishop, he fostered Catholic education, called attention to the island’s economic problems, and helped to combat their effects by founding a children’s dispensary (1932) and a school of nursing (1940-45). The latter failed because of personality clashes with head nurse Sister Rosita María and Dr. Manuel Pila, the founders of the school. As Bishop of Monterey-Fresno in California during 1947-
67, he was concerned for the poor and the welfare of the priests in his diocese. He died from colon cancer at age 87.


Thomason, I. S. J. O. Estudio general de la obra de Pedro Juan Soto, subrayando los problemas de repatriacion: 61 leaves Dissertation: University of Tennessee; 1964.

Scrapbook documenting the Spanish-American War service of George Bradford Thompson. Thompson served in Company E of the Third Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. The scrapbook contains mostly newspaper and magazine clippings which detail Wisconsin soldiers throughout the war.

Historians have revealed that Progressive members of Congress did not have a consistent attitude in either opposing or favoring U.S. intervention in World War I. A better approach to the relationship between domestic attitudes and foreign policy is to be found in an analysis of the views of about 20 prominent Progressive publicists: former muckrakers, editors, and freelance writers. Such a study shows a divergence in attitudes toward belligerent powers before U.S. entry, on preparedness, on the evils of militarism, and on intervention. There was, nevertheless, fair agreement that the war should result in a lasting peace guaranteed by some international organization, and the ambivalence over the effect of war on social reform and liberal values was resolved for most Progressives by reluctantly supporting war as encouraging collectivism, centralization, patriotism, and a surge of idealism that were all seen as necessary for social reform. 80 notes.


The doctrine of incorporation at the turn of the 20th century, as elaborated in legal debates and legitimated by the US Supreme Court, excluded the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam from the body politic of the United States on the basis of their cultural differences from dominant European American culture. Yet, in spite of their shared legal status as unincorporated territories, Congress established different governments in each site. In Puerto Rico and the Philippines, Congress established governments that were staffed largely with appointed imperial administrators. In contrast, Hawaii, which had experienced a long period of European American settlement, received a government that followed the basic continental model of territorial government. The distinction between the incorporated and unincorporated territories corresponded to the limits of European American settlement. However, even among the unincorporated territories, cultural evaluations were important in determining the kinds of rule. The organic act for Puerto Rico provided for substantially more economic and judicial integration.
with the United States than did the organic act for the Philippines. This followed from the assessment that Puerto Rico might be culturally assimilated while the Philippines definitely could not. Religion was also a criterion for determining different provincial governments within the Philippines. In Guam, the interests of the US naval station prevailed over all other considerations, yielding a military government that largely ignored the local people's language, culture, and history. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Thompson, L. S. (1900). The libraries of Puerto Rico.


In this work we study three plays written by Carmen Hernández, the first Puerto Rican woman playwright, and we present the most recent findings about her life and works that invite new insights and appreciation of her literary contribution. We use the term escritura herandina to define the creative expression of Hernández. It is a particular approach to dramatic language that does not reproduce the masculine discourse or shy away from representing life's troubles. It is also the type of approach to language that arises during the particular historical circumstances that Hernández encountered. Hernández in her máscara autorial was able to make use of the intrinsic sign of the theater, the mask, as an instrument to cover, uncover (simultaneously), and transform her dialogue with the reader or espectator to represent a critical view of women's place in society.


Uses data from the Current Population Surveys of 1975, 1980, and 1985 and the 1980 census of population to investigate why the economic status of Puerto Ricans has declined more than that of Mexicans and Cubans. The author finds considerable support for the working hypothesis - that structural factors, namely, rapidly falling employment opportunities in jobs where Puerto Ricans traditionally have worked and the concentration of Puerto Ricans in areas experiencing severe economic dislocation, are largely responsible for their disproportionate impoverishment. Results
based on the Current Population Surveys show that Puerto Ricans are distinct from Mexicans and Cubans in that their labor market instability and complete withdrawal began earlier - in the mid- compared to the late 1970's - and was more extreme. Furthermore, the analysis of census data shows that the constraints on Puerto Ricans resulting from ethnic labor market divisions and high unemployment rates are stronger than those on Mexicans or Cubans, lending support to structural interpretations of the Puerto Ricans’ economic distress. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Analyzes the 1960, 1970, and 1980 Public Use Microdata Samples of the decennial censuses and a pooled extract from the 1983, 1985, and 1987 Current Population Surveys to examine labor force activity among minority women. The authors document changes in the market position of Puerto Rican women since 1960 and discuss the conditions that ultimately led to their reduced participation during a period of substantial increase in market activity of other women. Results show widening race and ethnic differentials in employment states over time and unequal employment returns to education among women of color. Industrial restructuring, the influx of unskilled immigrants from Latin America, and changing economic cycles are three possible mechanisms responsible for the declining labor market position of minority women, but discrimination also is implicated in the unequal employment outcomes among equally qualified workers. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


In relation to the education system, analyzes employment data in Puerto Rico for noninstitutionalized persons over 16 for the four-year period 1979-83. The data reveal increasing unemployment, especially among those aged 16-34, who constitute 60% of the unemployed. The economic burden on the employed is increasing even as economic output is stationary, thus reducing the resources available for good schools. Those with the lowest levels of education fare worst, and 60% of youths do not graduate from high school. Those with a better than high school education are most likely to get jobs. Fifty percent of all unemployed persons are married and living with their spouses; one in five heads of household is unemployed. Educational reform thus implies social reform.

"The Peculiar Status of Puerto Rico: Neither a State, nor an Independent Nation" is a study of the creation of the peculiar status of Puerto Rico. The research traces the steps from the American acquisition of Puerto Rico from Spain in 1898 to the granting of US citizenship to Puerto Ricans in 1917, cementing the ambiguous status of the island. The burgeoning industrial and agrarian economy of the late-nineteenth century United States generated an overproduction of goods without sufficient domestic and foreign markets. At the same time the closing of the frontier halted continental expansion, thus limiting the available free soil sought by the new waves of immigrants and their pressure pushing native populations westward. The combined economic forces of overproduction and the closing of the frontier led to social problems like unemployment and labor unrest, which consequently led to political problems subsequent administrations attempted to tackle. In search of new markets, the United States sought expansion into Central and South America bringing the US in conflict with Spain, still holding Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. Spain's prolonged struggle to suppress the revolt in Cuba threatened American investments while Puerto Rico was singled out as the strategic gateway to Central and South America and the isthmian canal then under construction. The explosion of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor provided the casus belli for the war with Spain which resulted in transferring the Spanish colonies of Guam, the Philippines and Puerto Rico to the victorious United States. The outcome of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was sanctioned at the Treaty of Paris of the same year which stipulated that the future status of Puerto Rico and its people would be determined by the Congress of the United States. The first attempt to rectify the political status of the island came from Senator Foraker in 1900. The bill passed in a truncated version and left Puerto Rico in the ambivalent status as an unincorporated territory of the United States. The Supreme Court decision in Downes v. Bidwell in 1901 further confirmed the ambiguous political status asserting that Puerto Rico belonged to, but was not part of the United States. The half measures of the Foraker Act and the Supreme Court decision created disagreement within Congress between the imperialists and anti-imperialists while they led to a division within the political leadership of Puerto Rico between those seeking statehood in the US and those seeking independence for the island, and also between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foraker made subsequent attempts to correct the peculiar status of the island and its people, but repeatedly fell short. Political realignment in Puerto Rico turned in favor of the independence movement and in 1909 attempted to force the US to grant more autonomy to the island. The United States responded with the oppressive measures of the Olmsted Amendment (1909) and Olmsted Bill (1910) reasserting that the US rather than the people of the island, determined the political fate of Puerto Rico. Representative Jones and Senator Shafroth took up the cause, but their subsequent bills were delayed until First World War events forced President Wilson and Congress to act. Germany sought coaling stations in the Caribbean, and the possibility of German acquisition of the Danish West Indies seriously threatened American strategic interests. In order to stifle the independence movement and permanently secure the loyalties of the Puerto Ricans, Congress hurriedly passed the Jones-Shafroth Bill granting US citizenship to the entire population, and President Wilson signed it into law. However, the granting of citizenship without a path toward statehood permanently cemented the peculiar status of Puerto Rico: neither a state, nor an independent nation.


Tió, A. (1956). *Fundación de San Germán y su significación en el desarrollo político, económico, social y cultural de Puerto Rico*. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


The Inter American University, Puerto Rico's most prominent private university, was the product of John William Harris (1876-1956). Harris took over the Palmarejo Institute, modeled on Tuskegee Institute, and turned it into a major university. Based on personal memory.


Conference. Discusses some points about the date and place of the discovery of the island. For this purpose the author summarizes a part of what was published in several books, among which he cites 'Fundación de San Germán' (IHE 30200) and 'Nuevas Fuentes para la Historia de Puerto Rico' (IHE 45700). Asserts that Columbus took possession of Puerto Rico 19 November 1493 in the bay called La Aguada, at the mouth of the Añasco River, and that he landed between the river and the Rincón Mountains [sic]. Borinquén's first colonization voyage is fixed at 1506 rather than 1508 as it has been traditionally believed. He says that the latter was the date of his second trip. Based on published and unpublished documentation from the General Archive of the Indies, Seville. Bibliog. [Translated and reprinted from 'Indice Histórico Español.]


During the first two decades of the twentieth century cigar production became a major industry in Puerto Rico. This was a predominantly urban industry in an economy dominated by the agricultural sector, whose product was exported as a complete and final product. The cigar industry was characterized by the employment of a relatively large number of workers. Its growth
provided the opportunity for those workers interested in organizing unions to expand their incipient labor unions and also became the principal space for the incorporation of women into the labor market. This dissertation explores the role played by cigar workers in the development of the organized labor movement in Puerto Rico during the early years of the twentieth century. The discussion deals with the influence of this group of workers in the development of a working class ideology, as well as in organizing strategies to be used in the defense of workers interests, such as strikes. Cigar workers promoted a culture and a way of working which gave them control over time, production, and working conditions.


Esta investigación examina el rol de los gobiernos municipales en el proceso de industrialización puertorriqueña entre los años de 1950 a 1970. Específicamente, se analiza la industrialización en el Municipio de Guayama, durante el período que comprende esta tesis. Nuestra historiografía ha relegado del estudio de la industrialización puertorriqueña la participación de los municipios en dicho proceso. Durante este periodo histórico se desarrolló la Operación Manos a la Obra, proyecto dirigido desde la Administración de Fomento Económico y la Compañía de Fomento Industrial de Puerto Rico. El Municipio de Guayama, llevó a cabo luchas incansables por insertar a la ciudad en el proceso de industrialización que se llevaba a cabo en la Isla. No fue hasta el año 1952, que llegó a la ciudad la primera fábrica manufacturera, acogida a la Ley de Incentivos Industriales aprobado por la Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico en 1948. A partir de entonces, llegaron a la ciudad, una serie de fábricas, especialmente dedicadas a la manufacturas de ropa. Sin embargo, la industrialización en Guayama, bajo el Programa de Industrialización, no fue al mismo ritmo que en otros municipios o regiones de la Isla durante la década del 50. Esto a pesar de que la ciudad de Guayama contaba con un alto índice de desempleo al iniciar la década del 50, que es el punto de partida de este estudio. No obstante, este proyecto analiza, entre otras, las distintas leyes de incentivos industriales aprobadas por la legislatura puertorriqueña, a partir de la década del 20 del pasado siglo; lo que demuestra la importancia que tuvo el buscar opciones para atraer capital a la Isla y que el mismo fuese invertido en la industria manufacturera, y así, poder aliviar el desempleo crónico. Además de la participación del Gobierno Municipal de Guayama, la ciudad contó con un Comité Industrial, compuesto por ciudadanos particulares, quienes colaboraron en los esfuerzos por industrializar a la ciudad bajo el Programa de Industrialización. Pero, más allá de una colaboración, estos comités impulsaron proyectos propios para atraer inversionistas a la ciudad, y de esa manera, vieran a Guayama como un lugar donde podían establecer su fábrica. Se analiza en esta tesis, el rol municipal dentro del Programa de Industrialización, auspiciado por el Gobierno de Puerto Rico. Además, se documenta la llegada al Municipio de Guayama de la industria pesada. Se trataba de la petroquímica Phillips Petroleum Company, que se estableció en la ciudad a mediados de la década del 60, prometiendo una gran cantidad de empleos tanto a la región, como al resto de la Isla. Esta es la historia de la industrialización de la ciudad de Guayama, y su experiencia, en las décadas más activas del Programa de Industrialización auspiciado por el Gobierno de Puerto Rico.

Tobar, E. (1962). San Jose Church, the oldest church in Puerto Rico and the second oldest in the Americas = Iglesia de San José, la iglesia más antigua en Puerto Rico y la segunda en todas las Américas. San Juan, P.R., La Milagrosa.
Todd, R. H. (1930). José Julio Henna, 1848-1924. San Juan, P.R., Cantero, Fernández & Co.

Todd, R. H. (1938). La génesis de la bandera puertorriqueña. San Juan, P.R., Cantero, Fernández.

Todd, R. H. (1939). La invasión americana : cómo surgió la idea de traer la guerra a Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Cantero Fernández.

