

RESEARCHERS' AID:
Recent Reference Works on Latin America

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Organization of American States

- LATIN AMERICA, 1983-1987: A SOCIAL SCIENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY.* Compiled by Robert L. Delorme. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1988. Pp. 391. \$49.95.)
- BIBLIOGRAFIA LATINOAMERICANA DE POLITICA Y PARTIDOS POLITICOS.* Compiled by Alejandro Witker. (San José, Costa Rica: Centro Interamericano de Asesoría y Promoción Electoral, 1988. Pp. 310.)
- THE DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICS OF SOUTH AMERICA.* By Phil Gunson and Andrew Thompson, with additional material by Greg Chamberlain. (London: Routledge, 1989. Pp. 314. \$20.00.)
- PUBLIC ENTERPRISE: AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.* Compiled by Alfred H. Saulniers. (Austin: Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, 1985. Pp. 469. \$27.50 cloth, \$14.95 paper.)
- PERONISM AND THE THREE PERONS: A CHECKLIST OF MATERIAL ON PERONISM AND ON JUAN DOMINGO, EVA, AND ISABEL PERON AND THEIR WRITINGS IN THE HOOVER INSTITUTION LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES AND IN THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.* Hoover Press Bibliographical Series number 71. Compiled by Laszlo Horvath. (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1988. Pp. 170. \$16.95 paper.)
- PERON ERA POLITICAL PAMPHLETS AND MONOGRAPHS: GUIDE TO THE MICROFICHE COLLECTION.* Edited by Joseph Criscenti. (Bethesda, Md.: University Publications of America, 1988. Pp. 91. \$5,095.00 set.)
- LIBRARIES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN RESOURCES.* By Roger MacDonald and Carole Travis. (London: Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, 1988. Pp. 339. \$75.00.)
- LATINOAMERICANISTAS EN EUROPA 1990: REGISTRO BIO-BIBLIOGRAFICO.* Compiled by Jean Stroom. (Amsterdam: Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos, 1990. Pp. 240.)
- TINKER GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN POLICY AND SCHOLARLY RESOURCES IN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK.* Edited by Ronald G. Hellman and Beth Kempler Pfannl. (New York: Bildner Center for

Western Hemisphere Studies, City University of New York, 1988. Pp. 217. \$27.95 cloth, \$13.95 paper.)

Reference works in general are invaluable in assisting research efforts. For over half a century, Latin Americanist scholars have been very fortunate to have a reference source on publications that is a real treasure for all researchers in the social sciences and the humanities: the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS). Complementing it over time is the steady stream of new reference works being published. Some of them will be reviewed here, beginning with six dealing with publications in specific areas, followed by three that provide information on institutions and membership.

Robert Delorme of California State University, Long Beach, has published a valuable bibliographical work, *Latin America, 1983–1987: A Social Science Bibliography*, a sequel to two of his earlier works, *Latin America: Social Science Information Sources, 1967–1979* and *Latin America, 1979–1983: A Social Science Bibliography*.¹ The purpose of the most recent publication is to provide an up-to-date and comprehensive listing of scholarly books, monographs, articles, and chapters in edited books published since Delorme