Todd, R. H. (1940). Desfile de gobernadores de Puerto Rico 1898 a 1943. [Puerto Rico], Seal of Puerto Rico.

Todd, R. H. (1941). Juan Arrillaga Roqué : un patriota olvidado de 1887. San Juan, P.R., Cantero Fernández & Co.

Todd, R. H. (1946). Estampas coloniales. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños.


Todd, R. H. (1948). Breve historia de nuestro Colegio de Abogados. [San Juan, P.R.?], [publisher not identified].


Tornos, M. d. and tr (1889). Spanish tariffs and custom house regulations, with other interesting information of value to Spanish and American merchants, manufacturers, shippers and brokers. New York, M de Tornos.

Toro Cuevas, E. d. (1937). Gobiernos de ley. San Juan, P.R., Impr Cantero & Fernández.


Reports on data collected from secondary school students, teachers and parents in Puerto Rico during the 1948-49 school year.

Review article prompted by Surendra Bhana's 'The United States and the Development of the Puerto Rican Status Question, 1936-1968' (U. Pr. of Kansas, 1975), which includes a detailed outline of events that resulted in the establishment of the associated free state in 1950-52 and subsequent important developments (the 1953 United Nations resolution, the Fernos-Murray Bill, the Status Commission, the 1967 plebiscite and economic factors).


Among the changes that occurred after the Usonian occupation of Puerto Rico (1898) there were several shifts implied in the new notions of progress and industrial modernity. As in many manifestations, these changes are reflected in the island's domestic architecture. This thesis intends to examine Puerto Rico's cultural phenomenon of industrialization as expressed in the evolution of the dwelling in the aftermath of the occupation of 1898. Within the context of the architectural theory of Critical Regionalism, the project will describe and analyze the role of the popular desire for progress in the evolution of home as a nucleus of human emotion in the context of national, social, and familial formation. The project is supported by a varied bibliography on history, sociology, literature, art, and architecture sources. The visual part of the project will be based on the observation, photographic and archival documentation of a series of representative individual buildings and housing complexes in Puerto Rico to illustrate findings, descriptions, and concepts. In addition, the examination of blueprints and planning documents will provide further evidence of the evolution of the dwelling in the island.


The function of university libraries in Puerto Rico is changing from simply collecting books to performing an important role in the education of students. Based on a survey and secondary works; table, 6 notes, biblio.
Torregrosa, A. (1911). Contribución al estudio de la coli-bacilosis : concepto de su especificidad y observaciones acerca de su epidemiologia, diagnóstico y pronóstico. Mayagüez, P.R., Tip La Bandera Americana.


Torregrosa Rivera, F. M. A study of certain phases of physical education for boys in the public high schools of Puerto Rico: 89 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.S.; Syracuse University; 1938.


El principal objetivo de este trabajo ha sido reflexionar sobre el discurso colonial estadounidense según lo expresaron diversos libros sobre Puerto Rico publicados desde la invasión de la Isla en 1898 y las primeras décadas del siglo XX. Estos textos expresan los fundamentos ideológicos que sostuvieron este discurso de superioridad cultural y que sirvió de justificación para la intervención colonial de Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico. Enmarcados en los valores propios de la Modernidad y la Civilización Occidental, el principal concepto que describe este proceso fue conocido desde entonces como americanización. Éste, a su vez, fue el término que recogió las aspiraciones modernas de los puertorriqueños y propulsó la misión civilizatoria de los estadounidenses. Estos textos con un lenguaje científico y racional, expresaron los prejuicios propios del darwinismo social, el racialismo y el determinismo geográfico para calificar al otro como un ser atrasado e inmoral necesitado de la ayuda del occidental para que lo guíe en ese proceso. Identifico tres momentos en el discurso colonial estadounidense en Puerto Rico. En un inicio, tras la invasión demostraron un énfasis en las expectativas lucrativas de la nueva posesión insular y relacionaron la americanización con el sistema económico capitalista, según su perspectiva, el terreno propicio para el mejor desarrollo de la civilización. Durante la primera década del siglo XX, durante el inicio de la política de americanización, el discurso toma un lenguaje religioso, en el sentido de que es expresado como una misión evangelizadora en la que los puertorriqueños tendrían que abandonar su pasado hispano para superar su condición tropical e inferioridad cultural y racial para poder convertirlos en americanos. Para la década de 1920 se percibe una revalorización de la herencia hispana que es cónsona con la política panamericanista de Estados Unidos con relación a los países hispanoamericanos. Finalmente examino y reflexiono sobre el concepto y la idea de la americanización en los ensayos de identidad puertorriqueña durante el siglo XX en Puerto Rico y cómo trataron de conciliar el conflicto espiritual (lo hispano versus lo anglosajón) al interior de la identidad puertorriqueña. Palabras clave: historia de Puerto Rico; siglo XX; discurso colonial; americanización; civilización occidental; tropicalismo; medicina tropical; racialismo; identidad.

Torres Córdova, R. (1900). En la muerte de don Antonio R. Barceló. San Juan, P.R., Casa Baldrich.


This study examines the significance and process of community formation in the development of pre-contact polities in ancient Puerto Rico. Current perspectives of emerging polities in the Caribbean rely on the concept of “chiefdom” emphasizing elite aggrandizers and neo-evolutionary trajectories of social development and change. Through an examination of the relations between humans and landscapes, this research documents the (trans)formation of social communities between AD 600 and AD 1200 and the implications for the development of regional political institutions. A central theme of this research is the recursive relationship between small-scale social groups and the landscapes they occupy and how processes of community building and settlement structured social and political change. This study focuses on south-central Puerto Rico and the region associated with the Ceremonial Center of Tibes. Tibes is one of the most elaborate ceremonial centers on the island and considered the seat of an incipient polity between AD 600 and AD 1200. This research shows that Tibes was part of a supravillage community heretofore undocumentated. Corroborating this are the results of an archaeological survey immediately surrounding the site that yielded small dispersed settlements primarily dating between AD 900 and AD 1200. The survey results are situated within the broader socio-historical landscape of the south-central region through settlement pattern analyses. The analyses show that the rise of Tibes and its community was coeval with the proliferation of new settlements and supravillage communities throughout the region between AD 600 and AD 1200 due to population growth and dispersion. The increased complexity in regional socio-spatial networks promoted localization and fundamental changes in residential social groups evident in decreases in the size of settlements and domestic structures. Settlement composition and longevity, evident in radiocarbon dates and artifact accumulations research, suggests that land tenure and heritable property became increasingly important. This form of settlement and community organization contrasts with socio-spatial configurations and regional sociality prior to AD 600. Settlement changes catalyzed new forms of social integration which are examined through the use and construction of plazas/ballcourts. Variability in the size, distribution, and labor required to construct these features suggests different social functions and that the power structure of local communities and incipient polities of the period was situational and regionally variable from AD 600 to 1200. Ultimately, settlement and ritual practices of the period served to promulgate community identity, status, and corporate consolidation of natural, social, and symbolic resources. This research provides an alternative view to formulaic models of political development typically entailing the expropriation of power by elite, static hierarchical institutions, and the passivity of social groups inherent in current interpretations.


The issue of statehood has been a controversial topic for many decades in Puerto Rico. This has resulted in a total of four referendums for statehood taking place on the island. What is unique about the last referendum, which occurred in 2012, is that the majority of residents on the island...
voted in favor of statehood. Although the implications of statehood are currently unknown, one problem that could arise is a change in the native language (Spanish) and culture of the island. Therefore, this qualitative study investigated Puerto Ricans residing in different geographic regions (i.e. Puerto Rico and Florida) to determine if they have differing views regarding statehood, commonwealth, and independence. Differences were found among participants in that they had diverse opinions as to how statehood could impact the island in terms of the language spoken (Spanish or English), the culture of the island, the educational system, and the economy.

(English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

El tema de la estadidad ha sido un tema polémico durante muchas décadas en Puerto Rico. Esto ha dado lugar a un total de cuatro referéndums para la estadidad que tienen lugar en la isla. Lo que es único en el último referéndum que ocurrió en 2012 es que la mayoría de los residentes de la isla votaron a favor de la estadidad. Aunque las implicaciones de la estadidad son actualmente desconocidas, un problema que podría surgir es un cambio en el idioma nativo (Español) y en la cultura de la isla. Por lo tanto, este estudio cualitativo investigó a los puertorriqueños residentes en diferentes regiones geográficas (es decir, Puerto Rico y Florida) para determinar si tienen puntos de vista diferentes respecto a la estadidad, la comunidad y la independencia. Las diferencias se encontraron entre los participantes en que tenían diversas opiniones sobre cómo la estadidad podría afectar a la isla en términos de la lengua hablada (Español o Inglés), la cultura de la isla, el sistema educativo y la economía. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

El tema de la estadidad ha sido un tema polémico durante muchas décadas en Puerto Rico. Esto ha dado lugar a un total de cuatro referéndums para la estadidad que tienen lugar en la isla. Lo que es único en el último referéndum que ocurrió en 2012 es que la mayoría de los residentes de la isla votaron a favor de la estadidad. Aunque las implicaciones de la estadidad son actualmente desconocidas, un problema que podría surgir es un cambio en el idioma nativo (Español) y en la cultura de la isla. Por lo tanto, este estudio cualitativo investigó a los puertorriqueños residentes en diferentes regiones geográficas (es decir, Puerto Rico y Florida) para determinar si tienen puntos de vista diferentes respecto a la estadidad, la comunidad y la independencia. Las diferencias se encontraron entre los participantes en que tenían diversas opiniones sobre cómo la estadidad podría afectar a la isla en términos de la lengua hablada (Español o Inglés), la cultura de la isla, el sistema educativo y la economía. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Explores the different modes of passing and “passing through” that are evident in a range of Boricua lesbian narratives. Through an analysis of oral histories of Boricua, or Puerto Rican, lesbians in the anthology ‘Compañeras: Latina Lesbians’ (1994) edited by Juanita Ramos, the performance piece ‘Transplantations: Straight and Other Jackets para Mí,’ which premiered in 1996, the film ‘Brincando el Charco: Portrait of a Puerto Rican’ (1994), and the silence around the sexuality of educator Antonia Pantoja, the article discusses intentional and unintentional passing and “passing through.” These processes account for complex and wide-ranging anxieties around the performance of multiple and shifting sexual, national, and racial identities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Torres Mazzoranna, R. (1960). Luis Muñoz Rivera y el pacto con Sagasta. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.

Comments on the romantic adventure of the French botanist during his sojourn in Puerto Rico in 1796, included in the work he wrote on his trip.

During the 19th century the Archives of the Capitancy General of Puerto Rico were so poorly protected from humidity and so crowded that much was removed to Washington; much of the remainder was burned in 1926. In 1952 Congress authorized adequate quarters and return of files which, having been out of the country, escaped destruction. 37 notes, biblio.


This dissertation explores the interconnectedness of political and musical discourses in Latin America by examining the formative years of Puerto Rican composer Rafael Aponte-Ledée (b. 1938), a leading figure in the Puerto Rican avant-garde movement in the late 1960s. Through extensive archival research, oral history, and qualitative field work, I analyze his time as a student at the Real Conservatorio Superior de Música de Madrid (1957-1964) and at the Centro Latinoamericano de Altos Estudios Musicales del Instituto Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires (1965-1966). With this, I address the intricate network of musical works, events, mentors, institutional discourses, textbooks, technologies, and ideologies that fostered in him an interest in musical and political discourses perceived by his contemporaries as radical, vanguardista, or experimental.I give detailed analyses of three of Aponte-Ledée’s works/arrangements from this period: 1) “Nana,” an arrangement of a homonymous Spanish folk tune (ca. 1960); 2) Tema y seis Diferencias, a theme and variations for piano, and the composer’s first twelve tone work (1963); and 3) Presagio de Pájaros Muertos, an electroacoustic/multi modal work (1966). Through these analyses—which complement, rather than define, my broader inquiry—I trace three contrasting stages of aesthetic and ideological development: first, the conditions (ideological, social, and musical) that allowed Aponte-Ledée to embark on a musical training as a composer outside of Puerto Rico and how those experiences influenced his particular responses to what he
encountered in Madrid and Buenos Aires; second, the political and personal dynamics experienced by Aponte-Ledée that shaped particular institutional stances toward contemporary musics; last, the crystallization of his "radical" political positions, their overlap with his musical enterprises, and its meaning within his particular socio-political circle. From these broad reflections, a multiplicity of agents ultimately emerges: one that not only provides a possible answer to why the composer developed his particular leftist, avant-gardist, and Latin Americanist identity, but that also proposes new angles from which to consider the broader Puerto Rican avant-garde scene at the end of the 1960s.


La investigación biográfica rescata de la invisibilidad histórica las experiencias de vida de una mujer, para redescubrir los asuntos escondidos tras las adicciones y contradicciones sociales y para recuperar la tradición oral como herramienta investigativa. Una historia de vida es creada por cada mujer que despierta a la conciencia, cada paso que aumenta su experiencia y cada voz que relata su existencia. Por medio de la revisión de documentos, el análisis de materiales culturales y la entrevista de historia oral, se compone este concierto de vida: la Biografía de Doña Lolita Tizol Laguardia. Educadora ponceña, trabajadora por el bienestar social, virtuosa violinista y mujer en un entorno social desfavorable, logró destacarse en todos los caminos, por donde dejó huella. Las piezas que alguna vez interpretó, proveen el fondo musical que ambienta y da estructura a la introducción, el contexto histórico y el relato biográfico. Desde Vivaldi hasta Gaetano Braga, el violín sirve de fondo para recorrer el Ponce de entresiglos (1884–1933). Revisitamos el ambiente musical y artístico, las costumbres y tradiciones familiares, el desarrollo educativo y la situación general de la mujer durante este periodo. A través de este concierto de vida de Lolita Tizol, presenciamos el momento de su epifanía: el arte y la pedagogía como alternativas y la decisión trascendental que cambiará su vida. Decisión que estuvo determinada por sus responsabilidades familiares y los preceptos sociales del momento. Visitamos Tuskegee, instituto para negros a la que fue enviada a estudiar con otros puertorriqueños, como parte del proceso de americanización de Puerto Rico. Regresamos a Ponce para verla triunfar, no sólo como líder educativa comprometida con el bienestar social, sino como artista. Con su pieza favorita, la Serenata de Gaetano Braga, se despide Lolita Tizol, haciéndonos repensar en su legado como artista, maestra y mujer. El monumento a Lolita Tizol que recibe a los visitantes a la entrada de la ciudad de Ponce exhibe los símbolos de su legado: la niña con el libro, el niño con el violín y ella entre ambos, como agente catalizador del futuro.


The following research places its attention on the identification of possible cultural bases reflected in a Puerto Rican folk religion. By making a thorough bibliographical study of likely sources and a complementary field research, the author engaged in a comparative religion study that yielded a number of individual traits that could be specifically associated to Arawak, Catholic, Bantu and
Kardecian religious practices. Although the information obtained responds and is limited to the participants involved in this research, it was successfully used to answer initial questions regarding cultural identity, survival and diversity applicable to the contemporary Puerto Rican population as well as revealing topics to be considered for further study. Even though regional variations could be found if the participant pool is broadened, the findings and conclusions of this research are in the most part consistent to similar studies done in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.


Torres-Oliver, F. (1964). *Due process of law in Puerto Rico*. Ponce, School of Law, Catholic University of Puerto Rico.

Torres-Peralta, S. E. The Labor Management Relations Act and the Puerto Rico Labor Relations Act: a general comparison: v, 264 leaves, bound ; 228 cm Dissertation: LL. M.; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; 1955.


Tous Soto, J. (1904). *Proyecto de código de enjuiciamiento civil*. San Juan, [publisher not identified].

Tous Soto, M. (1900). *Impuesto sobre documentos privados y escrituras notariales con apéndice de los derechos devengados por autorización de asientos en el Registro de la Propiedad*. San Juan, P.R., Imprenta "El Imparcial".


Papers of tobacco industry engineer and executive Rush D. Touton, who established the Philadelphia-based Wurton Machine Company and later Solaranza Company. Includes many photographs, correspondence, business documents and ephemera relating to the tobacco industry in Connecticut, Puerto Rico, and Sumatra.


Tower, W. V. (1911). *Insects injurious to citrus fruits and methods for combating them*. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Within Protestant Evangelicalism, an emergent movement is shifting from previous polarizations (social/spiritual, privatistic/corporate) to a holistic convergence of faith and social witness. The movement includes Latinos recognized as "true non-pacifist radicals within the broader evangelical left." Our study focuses upon one of the foremost Latino evangelicals in contemporary history, the late Dr. Orlando E. Costas. Costas was a scholar, preacher, teacher, and administrator, revered by fellow evangelicals, ecumenical, and international Christians. Under the renowned missionary and scholar, Dr. Johannes Verkuyl, he received his D. Theol. from the Free University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands (1976). On November 5, 1987, at age 45, Dr. Costas died of cancer while Academic Dean and Judson Professor of Missiology at Andover Newton Theological School.

Among his panoply of achievements was to be the first Latino Dean of an accredited Theological Seminary in the U.S.A. In his brief 15 years of scholarly endeavors, he authored over 100 books and articles, and made over thirty contributions to the books of others. The purpose of this dissertation is to identify and analyze a Latino radical evangelical social ethic in his work and thought. The problem suggests that we identify any such ethic from the available texts themselves. The latter approach will view this ethic in light of our findings. In chapter two we address the question of whether Costas work contains a social ethic. In chapter three we explore the question in terms of a Latino radical evangelical social ethic per se. In chapter four we analyze his hermeneutical methodology. In chapter five we offer a critical appraisal of his work and thought. In chapter six we summarize and conclude our findings and suggest further recommendations for study. We argue that the crucial framework for best approaching Costas' thought is a sociohistorical, ethico-theological inquiry from "the underside of history." This approach typifies the concrete dimensions of human social agony and struggle where the locus of
salvation is found in the periphery--among the poor and the powerless as opposed to the world’s rich and the powerful.


Trelles, C. M. (1907). *Ensayo de bibliografia cubana de los siglos XVII y XVIII. Seguido de unos apuntes para la bibliografia dominicana y portorriqueña*. Matanzas, Impr “El Escritorio”.

Trías Monge, J. Legislative and judicial reorganization in Puerto Rico: iii, 336 leaves ; 328 cm Dissertation: J.S.D.; Yale Law School; 1948.


Puerto Rican intellectuals ‘(letrados)’ sought to enhance their position under Spanish and American authority by reframing the discourse of peasant vagrancy. The 'letrados' portrayed the white peasant woman as the victim of disease, abandoned by the authorities, and forced into contact with the dangerous environment and newly freed slaves. The 'letrados' associated disease with the black body and presented themselves as the protectors of the white peasants. The publications of Salvado Brau, novelist and sociologist, Francisco del Valle Atiles, a hygienist, and the painting 'El Velorio' by Francesco Oller are presented as examples.


Studies of colonial medicine emphasise how medicine developed in the interests of colonisation. Insights from these studies have been more recently applied to US empire. Although this scholarship elucidates how medicine was central to colonisation, it focuses on the relationship between the colony and metropole and tends to overlook how the development of capitalism was part and parcel of the colonial process. This paper analyses the initial development of the Puerto Rican hookworm campaign, which had significant implications on how anaemia was understood and treated on the island. The hookworm-anaemia campaign not only upended traditional discourse on the island with regard to rural peasants’ health, but also obscured the socioeconomic context of hookworm infection and anaemia. The paper argues that medical colonisation altered social stratification on the island and participated in making Puerto Rico ‘safe’ for colonial capital. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Tugwell, R. G. Papers, 1911-1979: 50 linear ft.
Correspondence, memoranda, printed materials, speeches, articles, clippings, and scrapbooks relating to Tugwell's governmental and academic career, including his positions with Columbia University, 1920-1937; the Dept. of Agriculture, 1933-1937; the Planning Dept. of the New York City Planning Commission, 1938-1941; Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico and Governor of Puerto Rico, 1941-1946; the University of Chicago, 1946-1956; and the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1966-1979. Correspondents include Morris L. Cooke, Mordecai Ezekiel, John R. Fleming, Harold Ickes, Robert LaFollette, Robert Lynd, Raymond Moley, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Robert Moses, Scott Nearing, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Samuel I. Rosenman, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Adlai Stevenson, Charles Taussig, Paul S. Taylor, and Aubrey Williams. Diaries, with related correspondence and clippings, cover the years 1932 to 1949 in detail with notes for 1950 to 1961. Subjects include New Deal personalities, management of national government, his economic and political philosophy, international affairs, political and economic situation in the Caribbean and Puerto Rico, agricultural concerns in the United States, World War II, and his writings and other professional concerns.

Tugwell, R. G. (1941). Transcript of the final hearings by the Tugwell Group held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1941, relative to the enforcement of the so-called 500 acre law as recently validated, [San Juan].


The real bases of Puerto Rico's successful political and economic rise in the '40's and since are traced to developments in the first 40 years of U.S. rule. How these helped solve specific problems is made clear, with examples cited from the fields of education, administration, and agriculture. A sketch of the events which laid the basis of the island's Commonwealth status follows. It is doubtful whether this experience can be applied to other colonial or underdeveloped areas.

Tugwell, R. G. (1958). The place of planning in society; seven lectures on the place of planning in society with special reference to Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico Planning Board.


In the first decades of the twentieth century, Puerto Ricans became United States citizens while also living in a colony of the United States. That ambiguity set Puerto Ricans up for decades of negotiation and contestation with the United States government. The discussion of politics in Puerto Rico often centers on its status, whether it should become a state, be independent, or remain a commonwealth. Few of these discussions, however, consider how ordinary poor and working-class Puerto Ricans contributed to the making of what I argue to be a “hybrid nation.” This dissertation is about how ordinary people, even those living under the most oppressed circumstances, influenced national-level policies. An examination of the local and the ordinary uncovers the quotidian spaces that citizens often worked the hardest to preserve—their homes. Their homes, their neighborhood, and their city formed the building blocks of what would become their nation. I found that where poor and working-class Puerto Ricans lived, whether a shantytown or a housing project, a suburban housing tract or New York City, helped to define their relationship with the local and federal government, thereby indicating their degree of involvement and participation in society as citizens or subjects. I conclude that while the granting of citizenship to Puerto Ricans had few immediate consequences in 1917, the greater self-government that Congress did afford them at that time spawned progressive legislation that tried to improve the social conditions on the island. As much as the Puerto Rican government tried, however, it could not overcome centuries of colonialism without federal assistance. By the 1930s, the federal government inserted itself into the lives of many Puerto Ricans through a variety of aid programs. By the 1940s, the dependence of many Puerto Ricans on the government had cemented, ensuring the continuance of this hybrid, non-sovereign state. Once many Puerto Ricans left the island for New York City, they exchanged one second-class citizenship for another that proved to be even more difficult to overcome. There public housing projects shut them out of the greater community of which they were a part.


United States. Army. Signal, C. Working the maps at the San Juan Filter Center.
1st Lieutenant (1LT) Gulland of the Signal Corps, drills the Aircraft Warning Service operators at San Juan Filter Center, Puerto Rico. The World War II Signal Corps photograph collection covers every major aspect of the United States (U.S.) involvement in WWII, including the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the home front, war production, governmental agencies, and relief agencies.

These soldiers are shown with the height finder atop El Morro Castle, Puerto Rico. 66th C.A. The World War II Signal Corps photograph collection covers every major aspect of the United States (U.S.) involvement in WWII, including the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the home front, war production, governmental agencies, and relief agencies.


After a short note on this Puerto Rican patriot (1790-1863), whose aim was the independence of his country and of Cuba, publishes the royal decrees (preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba) which advise the Puerto Rican authorities of the revolutionary activities of this patriot.

Unsigned (1959). "ARCHIVO GENERAL DE PUERTO RICO." The general archive of Puerto Rico. 2(5): 46-47. A note reporting on the founding of the Archivo General de Puerto Rico, which, under the direction of Luis Manuel Rodríguez Morales, has organized the Instituto de Cultura
Puertorriqueña, and in which are kept the country's official documents that are of historical value.

List of the activities carried out by the institution.


At the request of Román Baldorioty de Castro a society devoted to the collection of documents on the history of Puerto Rico was founded in Madrid in the middle of the 19th century. These constituted the first documentary collection "Biblioteca histórica de Puerto Rico" (1854). In one of its volumes there is a considerable amount of information on the manuscript of Iñigo Abad (Benedictine friar who lived on the island from 1771 to 1778), "Historia geográfica, civil y natural de la isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico." This title was altered in the Valladares edition which appeared in Madrid in 1788. Copy of Baldorioty's opinion (1849) of the work.


A survey of the political development, economic arrangements, and political party system within Puerto Rico, along with a reference to Communist bloc criticism in the United Nations of American policy in Puerto Rico.


Compiles 129 bibliographic entries, with notes on their content, of works published in 1968 on various aspects of Puerto Rican life.


Rosario Ferré's 'The House on the Lagoon' (1996) is a multithreaded version of Puerto Rico's 20th-century history that hinges on the tension between the central discourse of the female narrator and her husband's marginal annotations and corrections. This technique deliberately calls into question who gets to write history, what gets included, and where the boundaries between fact and fiction lie. Through the theoretical frameworks of feminist historicism and the Latin American New Historical Novel, this article examines the uneasy relationship between historical veracity, authority, and gender as it is played out in Ferré's novel and the Puerto Rican society it portrays.

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Membership application issued to Jose Irazarry Ursulich. Dated November 8, 1917. In this document, Ursulich applies for membership at Logia Cuna de Betances of Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.


Uttley, M. Land utilization in the Canóvanas sugar district, Puerto Rico: 1 volume Dissertation: Ph. D.; University of Chicago, Department of Geography.


Analyzes the role played by colonial trade and the navigation laws in the development of the Spanish merchant fleet and its international competitiveness in the 19th century. The Spanish navigation law, which consisted of a differential duty on merchandise imported in foreign-flagged vessels, was in force from 1820 to 1868 in all the ports of Spain and its colonies and was maintained in Cuba and Puerto Rico until 1898. The article examines the crisis, recovery, and final heyday of the Spanish sailing fleet between 1800 and 1860. It deals with the factors that explain the decline of the sailing ship in Spanish shipping in the 1860’s and 1870’s, particularly its incapacity to compete with foreign flags. The final part examines the transition from sail to steam and the international competitiveness of Spanish steamship companies in the last three decades of the 19th century, with an emphasis on "Anglo-Spanish" shipping companies, joint ventures by Spanish and English ship owning and ship brokering firms. These companies were the largest shipping firms in Spain during the period (with the exception of the Compañía Trasatlántica) and controlled the greater part of the export of general cargo from Britain to the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico. They made use of their comparative advantage in these ports to carry sugar to the American Gulf of Mexico and East Coast ports and to return to Britain with cotton, timber, grain, and other bulk cargoes. Both colonial trade and the maintenance of a flag differential duty in the Spanish colonies played a substantial role in the development and modernization of the Spanish merchant fleet throughout the 19th century. (English)

Este artículo analiza el papel desempeñado por el comercio colonial y las leyes de navegación en el desarrollo de la flota mercante española y su competitividad internacional en el siglo XIX. La Ley española de navegación, que consistía en un derecho diferencial sobre las mercancías importadas en buques de bandera extranjera, estuvo en vigor desde 1820 a 1868 en todos los puertos de España y sus colonias y se mantuvo vigente en Cuba y Puerto Rico hasta 1898. El autor combina fuentes de archivo - como los informes consulares españoles, británicos y norteamericanos y las estadísticas de comercio y navegación españolas y británicas - con material obtenido de revistas especializadas, como el Lloyd’s List. La primera parte examina la crisis, recuperación y el último apogeo de la flota española de vela entre 1800 y 1860. La segunda parte analiza los factores que
explican el declive del buque de vela en la flota mercante española en los decenios de 1860 y 1870, y sobre todo su incapacidad para competir con buques extranjeros (de vela o de vapor). La parte final se dedica a la transición de la vela al vapor y a la competitividad internacional de las compañías españolas de vapores en las tres últimas décadas del siglo XIX. Para ilustrar esta cuestión, el artículo se centra en las compañías navieras “anglo-españolas,” empresas mixtas creadas por firmas navieras y de corretaje de buques españolas e inglesas. Estas compañías fueron las mayores navieras de España en aquel periodo (con la excepción de la Compañía Trasatlántica) y controlaron la mayor parte de la exportación de carga general desde Gran Bretaña a las colonias españolas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Ellas aprovecharon su ventaja comparativa en estos puertos para llevar azúcar a los puertos norteamericanos del Golfo de México y de la costa este, retornando después a Gran Bretaña con algodón, madera, cereales y otros graneles. La principal conclusión de este trabajo es que tanto el comercio colonial como el mantenimiento de un derecho diferencial de bandera en las colonias españolas desempeñaron un papel fundamental en el desarrollo y la modernización de la flota mercante española durante el siglo XIX. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Cet article analyse le rôle joué par le commerce colonial et les lois de navigation dans le développement de la flotte mercantile espagnole et de sa compétitivité internationale au XIXe siècle. Les lois de navigation espagnoles, qui comportaient un droit différentiel sur les marchandises importées par de navires de pavillon étranger, furent en vigueur de 1820 à 1868 dans tous les ports de l’Espagne et de ses colonies, et elles furent maintenues à Cuba et à Porto Rico jusqu’en 1898. L’auteur puise dans des sources archivistiques primaires - tels les rapports consulaires espagnols, britanniques et américains, et les statistiques du commerce et de la navigation espagnoles et anglaises - ainsi que dans le matériel issu des journaux spécialisés, comme les Listes du Lloyd. La première partie de l’article examine la crise, la reprise et l’âge d’or de la flotte à voile entre 1800 et 1860. La seconde partie traite des facteurs expliquant le déclin du navire à voile dans la navigation espagnole entre les années 1860 et 1870, et en particulier son incapacité à être compétitif par rapport aux marines étrangères, à voile et/ou à vapeur. La dernière partie, enfin, est consacrée à la transition entre voile et vapeur et la compétition internationale des compagnies de navires à vapeur espagnoles dans les trois dernières décennies du XIXe siècle. Pour l’illustrer cette évolution, l’article examine particulièrement les compagnies de navigation “anglo-espagnoles,” des sociétés par action formées par des entreprises d’armement et de courtage maritime espagnoles et anglaises. Ces compagnies étaient les plus grandes entreprises navales en Espagne à cette époque, à l’exception de Compañía Trasatlántica, et elles contrôlaient la plus grande partie des exportations des cargaisons générales de la Grande-Bretagne vers Cuba et Porto-Rico. Elles exploitaient leur avantage comparatif dans ces ports pour transporter le sucre vers le Golfe du Mexique et les ports de la côte Est américaine, pour rentrer ensuite en Grande-Bretagne avec du coton, du bois, des céréales et d’autres cargaisons en gros. La principale conclusion est que tant le commerce colonial que le maintien d’un droit différentiel en fonction du pavillon dans les colonies espagnoles a eu un rôle fondamental dans le développement et la modernisation de la flotte marchande espagnole tout au long du XIXe siècle. (French) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


(German) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Examines recent anthropological and sociological research on the socioeconomic effects of the fishing industry of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean islands. Once considered a marginal economic activity, fishing became the target of social and economic development during 1975-90.


The fishermen associations of La Parguera on the coast of Puerto Rico effectively manipulated political resources, the media, and public opinion in opposing the development of a marine sanctuary jointly proposed by agencies of Puerto Rico and the United States.


Valle Atiles, F. d. (1885). Biografía de D. Francisco J. Hernández y Martínez : Dr. en medicina y cirujia. Puerto-Rico, Impr de José González Font.

Abolitionists in Spain and Puerto Rico faced difficulties after 1866. Referring to the Diario de Sesiones del Congreso, examines the first serious proposals for abolition from 1845 and discusses the work of the Spanish Abolition Society and the Information Council, the repercussions from the 1868 revolution, the 1870 Moret law, the reactionary attempts of the Spanish and Overseas Circles, and the passing of the final abolition legislation in 1873. Based mainly on parliamentary records; 16 notes.


Van Volkenberg, H. L. (1934). *Parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle in Puerto Rico*. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.

Van Volkenberg, H. L. (1936). *Parasites and parasitic diseases of swine in Puerto Rico*. Bulletin / Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.


Collection contains memoirs, correspondence containing letters from prominent individuals such as independence leader Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia and activist Bernardo Vega, flyers, programs, clippings, photographs and writings including Vando's poems, plays, and chronicles, as well as works by other writers such as the playwright, Gonzalo O'Neill. Vando's Carpeta (The Puerto Rican police surveillance reports) is also included.


In this dissertation, I explore the practice of provocation as a recurrent feature and strategy present in Puerto Rican cultural production of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. I study provocation as public displays of noncompliance and defiance by queer, anti-colonial, and counter-hegemonic identities. I argue that Puerto Rican artists and cultural agents representing, or coming from marginal communities, have relied on provocative aesthetics and rhetoric to convey dissidence, social malaise, and to rebel—so to speak—against national and colonial order. Through their work, these artists and cultural agents provoke social responses that lead, in spite of different forms of censorship, to increased visibility. In this sense, I consider the outcomes of censorship and social persecution, and the ways both draw attention to the identities and practices they aim to eliminate from the public sphere, and whose proliferation they aim to discourage. The body of works is multidisciplinary, ranging from writing, to music, graffiti, and
mural art. In each chapter, I analyze works that are noncompliant with what I describe as dominant cultural logics of patriarchal order. I conclude that these works reveal (and resist) the fact that Puerto Rican national-colonial discourse encourages the violent assertion of masculinity, gender-based violence, trans/homophobia, and racism.


The transition to capitalism in Puerto Rico was hastened when American monopolistic capital was introduced to the process of primitive accumulation that had been going on since the mid 19th century. Traces the ways in which agriculture, finance, and trade in Puerto Rico became increasingly capitalistic and exploitative under American influence, guided by the military and colonial government.


En este trabajo de investigación se elaboran explicaciones sobre el papel que jugó Puerto Rico en el desarrollo de la agenda de telecomunicaciones de Estados Unidos durante la última década del siglo XIX y la primera del siglo XX. La investigación, utilizando documentos primarios de la Marina de Estados Unidos, escritos de Alfred Mahan y planes de guerra elaborados por el Naval War College, logra probar el papel protagonista de las telecomunicaciones en la conducción de la guerra hispanoamericana además de la necesidad de la instalación de la tecnología en las posesiones atlánticas para el dominio del Mar Caribe. Se demuestra en el escrito que este énfasis estadounidense en las tecnologías de comunicación caracterizó a Estados Unidos durante esos primeros años del siglo XX y le permitió establecerse como poder imperial de primer orden. La investigación explica cómo Estados Unidos convirtió a Puerto Rico en un enclave tecnológico durante los primeros años de dominación colonial y los procesos políticos que los estadounidenses diseñaron para preservar la Isla como bastión imperial permanente.


Deconstructs the false and mythical presentations of Puerto Rican women in Hollywood films, and argues that these images legitimate a culture and ideology of racism, patriarchy, capitalism, and imperialism.


Mediante este trabajo biográfico se pretende conocer y describir los procesos de desarrollo, las vivencias, las acciones y las aportaciones de Leopoldo Santiago Lavandero, considerado “el padre de la enseñanza del teatro en Puerto Rico”, por haber creado los principales programas de la enseñanza del arte teatral en nuestro país. Estos programas son el Teatro Universitario (1941), hoy Departamento de Drama de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y el Programa de Teatro Escolar (1961) del entonces Departamento de Instrucción Pública, hoy Departamento de Educación. Además, como parte de estos programas, creó proyectos de importancia teatral y cultural como fueron: el Teatro Rodante Universitario (1946), la Compañía Teatral de Maestros (1965) y el Miniteatro Infantil Rural (1966). El estudio de su biografía, responde a la necesidad de estudiar las figuras cuyas aportaciones han sido significativas para la educación en Puerto Rico. Este trabajo se enmarca en la llamada biografía interpretativa (Denzin, 1989). Se enfatiza en las etapas de la vida
y las experiencias del biografiado. Se han analizado documentos, materiales, artículos y entrevistas. Los relatos han sido organizados alrededor de temas que indican momentos clave en la vida de Santiago Lavandero y su contexto histórico. Las preguntas que guían esta investigación biográfica son: -¿Cómo fue el proceso de vida de Leopoldo Santiago Lavandero y qué significados tuvieron esas vivencias? -¿Cuáles fueron sus aportaciones y qué valor tuvieron en el ambiente educativo y cultural de su época? -¿Qué implicaciones pueden tener sus ideas en la educación teatral y en la educación actual? El análisis de esta investigación está enmarcado en el análisis Dramatúrgico propuesto por Kenneth Burke. Es decir, Leopoldo Santiago Lavandero visto como un personaje, sus acciones y su escena o contexto. Esto será lo que permitirá ir creando y entretejiendo un análisis de su vida. Finalmente, Leopoldo Santiago Lavandero ya no existe físicamente, pero su estudio biográfico nos proyecta su vida al presente, para traer a discusión asuntos relacionados a la educación teatral y sus implicaciones en la educación actual. Es una vida que aún tiene algo que decir. He allí el principal valor de su estudio.


Vargas-Ramos, C. (2014). "Migrating race: migration and racial identification among Puerto Ricans." Ethnic & Racial Studies 37(3): 383-404. The pattern of racial identification among Puerto Ricans is not uniform. It varies depending on where they live. Most identify as white, but more do so in Puerto Rico than in the USA. This paper addresses the impact that living alternatively in the USA and in Puerto Rico has on racial identification among Puerto Ricans. Using Public Use Microdata Sample data from the American Community Survey and the Puerto Rico Community Survey 2006–2008, I find that while there is no single pattern of impact, those more grounded on the island's racial system are more likely to identify as white in the USA, while those less grounded in Puerto Rico are more likely to identify as multiracial or by another racial descriptor. On their return to the island, they revert to the prevalent pattern of racial identification, while still exhibiting effects of their sojourn on their racial identity. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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Vargas-Ramos, C. (2015). "Puerto Ricans and transnationalism: A critical empirical assessment." CENTRO Journal 27(2): 4-49. This paper assesses the extent to which Puerto Rican migrants are transnational migrants. While it confirms that the vast majority of Puerto Rican migrants in the United States maintain some kind of contact with the island, the overwhelming majority of these crossborder activities, however, do not entail frequent, broad and intense contacts that result in the establishment of "multiple interlocking networks of social relations" that define a transnational social fi eld. There is indeed a small proportion of Puerto Rican migrants who live in a transnational social fi eld, but not enough to accurately characterize the Puerto Rican migration as transnational. Moreover, its transnational
social field is fairly weak. In addition, there are even more Puerto Rican migrants who are largely disconnected from the island. The paper therefore distinguishes among types of migrants, and also outlines the factors that establish degrees of cross-border activities among the types.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Puerto Rico is in political crisis. Evidence of this crisis is the precipitous drop in voter turnout in the 2016 elections after more than three decades of small but steady decline. Some political observers and practitioners have attributed this decline to the emigration from the island, a product itself of an enduring economic crisis engulfing Puerto Rico. However, emigration is not a factor in the decline of electoral participation in Puerto Rico. Based on statistical analyses of aggregate voting and population data, results show that Puerto Rico's decline in voter participation is not attributable to emigration. Rather, an extant legitimacy crisis of the political system and its political class might be a more proximate and likely explanation for the drop in electoral participation in 2016. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Vázquez Bote, E. (1900). Tratado teórico, práctico y crítico de derecho privado puertorriqueño. San Juan, P.R., Butterworth de Puerto Rico.

Led by Jack Delano, Héctor Campos Parsi, and Amaury Veray, Puerto Rican composers achieved great success in the 1950's and 1960's with a string of accompanied vocal pieces designed to celebrate the beauty and national pride of Puerto Rico.

Vázquez Calcerrada, P. B. La vivienda en Puerto Rico bajo el programa de ayuda mutua y esfuerzo propio/ por P. B. Vázquez Calcerrada. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio de Puerto Rico: 39 [22] páginas.

Vázquez Calcerrada, P. B. (1948). Relaciones de los socios en una cooperativa de venta. Rio Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estación Experimental Agrícola.

Vázquez Calcerrada, P. B. (1953). The study of a planned rural community in Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Vázquez Calcerrado, P. B. (1951). Relaciones de los socios en una cooperativa de venta de café. Rio Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estacion Experimental Agricola.


Continued from a previous article (see entry 18A:9006). Non-Puerto Ricans have differentiated characteristics from Puerto Ricans. The foreign group represents a relatively old population with predominance of males in productive ages. It has larger families. This population exhibits a higher proportion of persons enrolled in schools and a higher male and female participation in economic activities. They are better educated and hold better jobs.


Continued from a previous article (see entry 18A:9006). Non-Puerto Ricans have differentiated characteristics from Puerto Ricans. The foreign group represents a relatively old population with predominance of males in productive ages. It has larger families. This population exhibits a higher proportion of persons enrolled in schools and a higher male and female participation in economic activities. They are better educated and hold better jobs.


Focuses on the origin and ascendance of the non-Puerto Rican population in the island, and its sociodemographic profile. The sample was obtained from 3% of the 1970 Census returns. Immigrants are privileged groups within the Puerto Rican and their societies of origin.


After the Second World War, Puerto Ricans emigrated massively to the United States, reducing to 34% the population of the island. During 1955-70 approximately 150,000 returned to Puerto Rico. This returned population has had a notable effect on the school system regarding language values and customs. The majority of these immigrants are young people who still depend on their parents. In 1970 the group represented 5% of Puerto Rico’s population. In elementary school, it
represented more than 9% of the total enrollment. The level of unemployment for returnees is much higher than it is for the rest of the islanders.


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Few aspects of the economic and political relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States has been more constantly criticized than the inclusion of the Island within the restricted United States coasting trade. The provisions of the United States coastwise shipping laws have been charged with being unfair, unrealistic, and discriminatory to the extent that they resemble taxation without representation.


Puerto Rico suffers from two demographic problems: a high birth rate and a shift of population from the countryside to the cities. Both conditions can be reversed, but if they are not, the island faces a grave future. Secondary sources; note.


As the United States expanded its frontiers, within the continent and then beyond, it faced the challenge of dealing with the peoples of the lands conquered. The purpose became, in one case, to exterminate the cultural identity of a people regarded as "savage", and in another, to tame the culture of culturally "inferior" peoples in order to allow economic exploitation of their countries. In this work, parallels and contrasts between the policies implemented in each of these two instances of American colonialism are examined. For the second case of colonialism, Puerto Rico is focused as the most pervasive example. Education as a predominant instrument of assimilation in both cases is strongly emphasized in this study. The historical analysis is followed by an overview of literary voices of resistance to assimilation, and by a personal contribution of original fiction by the author.

Vázquez, L. (1950). Preliminary report on silica sands of Puerto Rico. [San Juan, P.R.], Division of Mineralogy and Geology, Economic Development Administration.


In the 1990's 'salsa evangélica' became one of the most important musical movements in Puerto Rico. Integrating evangelization into their musical practices and productions, 'salsa evangélica' artists redefined music-as-performance and the music-making process by transforming the music scene into sacred contact zones. This article explores the musical practices and musical productions of 'salsa evangélica' music through ethnographic accounts, oral history interviews, and musical analysis. By engaging in evangelization, 'salsa evangélica' artists performed a unique form of popular religiosity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Examines the role of ancestor worship in the 1980's-90's among the descendants of African slaves in Puerto Rico and relates it to religious and cultural traditions in the Congo River region of Africa from whence the slaves largely came.


Traditional writings in Puertorrican history tends to depict the insular cities of San Juan and Ponce as the two most important nineteenth century trading centers. This dissertation shows that the western city of Mayagüez was, after the island Capital city of San Juan, the second most important international port in the island. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Mayagüez, founded in 1760, was the most important center of political and military activity of the western part of Puerto Rico. This research examines the relation between the city's urban growth and the port’s economic development. Although a fire destroyed Mayagüez in 1841, during the following decades Mayagüez changed into a large commercial center. This research documents the transformation of the small town into an important city in the Caribbean. The urban development of the city, between 1836 and 1877, was linked to a custom tax, collected specially for the construction of public works. The collecting of the special customs tax, known as “cuartillo”, for almost forty years, depicts the interest of important social sectors in Mayagüez and their relation to the social and economic development of the city.


Velázquez, G. Anuario bibliográfico puertorriqueño. San Juan, Puerto Rico Departamento de instrucción pública: 1948-; volumes 1928 cm.


Velázquez, G. (1953). *Ejercicios prácticos de derecho civil relativos a la teoría general de las obligaciones*. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico.


This thesis examines the 1979 and 1989 Morales Feliciano prisoner-rights case in Puerto Rico. I argue that the cases reveal how prisoners entrapped in Puerto Rico’s carceral state used Puerto Rico’s colonial status as a legal strategy to force the Commonwealth to provide them with proper living conditions and medical care. Prisoners in Morales Feliciano used the US and Puerto Rican constitution interchangeably and relied on the federal court system as part of that strategy. Unlike previous prisoner right’s movements on the Island, Morales Feliciano was the first to hold the whole prison system in Puerto Rico accountable for its treatment of prisoners. The case was filed at the dawn of mass incarceration as the Island’s incarcerated population exploded due to War on Drug policies. The combined increase in population and deteriorating prison infrastructure set the stage for the Morales Feliciano case.


Analyzes the proposal of the Puerto Rican commonwealth party, the Partido Popular Democrático, to revise Puerto Rico’s unincorporated territorial status into a permanent territorial affiliation with the United States. The article comments on the status options that appeared on the 1998 Puerto Rican plebiscite that resulted from congressional debates over what constitutes citizenship and commonwealth.

Vélez de Vando, E. Papers, 1919-1999: 5.43 cubic ft.
Collection consists primarily of letters, articles, photographs, police reports, audiotapes, programs, and flyers. The folders are arranged alphabetically and the documents in chronological order. This collection is valuable for examining the history of the independence movement, specially the history of the Nationalist Party, the Partido Independentista de Puerto Rico and Movimiento Pro Independencia. It is of particular importance for the insight it provides on the role of women in the independence movement and of women activists. The collection also contains significant information about political repression and the persecution of political activists in Puerto Rico.


Assesses the historical and political context of 'The Puerto Rican Journey,' a seminal text in the study of Puerto Rican migration. The article argues that political objectives were more important than scholarly ones in launching this project. It was commissioned by the Puerto Rican government in an attempt to counteract the anti-Puerto Rican campaign - known in New York City and Puerto Rico as the "Puerto Rican problem" - that unfolded in New York City during 1947. The process whereby the study was defined is examined, as well as its content and consequences for future analysis of the Puerto Rican experience in the United States. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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In the 19th century coffee dominated the economic markets of Puerto Rico.avored by European consumers, some claim that even the Vatican savored its unique flavor, and the island held a reputation for producing high quality coffee that has long since outlasted the market itself. After ownership of the island passed from Spain to the United States, a shift to sugar economies, natural causes, and social stratification issues, caused the coffee markets of Puerto Rico to plummet. Despite its reputation for producing high quality coffee, the island has failed to match the production level it once had. In the last decade, there have been attempts to revitalize the stagnant coffee market by focusing its production on specialty coffee. This thesis uses anthropological theory and qualitative methodologies to explore linkages of postcolonial identity of Puerto Rican specialty coffee farmers, and their attempts to succeed in the third wave coffee market.

Vélez, M. J. D. P. S. V. C. P. B. (1945). La pesca y distribución de pescado en Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Estación Experimental Agrícola.

Esta investigación pretende promover un análisis sobre la función de la televisión como un medio con grandes posibilidades de rescatar, mantener viva y difundir la historia y la cultura de nuestro país. El problema planteado por este investigador consiste en analizar la trayectoria del canal 6 entre los años 1990 a 2009 como instrumento de difusión de la historia y la cultura en general. Además, pretendemos evaluar si ha contribuido como soporte vigoroso o por el contrario ha sido un componente inconsistente en la historia cultural puertorriqueña. Para este análisis utilizaremos las herramientas teóricas de la pedagogía crítica. Presentamos en esta investigación un diseño de investigación cualitativa descriptiva. Diseño que presenta unas técnicas basadas en el estudio fenomenológico y el paradigma crítico. Por lo tanto, su enfoque es fenomenológico y hermenéutico. Tomamos del diseño histórico elementos importantes que, unidos a un marco conceptual aportado por el constructivismo y la pedagogía crítica, además de lo que nos ofrece la histórico cultural como corriente historiográfica, busca hacer historia sobre representaciones que antes habían quedado como asuntos secundarios. De esas fuentes fuimos enunciando unas conclusiones. Las técnicas e instrumentos para recoger los datos para esta investigación se basaron en la observación y la revisión de documentos. Los mismos fueron, a la vez, los instrumentos y las estrategias utilizadas por este investigador para la recopilación de datos. Los documentos producidos por expertos en los campos de las comunicaciones televisivas, la historia cultural y la pedagogía crítica, nos abrieron amplios espacios de discusión en áreas que, al observarlas en su conjunto, han sido poco estudiadas. El análisis y los resultados obtenidos en esta investigación se lograron a través de la lectura crítica y el análisis acerca de los temas en debate. Los resultados de la investigación concluyen que la televisión del gobierno, aún cuando, pueda ser un recurso con fallos estructurales para llevar un mensaje amplio y profundo, al quedarse en la imagen unilateral, puede tener un potencial poco explotado hasta nuestros días. Los resultados de la investigación rompen hechos de proyección sobre la historia y la cultura. Se plantea un cambio de mentalidad que enfoca los medios desde una perspectiva pedagógica. El poder realmente radica en nuestras mentes y en nuestra forma de encarar los cambios que se vienen planteando con los advenimientos hegemónicos de los medios como política mediática. De los espacios virtuales de los medios, se pasa a la creación de espacios urbanos, a los espacios populares de análisis, y finalmente, a los espacios en los laboratorios de ideas que llamamos “salón de clases”. En tal sentido, iremos perdiendo el miedo al cambio, al conocer, al comprender y al tomar decisiones lógico prácticas que redunden en un mejor entorno sociocultural. Necesitamos un proyecto nacional que involucre a la historia y a los medios de comunicación, con una pedagogía responsablemente crítica que, contribuya de forma eficaz, a la comprensión de nuestros problemas y los mecanismos flexibles para diseñar soluciones.


This project explores the relationship between constitutional interpretation and acquisition and governance of territories during the nineteenth century. This project explores how Congress, the Supreme Court and the Executive branch constructed the constitution in order to justify various imperialist nation-building endeavors. In the process, this project explores questions of citizenship, race, constitutional interpretation, and nation building.

This article discusses the history of United States imperialism in Puerto Rico from 1898 to the present day. The author comments on the enactment of the Jones Act of 1917, which extended U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans. The annexation of Puerto Rico in 1898 and the history of the question of Puerto Rican citizenship is also examined.


In 1948, Congress enacted corrective legislation amending the citizenship provisions of both the Jones Act of 1917 and the Nationality Act of 1940. Under prevailing naturalization laws, a person born in Puerto Rico who acquired a U.S. citizenship under the terms of the Jones Act was given a naturalized citizenship status. It followed that Puerto Ricans, like other naturalized citizens, who continuously resided or worked outside of the United States for five or more years were automatically denaturalized. The Pagán Amendment of 1948 sought to correct this problem by establishing that Puerto Ricans were not naturalized immigrants. Drawing on publicly available archival documents, this note explains the key debates shaping the legal contours of the Pagán Amendment of 1948. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Following the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States invented a new tradition of territorial expansionism with a corresponding constitutional doctrine to rule Puerto Rico and other unincorporated territories. For more than a century, the United States has relied on this racist constitutional interpretation to legitimate the separate and unequal rule of Puerto Rico. Drawing on an analysis of the Congressional Research Index for all legislative sessions between 1898 and 2018, this note describes all the territorial government and incorporation bills introduced in Congress throughout this period. Although upward of 134 status bills for Puerto Rico were introduced, and in some cases debated, in Congress, only eleven provide for the creation of a territorial government or the incorporation of Puerto Rico. All but one of these bills were introduced prior to the enactment of the Puerto Rican Constitution of 1952. For more than a century, Congress has refused to enact territorial legislation that expressly incorporates Puerto Rico and repudiates the racist doctrine of territorial incorporation. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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This article reflects on the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the Jones Act of 1917, which extended United States citizenship to Puerto Ricans. The authors comment on the laws related to naturalization in Puerto Rico and examine the history of U.S. imperialism and relations on the island dating from 1898.


Oller participated in the avant-garde movements that changed Western art while living in Paris, Spain, and his own island; above all he was Puerto Rican.


Verdiales, F. (1949). Actitud oficial del estado hacia las organizaciones obreras: conferencia dictada el lunes 28 de febrero de 1949 en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, en el foro público sobre diversos aspectos de la economía del país. [San Juan, P R ] [Sección de publicaciones e impresos, departamento de instrucción].


Examines the power strategies employed by attorneys and analyzes the linguistic mechanisms that are used to organize the dynamics of the oral legal discourse in court proceedings in Puerto Rico. The article studies the cross-examinations and re-cross-examinations in four cases during 1982-98. By analyzing the structure of the questions posed by the attorneys and their handling of the topics at issue and by identifying their evaluative commentaries and epistemological filters, the author establishes how the relative power of the participants affects what is said (the contents), the way it is said (the form), and the way these speech acts are to be understood.

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Vergne Roig, P. J. (1947). Economics of the fisheries and fishery resources of Puerto Rico. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Veve, J. (1915). Informe al pueblo de Luquillo y al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico presentado por el alcalde Julio Veve, año de 1914-1915. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Print and Transportation.

   The collection contains 4 letterpress copybooks of correspondence, cables, and telegrams of Véve, a Puerto Rican landowner, who writes about plantations in Virginia, sugar culture, and the problems of emancipation. There is correspondence of his son-in-law Juan Vaamonde Lopez, consular agent of the U.S. in Fajardo, Puerto Rico.


   The worlds greatest potential for forage and, hence, for cattle production lies in vast areas of the Humid Tropics with year-round warm weather, high rainfall, and deep porous soils. Under these conditions the techniques described in this Bulletin have increased yields of dry forage from about 5,000 pounds per acre of poor-quality herbage produced by unimproved volunteer pastures, to over 40,000 pounds (130 tons green) of excellent-quality forage with four mature cows carried per acre on cut grass and two cows on pastures even on steep land. Practices include planting of high-yielding, nutritious grasses, heavy fertilization, liming, weed control, intensive systems of utilization, and careful management, so that good-quality forage is available the year around. These techniques are applicable to similar vast humid tropical areas of South America, Africa, Southeast Asia, Borneo, Australia, and the Antilles.

Vidal Armstrong, M. (1959). Estampas, tradiciones y leyendas de Ponce. [Burgos], [Impr de Aldecoa].


   La Generación de los Cincuenta (The Generation of the Fifties) is a group of artists, educators, and administrators who worked together to educate Puerto Ricans through public programs in the
nineteen-fifties. This came at a turning point in Puerto Rican history, as the island had just gained certain freedoms under the United States. La Generación de los Cincuenta was able to break down social-political barriers, and managed to gain traction and wide notoriety both in Puerto Rico and abroad. Thus, through their combined efforts they not only educated the people of Puerto Rico, but also created their own market. They were widely successful in Puerto Rico and their influence greatly impacted future generations. My paper will address the history of Puerto Rico after U.S. occupation, including the art history that influenced artists from Puerto Rico. I will also address whether La Generación de los Cincuenta were successful in their goals and if they had a lasting impact on the art market in Puerto Rico.


By the 1930s Puerto Rican lower-class popular music was in full swing all over the island. Though initially considered to be foreign, the boleros, guarachas, and sones were widely danced and enjoyed. For the island's mostly white elites, these Afro-Caribbean sounds were perceived as uncultured and not representative of Puerto Rico's true cultural and racial makeup. Furthermore, they threatened their simultaneous projects of ending bad U.S. colonial administration since 1898 and of leading Puerto Rico into the modernized nations of the world. By studying the development of Puerto Rican popular music this dissertation will shed light on the gradual incorporation of the otherwise socially and racially marginalized sectors into Puerto Rican national culture and politics. This work will argue that these cultural changes and the debates they engendered informed elites’ formulation of a seemingly homogenous Puerto Rican identity. This formulation concealed a normative social and racial hierarchy that was instrumental in finding a cultural common ground between different sectors of Puerto Rican society in the cross-class populist movement of the 1940s. In view of the unavoidable presence of popular elements in national culture the elite used the jíbaro (white peasant) as a national icon that could symbolically homogenize the nation. By extolling the jíbaro the elite both celebrated the emergence of the "people" in national culture and voided poor Puerto Ricans of the drudgery of their reality, political consciousness, and African heritage. In this way the elite pretended to silence elements of popular culture that were increasingly competing with their own conception of culture, nationhood, and national identity. Through the study of popular music and the intellectual debate it ushered, I will explore the fissures and cracks through which cultural and national meanings were being articulated, negotiated, and in some instances, merged as metaphors for social organization. This suggests, in turn, that music became a contested terrain in which national and cultural identities were being debated and where political options became delineated. Through the study of popular music and the discussions it generated, my dissertation will demonstrate the agency of the marginalized sectors in reconfiguring the complex and contradictory process of national and political identity formation during a critical period of Puerto Rican history.
the colonial administration of New Spain. This assistance was dictated by the island's strategic importance, and fomented increasing social instability there. Based on documents from the General Archive of the Indies; illus., biblio.


Although Operation Bootstrap, the industrialization program for Puerto Rico, made progress into the 1970’s, in the last 10 years the Puerto Rican economy has become increasingly subsidized, dependent on the US business cycle and federal government aid.


Esta investigación examina la representación temática de la esclavitud en Puerto Rico antes de la abolición en 1873. El estudio argumenta, que contrario a la crítica, existen textos que documentan el pensamiento decimonónico sobre la esclavitud y la sociedad puertorriqueña colonial por lo cual forma parte de la literatura sobre la esclavitud de Puerto Rico. El enfoque es el punto de articulación entre el subalterno y el poder hegemónico que se observa por medio de las estructuras de poder tales como el sistema de esclavitud, el colonialismo y el patriarcado, mecanismos que silenciaron al sujeto negro. Los estudios históricos muestran que el régimen esclavista en Puerto Rico se conformaba a los modelos universales de la esclavitud. Usando un marco teórico poscolonial esta dinámica se puede analizar en varios textos decimonónicos como: el poema "Día vendrá" (1863) de Salvador Brau, el texto dramático La juego de gallo o El negro bozal (1852) de Ramón C.F. Caballero, "Diálogos Grotescos" de Benito Vilardell que aparecieron en el periódico El Ponceño (1852-1853) y la obra teatral La cuarterona (1867) de Alejandro Tapia y Rivera. Mediante estos textos se observa la compleja relación entre los conflictos en la cultura y la sociedad puertorriqueña durante el siglo XIX. Estos revelan las distintas corrientes ideológicas del periodo sobre el proyecto colonial que suscitan con la institución esclavista tales como: la condición del esclavo, la resistencia, la posición social de la mujer, el prejuicio racial, la falta de justicia hacia el esclavo, los conflictos entre las distintas castas y la decadencia moral de la sociedad puertorriqueña. La literatura decimonónica de Puerto Rico manifestó el tema de la esclavitud, y, a través de ella, se puede analizar la causa de la omisión o silencio del sujeto negro en la producción cultural de esa época.


Explores the subject of the binary homophobia/homosexual desire as a component of the Puerto Rican personal and national masculine subject. The article focuses on two novels, René Marqués's 'La Mirada' (1975) and Angel Lozada's 'La Patografía' (1998), exploring the ways in which both focus on the homosexual subject and conflate it with a national identity. 'La Mirada' has not received the critical scrutiny it deserves; critics have emphasized its pathological elements without exploring its deep structure, which subverts the surface message. On the other hand, 'La Patografía' exposes internalized homophobia as a component of Puerto Rican queer writing and
unwittingly buttresses the parameters of heterosexual dominant discourse. The article concludes that political identity plays a decisive role in imaginal gender identity. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Two events have focused attention upon Puerto Rico, the President's


Over half the collection consists of professional correspondence concerning The Nation, The New York Evening Post, and the progressive political issues with which Villard was involved. Also contains correspondence with family members, much of it pertaining to his work or business affairs; minutes, ledgers, financial reports, and stockbooks of The Evening Post and some business records of The Nation; diaries, 1884-1941, and datebooks; 15 boxes of speeches; scrapbooks of Villard's articles; and notes and manuscripts for his various writing projects in history and biography. Includes material on various peace societies, civil liberties, blacks in Harlem, the NAACP, the blockade during the Civil War, Puerto Rico, and The New York Philharmonic. Also contains drafts and manuscripts of his father's memoirs, tributes to his mother and grandfather, family records, photographs, medals, memorabilia, clippings, and printed material. Also with uncataloged materials.


When Teodoro Moscoso nicknamed the first factories built by Puerto Rico in the 1940's as "little Pittsburgh," the director of the Puerto Rican Development Company not only expressed the enthusiasm of many about the potential of industrialization but also portrayed the initiative of his agency as a formidable undertaking. The island's state factories were the axis of a discourse characterized by optimistic visions about the abundance that industrial development could provide. Although the "little Pittsburgh" of the Development Company was a response to the economic maladies of the island, the discourse of development introduced unforeseen challenges when it configured a new identity for Puerto Ricans as beneficiaries of manufacture. While many aspects that seemed to contradict industrialization came under question, such as the case of shanty towns, many other aspects that promised to create a modern Puerto Rico gained acceptance, such as the possibility of imitating North American technology and production. Although the state factories proved to be fleeting, they generated support in favor of industrialization as well as divergent perspectives about their implementation. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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To grasp the rise of the PPD, this essay focuses on the exchanges between agents that informed the articulation of a populist discourse that many groups came to share, including público drivers, the unemployed, dockworkers, rural laborers, Communists, and former Socialists. Instead of presenting muñocismo as a facile hierarchy between leaders and followers, the author focuses on the haphazard process of interaction that brought together the advocates of reform as they partook in discursive practices in favor of social justice. By examining muñocismo as a collective affair and as a “decentered” site of political engagement, this essay stresses the ambiguous zone of action and the elasticity of meaning that allowed individuals to reach an agreement.

[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
Weeks after Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico, the emergence of community-based initiatives known as "centros de apoyo mutuo" (mutual support centers) across the island was evident. Based on over a year of fieldwork studying the emergence and work of CAMs, it is evident that breaking away from the dependency cycle born out of state assistantship programs represents the biggest challenge to be faced. Our work addresses the following questions: How do CAMs transform people’s expectations regarding assistance? How do CAMs create a movement toward autonomy and autogestión after approximately a century of policies that foster paternalism and dependency? Our study reveals that more than promoting a critique towards assistensialism, CAMs promote the assertion of autogestión as a vehicle of social transformation.

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Vizcarrondo, F. (1930). *Las segundas unidades rurales de Puerto Rico : escuelas agrícolo-industriales para niños de grados intermedios*. San Juan, P.R., Departamento Insular de Instrucción.

Vizcarrondo, F. (1930). *The second-unit rural schools of Porto Rico : pre-vocational schools for pupils of intermediate grades*. [San Juan, P.R.], Insular Department of Education.


Except for brief periods when important for piracy and the mining of guano, the islands of Mona and Monito have been deserted since the last Tainos left in 1578. As a result, these two islands offer the Caribbean a rare ecological treat, two islands which modern man has not yet destroyed. This state of affairs will not last long, however, since both islands have become attractive to tourists from Puerto Rico in recent years. 4 photos, biblio.


Walker, R. (1968). "IN PUERTO RICO A SCHOOL FOR DROPOUTS ONLY." *American Education* 4(6): 15-18. Describes the organization, operation, students, and faculty of an experimental program designed to involve mature students in education. Innovation and flexibility are the dominant characteristics noted.


Wall, J. Atlantic (Schooner) Logbook, 1851-1852: 112 pages ; 135 cm. The logbook of the schooner Atlantic details a voyage from Newburyport to Puerto Rico, and Newburyport to Portsmouth and Gloucester (May 1851-Mar. 1852). Home port was Newburyport; owners were George T. Granger, and David S. Poor; masters were James Nichols, and John Devereux; log keeper was James Wall. It is a daily log describing wind, weather, location, sightings of ships, illnesses, and shipboard and port activities.


This dissertation examines the role of Protestant missionaries in Americanizing Puerto Rico from 1898 into the 1930s. It contends that Americanization was a dynamic, contingent, multi-directional, and contradictory process that had unintended consequences. These included the development of insular nationalism and Puerto Ricans’ employment of Americanization’s liberal ideology to make claims against the missionary establishment and the colonial state. Demonstrating that Protestants functioned as an advance guard for the colonial state in the areas of education and health care, it nevertheless argues that many missionaries began to question and then sharply criticized the entire civilizing project because of its harmful effects on most Puerto Ricans’ living and working conditions and on the island’s natural environment. It also argues that, in addition to its disciplinary aspects, the missionary project had emancipatory effects, including an expansion of the public sphere in terms of content and participation and the introduction of new social and occupational roles for women. By focusing on relations between non-elite actors, this dissertation contributes to understanding how imperial relations were constructed on the ground. Though sharing fundamental goals with the colonial state, missionaries, unlike colonial officials, spoke Spanish and interacted with Puerto Ricans of all classes. Additionally, women missionaries played an active, highly visible role in this civilizing venture. This study examines missionary reform efforts and Puerto Rican responses to them, paying particular attention to the ways that missionary and local understandings of race, class, and gender shaped the outcomes of those efforts. It argues that local social and material conditions, ideologies, and practices significantly shaped missionaries’ methods and accomplishments or failures. Additionally, it argues the need for carefully historicizing Americanization, for those local actors and conditions were undergoing radical, precipitous changes. Using a case study, for example, it shows how local and metropolitan ideologies of white racial superiority combined to first include and later exclude Afro Puerto Rican women from nursing education. It also argues that some Puerto Ricans embraced the civilizing mission because they, too, were modernizers and advocates of pre-existing reform agendas constructed by Puerto Ricans such as Eugenia Maria de Hostos.


This paper examines the 1930 student insurrection at the Instituto Politécnico, an icon of Americanization established by Protestant missionaries in Puerto Rico in 1912. Students’ militant direct action, including occupation, engendered heated interventions by both insular nationalists and supporters of Americanization. The paper argues that these events represented dynamics particular to the third decade of U.S. occupation, including resistance to Americanization and the increased political power of pro-Americanizing Puerto Ricans. Demonstrating the contingency of colonizing relations, it argues the need for carefully historicizing Americanization and responses to it, for it was a fluid, contested, contradictory process. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Walters, F. C. (1935). Detalles del Test Hispanoamericano de habilidad y aprovechamiento: estandardización de notas y técnica de construcción y selección de preguntas. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico.


Ware, C. F. Papers, 1921-1984: 70 linear fr. Correspondence, lists, maps, memoranda, minutes, newsletters, notes, press releases, printed materials, programs, reports, and teaching materials relating to Dr. Ware’s teaching career, government service, international, civic, and professional activities, research projects, and awards. Much of the material concerns the consumer movement and consumer issues; and her interest in Latin America, especially in regard to social welfare, community development, education, and women. Included in the latter, which are largely in Spanish or Portuguese, are her manuals on community organization and development. Other subjects include the American Association of University Women and their support of consumer legislation, social work, women’s issues, housing, health, labor, worker’s education, race relations, ethnic and cultural studies, the Washington Urban League, youth, social security, Puerto Rico, Mexico, India, Ceylon, InterAmerican Commission of Women, Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, National Defense Advisory Commission, Office of Price Administration, the President’s Commission on the Status of Women, and her teaching activities. Included in the collection are some papers of Harriett Elliott, Consumer Commissioner for the National Defense Advisory Commission and Office of Price Administration.


Ware, C. F. (1952). Estudio de la comunidad; como averiguar recursos, como organizar esfuerzos. Washington, Unión Panamericana.
Ware, C. F. P. R. (1946). *Estudio de la comunidad, manual para maestros, trabajadores sociales y demás personas interesadas en el mejoramiento de la comunidad*. Río Piedras, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Univ de Puerto Rico.


Washburn, W. D. (1900). *The crime against Puerto Rico*. [Minneapolis, Minn.], [publisher not identified].


In response to the great unemployment crisis of the 1930's, a team of Puerto Rican social planners conceived a rural development model that provided work, food, and housing for about 8,000 families during its brief two-year existence. The New Deal-funded Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration acquired bankrupt latifundia, subdivided them into five to 10 acre homesteads, and recruited landless farmers to build housing and an infrastructure for viable agricultural communities. Only the showcase La Plata project came near completion before the program was dismantled under agribusiness pressure. This article evaluates La Plata and its consequences for the evolution of a rural development policy in Puerto Rico.

Watson, F. E. (1937). *New Hesperiidae from the Antilles (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera)*. New York City, American Museum of Natural History.


Absent the 1917 Jones Act, would people born in Puerto Rico today be U.S. citizens? The Supreme Court has yet to provide a definitive answer to this question. But it may be presented the opportunity to do so as the result of legal challenges to federal laws that deny recognition of citizenship to individuals born in the U.S. territory of American Samoa. The status of people born in American Samoa today has parallels to the status of Puerto Ricans prior to the 1917 Jones Act: neither citizens nor aliens. This article argues that the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees birthright citizenship throughout the territorial sovereignty of the United States: States, Territories, and the District of Columbia alike. Congress has no power to deny citizenship to people born in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or any other U.S. territory. Resolving the question of citizenship in U.S. territories may also provide the Supreme Court an opportunity to finally reconsider the Insular Cases and their controversial doctrine of "separate and unequal" status for residents of so-called "unincorporated" U.S. territories. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]


Analyzes structural changes during the industrialization of Puerto Rico to understand "the apparent success which that growing economy had had in the simultaneous creation of both 'linkages' between local sectors and 'leakages' from those sectors to the world economy, in the creation of new industries and the displacement of others." Reviews recent literature on the economy of Puerto Rico during 1948-63 and provides a mathematical analysis of the data. The overall orientation of the Puerto Rican economy is to transact business abroad and the economy is integrated with diminished reliance on imports.

Professional correspondence, 1922-1971, including correspondence pertaining to his appointment as Syracuse Commissioner of Health, 1925-1928; history and development of Geneva Medical College and Syracuse University College of Medicine, 1930-1954; and medical education in osteopathy, 1941-1945. Also, correspondence, reports, and minutes from his work on the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association, 1940-1959, including evaluations of medical schools in Italy, Peru, Korea, South America, Puerto Rico, and Ireland; manuscripts and speeches on medical education, Syracuse hospitals, and the physician in court, 1923-1968; reports, correspondence, patient records, and booklets pertaining to the Syracuse Free Dispensary, 1888 and 1914-1925; research notes, manuscripts, correspondence, and his finished articles about Nicholas Romayne, 1941-1966; programs, speeches, and articles on the transfer of the medical school from Syracuse University to State University of New York, 1950-1965; reports and speeches about medical history in Syracuse, 1884-1889; his autobiographical notes, 1958; and reprints of his medical articles, 1914-1966.


Historical background of the rise of the Popular Democratic Party to power in Puerto Rico in 1945, and the part played therein by Luis Muñoz Marin. Bibliographical footnotes are included.


Wells, H. (1965). "PUERTO RICO'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNITED STATES." *Caribbean Studies* 5(1): 6-22. Reviews Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States as a territory (1898-1952) and as a Commonwealth (1952-64). Puerto Rico's political status is currently in doubt. Although Commonwealth status provides for greater autonomy, the colonial image is strongly implanted. Alternatives for the island are statehood or independence. Primary and secondary sources; 28 notes.

Wells, H. (1977). "DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN THE 1970S IN PUERTO RICO." *Revista -- Review Interamericana* 7(2): 169-192. Puerto Rico's economic gains during the 1940's-60's have slowed considerably. Reasons include the disappearance of many attractions that brought mainland business to the island and the substantial population growth since 1970. The question of political status (statehood or independence) also has played a role in economic development. Based on primary and secondary sources; 3 tables, 44 notes.

West, J. H. H. S. (1957). *The Happy Hollisters at Lizard Cove*. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday & Co. The Hollisters are invited to spend the children's winter holiday with a family friend at Lizard Cove in Puerto Rico. There they discover a stone that proves to be one of the clues to a pirate's treasure.

West-Durán, A. (2005). "Puerto Rico: The pleasures and traumas of race." *CENTRO Journal* 17(1): 47-69. Writers and thinkers as diverse as Tomás Blanco, Luis Palés Matos, José Luis González, and Isabelo Zenón Cruz have grappled with the issue of Puerto Rico's Afro-Caribbean identity, ranging from denial (Blanco) to full affirmation (González). Apart from some historical background, this article focuses on perceptions of race in Puerto Rican literature and music from the island and the United States. The latter is crucial not only because of US colonial history on the island but also because of the racial experiences of Puerto Ricans who have immigrated to or were raised in the United States. The author examines the jíaro myth, Palés Matos's poetry, and the representation of racial identities in such authors as Alejandro Tapia y Rivera, Tato Laviera, Rosario Ferré, Edgardo Rodríguez Juliá, and Mayra Santos Febre. The article draws on and critically discusses critics and thinkers from Puerto Rico and other parts of the Caribbean (Fernando Ortiz, Frantz Fanon, Edouard Glissant, and Stuart Hall). [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Wetmore, A. A. H. E. (1922). *Bird remains from the caves of Porto Rico*. [New York], [Published by order of the Trustees, the American Museum of Natural History].


Examines the impact on Puerto Rican and Dominican women of the globalization of the garment industry. After World War II, American clothing manufacturers, attracted by low wages and tax incentives, relocated some production functions to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. Women from the two countries, who provided much of the labor required, such as stitching and sewing, often migrated from rural to urban areas to find jobs. Later, many women migrated to New York City seeking higher wages. However, as corporations in pursuit of greater profits continued to move their manufacturing centers and as immigrants began competing for the same jobs, wages fell and the Puerto Rican and Dominican women found themselves impoverished.

Wheeler, W. M. (1906). *A new wingless fly (Puliciphora borinquenensis) from Porto Rico*. [New York], [Published by order of the Trustees, American Museum of Natural History].

White, B. *Cuba and Puerto Rico : a case study in comparative economic development policy*: x, 433 leaves ; 421 cm Dissertation: University of Texas; 1959.


A description of the economic development of Puerto Rico under Luis Muñoz Marín, governor since 1948.


The ‘Acacia’ had an unexciting, but critical, task in the Caribbean maintaining navigational aids from Panama to Puerto Rico for the Coast Guard. ‘Acacia’‘s service ended when it was sunk by a German U-Boat on 15 March 1942.

White, T. (1898). *Our new possessions : the Philippine islands ... Puerto Rico ... Cuba ... the Hawaiian islands*. Oakland, Calif., Occidental Pub Co. 

White, T. (1898). *Our new possessions: a graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the tropic islands of the sea which have been fallen under our sway, their cities, peoples and commerce, natural resources and the opportunities they offer to Americans.* Chicago, Ill., Monarch Book Co.


White, T. (1898). *Our new possessions: four books in one: a graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the tropic islands of the sea which have fallen under our sway, their cities, peoples and commerce, natural resources and the opportunities they offer to Americans … Special chapters on tropical cultivation, sugar, coffee, etc., the Ladrones, the Carolines, and other island groups of the Pacific, and their commercial relations.* Chicago, J S Ziegler.


White, T. (1898). *Our new possessions, four books in one: a graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the tropic islands of the sea which have fallen under our sway. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].*


White, T. (1898). *Uncle Sam's island possessions ... A graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the tropic islands of the sea which have fallen under our sway, their cities, peoples and commerce, natural resources and the opportunities they offer to Americans.* Chicago, Ill., Imperial Pub Co.


Whitney, E. B. (1900). *The Porto Rico tariffs of 1899-1900.* [Place of publication not identified].


Wilder, B. S. Buford Sanders Wilder soil conservation slides, 1932, 1948-1951: 1 box and 1 oversize folder. The collection consists of 92 color slides of soil conservation sites in Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas. Also included is Buford Sanders Wilder's diploma from the University of Georgia.


Wilkinson, H. P. c. The voyage of the 47th Regt. U.S.V.: .1 linear ft. (1 folder). Harry P. Wilkinson (Henry Porteus Wilkinson, 1874-1949), of Brooklyn, New York, served in Company G of the 47th Regiment of the New York National Guard, federalized for service in the Spanish-American War. He enlisted May 2, 1898, and mustered out as a sergeant on March 31, 1899. After the war he worked as an electrical crane operator at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The voyage of the 47th Regt. U.S.V., signed H.P. Wilkinson, is a manuscript narrative (9 leaves) covering the regiment's voyage to Puerto Rico in October 1898, and the early weeks of its service there. The account begins with the regiment's march to the troop ship Manitoba at Newport, Rhode Island on October 7, ending on an unspecified date at barracks in Carolina, Puerto Rico. He recounts their uncomfortable voyage to Puerto de Ponce and their encampment nearby. On October 22 they sailed for San Juan on board the transport Chester, embarking and disembarking troops along the way, with stops including Arroyo, Humacao, the island of Vieques, and Fajardo. The 47th saw no action, but the voyage on the Chester was marked by the fatal shooting of a soldier named Butler of Company H.

Willardson, L. S. (1958). Lajas valley drainage problems. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Williams, E. (1945). Race relations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. [Place of publication not identified], [publisher not identified].


Williams, R. S. *Geomorphology of a portion of the Northern Coastal Plain of Puerto Rico*: xi, 191 leaves.


   Many elderly Puerto Ricans, products of the English-only public school system on the island, speak excellent English. The purpose of the study was to discover how and why five octogenarians, students under the Americanization plan of the colonial period, were able to learn English so very well. To this end, the study was based on phenomenologically based interviews of five bilingual Puerto Ricans, whose entire education through their university undergraduate work, had been done in the public school system of Puerto Rico. I conducted in-depth interviews with five core respondents; received information from two other people of the same generation with the same educational experiences but from different economic backgrounds; had discussions with two academics who had been exposed to the language abilities of this generation of people; kept field notes and a journal while conducting the interviews; and conducted member checks through telephone calls to verify information. The recorded interviews were transferred to narratives in which each respondent’s observations were melded into his or her own story of language-learning. The findings from these stories were two: the how and the why of the success of these participants’ particular English-only education, and the fear that has arisen in recent years that Puerto Ricans may be facing a loss of their language and culture. Implications of the study, along with recommendations for future research were discussed in the last chapter.


Willman, C. R. *A plan for the in-service training of teachers and leaders in the Methodist church schools of Puerto Rico*: 101 leaves.


Wills, B. L. *Land utilization in the north central area of Puerto Rico: Bayamón to Vega Baja*: 293 leaves.

Wilson, E. S. (1905). *Political development of Porto Rico*. Columbus, Ohio, F J Heer.


Winship, B. T. y. C. E. d. (1936). Discursos pronunciados por el Hon. Gobernador Blanton Winship y el Hon. Emilio del Toro, presidente de la Corte Suprema de Puerto Rico, el 4 de julio de 1936, conmemorando el aniversario de la declaración de la independencia de los Estados Unidos de América = Speeches made by the Hon. Governor Blanton Winship, and the Hon. Emilio del Toro, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, in connection with the festivities celebrated at San Juan, P.R., on July 4th., 1936, commemorating the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America.


Wisdom, H. W. Changes in commercial wood consumption in Puerto Rico : a developing economy: v, 61 leaves ; 28 cm Dissertation: M.S.; State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, 1964.


Wolcott, A. B. (1923). Two new species of West Indian Cleridae (Coleoptera). New York City, By order of the Trustees of The American Museum of Natural History.


Wolcott, G. N. (1924). The comparative resistance of woods to the attack of the termite, Cryptoter mes brevis Walker. Rio Piedras, P.R., Insular Experiment Station.


Wolcott, G. N. (1946). What to do about polilla. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Wolcott, G. N. (1948). Insects of Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, the Agricultural Experiment Station.


Wolcott, G. N. (1951). The present status of economic entomology in Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Wolcott, G. N. (1955). Experiences with entomogenous fungi in Puerto Rico. Río Piedras, P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station.


Wolff, E. N. (1975). "The Rate of Surplus Value in Puerto Rico." Journal of Political Economy 83(5): 935. Puerto Rico's transformation from a preindustrial to an industrialized economy in the period 1948-63 provides an opportunity to measure the impact of technological change on several basic parameters in a Marxian economic framework. The rate of surplus value (estimated using the Morishima-Seton transformation) remains relatively stable at 0.97 in 1948 and 0.93 in 1963, while the organic composition falls from 2.75 to 2.09. The stability in the rate of surplus value results from a 63 percent average fall in labor values counterbalanced by a 143 percent rise in labor's consumption. The rate of surplus value, when adjusted for trade flows, jumps to 1.31 in 1948 and
1.18 in 1963, due to Puerto Rico’s large balance-of-trade deficit and the relative import intensity of labor’s consumption.


The spatial world of the child comprises two great realms, "in" and "out," more or less corresponding to the great behavioral domains of "got to" and "doing nothing." Within the "got-to" domain - and thus "in" - are home, school, and other loci of secure, stable authority. Included in "doing nothing" - and so "out" - are street and yard, field and stream, pool hall and movie theater, the spaces of games, things to do, and really doing nothing. This study looks at the shifting relationships of these realms across the life cycle of kids in the highlands of Puerto Rico during 1969-70. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Wood, f. Wood family papers: 1 cubic feet.

Correspondence, diaries, account books, notebooks, postcards and other family papers of the Wood and French families of Cayuga and Wayne Counties, New York State. Includes letters home to her mother from Helen L. French when she was a teacher in Puerto Rico.


Six record books about life on Shelter Island and bird collecting trips to South Carolina and Georgia, 1884-1889; twelve record books about bird collecting in Mexico and working on the boat Ornis, with pencil drawings of birds, 1890-1898; three record books which record 25,872 bird sightings for Shelter Island, Florida, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Pennsylvania, Texans, Georgia, South Carolina, St. Helena, and elsewhere, 1878-1938; thirty-eight diaries, 1900-1939; and two logbooks of the power boat Ornis, 1904-1907.


Collection contains the accumulated papers of Arthur Yager during his service as Governor of Puerto Rico (1913-1921). Correspondence in the collection pertains to Yager’s activities as
governor, specifically his appointments, proposed legislation, and handling of labor and economic issues on the island. Correspondence discusses in detail Yager's efforts towards the eventual passage of the Jones Act of 1917, which granted U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans and reorganized the island's government and relationship to the United States. Other topics discussed in the collection include: labor strikes, economic conditions, the coffee and sugar industries, prohibition, the 1918 earthquake, Puerto Rican elections and political parties, the court system, disease, tourism, World War I, administration of the draft, migrant labor, foreign relations, education, general social conditions of the island, and Kentucky politics. Correspondents of note include presidents Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding, and Herbert Hoover; Secretary of War Newton Baker; Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels; Resident Commissioners of Puerto Rico Felix Cordova-Davila and Luis Munoz-Rivera; AFL leaders Samuel Gompers and Santiago Iglesias; Congressmen William A. Jones, John F. Shafroth, Ollie M. James, and John W. Weeks; Secretary of Puerto Rico Martin Travieso, Jr.; and Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.


This investigation analyzes donors' financial contributions to recovery efforts in communities affected by hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. We use different sources of donations data to demonstrate that Americans and U.S. corporations and foundations may have donated more money to recovery operations on the U.S. mainland than to similar efforts in Puerto Rico. To explain this donations gap, we examine the vast academic literature on charity making to advance five possible explanations. The first one considers whether donors' fatigue explains this discrepancy. The second explanation surveys the amount of media coverage generated by each hurricane, while the third explanation looks at Americans' level of interest in each hurricane's effects. The fourth explanation considers whether donors understood the challenges faced by the communities directly affected by these storms. The last explanation considers whether cultural similarities between donors and victims affects charity-giving during natural disasters. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Zalduondo, R. (1942). Album de caricaturas. San Juan, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Describes the political and economic situation of the island from the Jones Act of 1917 to 1933, noting the effects of American imperialism. The economic system did not make for a stable society or economy. Low subsistence wages barely allowed minimal conditions of existence. Coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations were subject to the fluctuations of the weather and the buyer’s market. A 62% population increase resulted in a series of social problems.


Puerto Rican journalist, poet, and political leader Luis Muñoz Marín's political ideas evolved from his early support of independence to support for an “associated free state” status that would have given Puerto Rico sovereignty within a close economic and military relationship with the United States. This change was driven by Muñoz’s concern to relieve the poverty of the population while achieving an end to the colonial relationship.


Continued from previous article (see entry 20A:3193). Part 2. The effects of natural calamities and the economic depression changed the situation of the masses from deplorable to critical. The previous influx of capital into the sugar industry as well as construction and real estate vanished almost completely. The measures introduced by the New Deal failed, but the information obtained and the errors committed served as bases for future work.

After the Spanish-American War, Puerto Ricans had high hopes for the new American regime. The Foraker Act and the Jones Act made the status issue the principal concern of local politicians. US economic policies caused the growth of sugar cultivation on large landholdings controlled by four US firms. Distortions of the social structure resulted, especially affecting the ‘jibaros’ and ‘colonos.’ A hurricane in 1928 and the Great Depression created a crisis from which Pedro Albizu-Campos and Luis Munoz-Marin emerged as the leading politicians. Both advocated independence, but Munoz-Marin obtained immediate reforms from the United States. Violence led by Albizu-Campos began in 1935. Munoz-Marin's party emerged in 1940 as the dominant populist party. Economic reforms and World War II helped to bring better living standards to the poor but left the status issue unresolved.


Removal of Puerto Rico from the UN list of non-self-governing territories was sought in order to surround the new commonwealth status with "the aura of legitimacy" that Governor Luis Muñoz Marin desired. US and Puerto Rican discussions of the documents to be submitted to the UN in support of this change turned on the meaning of “territory” in US law and on the nature of the "compact" that had established the commonwealth. Because the UN was debating its role in defining "self-government" and when this status had been obtained, the US delegation had to adopt the Puerto Rican "broad interpretation" of the compact even though that was not the original US position. The Puerto Rican case became entangled in the UN debate and was used to pass a resolution asserting the General Assembly's right to determine when colonial status ended. Abstentions and opposition to that resolution meant that recognition of Puerto Rico as a self-governing entity did not obtain the wide international recognition that had been desired.


Detailed account of this unsuccessful British attempt to land on the island of Puerto Rico. Illus., appendix.

Zárate, R. d. (1884). Instrucciones a que deberán sujetarse los alcaldes de barrio y sus respectivos auxiliares de este distrito municipal, para el mejor cumplimiento de sus obligaciones. Ponce, P.R., [publisher not identified].


Pedro Malavet Vega's historical writings move between positivist description (narrative) and literary levels of transcendent meaning (theory). 'El Tango y Gardel' (1975) recounts the first appearance of the tango in Puerto Rico in the 1930’s and its subsequent development at the hands of Carlos Gardel. Explores possible cultural origins of this urban musical form. The dance is the product of a society in transition, a society of which Gardel is an embodiment. 'La Vellonera Está Directa: Felipe Rodríguez (La Voz) y Los Años 50’ (1984) is a study of the jukebox culture of Puerto Rico during the 1950’s, a cultural frontier between folkloric and cultured music, where folk music themes were penetrating "cultured" music. The biography and songs of Felipe Rodríguez
(1926-69) illustrate this permeation of upper class music by the 'jíbaro' prior to the development of mass music spread via television and record players. In sum, Malavet Vega's works show the unity of culture and the multiple layers of meaning found in events.


The dissertation endeavors to propose a definition of literature of the fantastic that will more adequately address the unique circumstances of its non-Western, non-male writers. We begin by surveying the principal approaches to the fantastic, concluding that the theory proposed by Tzvetan Todorov is unsuitable because of its Eurocentric, universalizing definitions of the terms 'real' and 'fantastic'. By utilizing theories specifically tailored for the Spanish American fantastic (Emilio Carilla) and for fantastic literature by women (Anne Richter, Sara Lefanu) we can render an interpretation slighting neither cultural nor gender-based perceptions of reality. The dissertation further explores the relationship between the fantastic and myth, both Western and non-Western. Myths allow women to create new worlds wherein the traditional Western/patriarchal constructs have been abolished or revised. Myths allow for a discussion of 'otherness' which results from imported and imposed systems of values and beliefs; the use of American indigenous mythology offers Spanish American women writers a means of vindicating their past as a source of pride and edification. Women who refer to myths in their fantastic literature do so in a variety of contexts. We study three different approaches: the use of myth for myth's sake, where a mythic atmosphere which may lack specific geographic referents is presented (Luisa Valenzuela). Second, we see an all-encompassing universal approach to the myths of a determined area, without reference to any one particular myth (Elena Garro). And third, we examine the employing of a specific myth from a determined geographic region (Rosario Ferre). We also examine works by Amparo Davila and Silvina Ocampo which share some of the aforementioned characteristics. As a result of this study we find that by accounting for indigenous beliefs, traditions and conceptions of such abstracts as time, space and reality within the fantastic, we may at last break with the critical tendency to assume Western manifestations of these notions to be universal characteristics.


Zeno, F. M. (1959). Historia de la capital de Puerto Rico. San Juan, P.R., Oficina de Actividades Culturales, Gobierno de la Capital.


Zerban, F. W. (1913). The salt marshes of the north coast of Porto Rico. [San Juan, P.R.], Times Pub Co.


In this article I focus on the nexus of urbanization, the environment and public health that was exposed by the 1912 bubonic plague epidemic in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I utilize the concept of “urban health penalty,” developed by demographic historians of the industrial revolution in Europe, to account for the declining health of the working class in cities. While in Europe poor health among the urban poor was associated with industrialization, I argue that in San Juan chaotic, unplanned urbanization reflected the effects of colonialism. I further examine how the epidemic exacerbated the class and racial divisions that contributed to the disastrous living conditions, and speculate as to whether the environmental neglect of the neighborhood by authorities was due to the fact that it was home to many poor people of African descent. I also highlight the varying understandings of the causes and appropriate responses to plague. (English) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

En este artículo me centro en el nexo de la urbanización, el medio ambiente y la salud pública que fue expuesto por la epidemia de peste bubónica de 1912 en San Juan, Puerto Rico. Utilizo el concepto de “urban health penalty” desarrollado por los historiadores demográficos de la revolución industrial en Europa, para explicar la disminución de la salud de la clase trabajadora en las ciudades. Mientras que en Europa la mala salud de los pobres urbanos estaba asociada con la industrialización, sostengo que en San Juan la urbanización caótica y no planeada reflejaba los efectos del colonialismo. Exmino además cómo la epidemia exacerbó las divisiones de clase y raza que contribuyeron a las desastrosas condiciones de vida y pregunto si la negligencia ambiental del vecindario por parte de las autoridades se debía al hecho de que era el hogar de muchos pobres de ascendencia africana. También resalto los diversos entendimientos de las causas y las respuestas apropiadas a la peste. (Spanish) [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Zuzuarregui y Aguirre, L. (1915). Informe que al pueblo de Maricao y al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico dirige el alcalde Luis Zuzuarregui y Aguirre sobre la administración municipal durante el año fiscal de 1914-1915. San Juan, P.R., Bureau of Supplies, Print and Transportation.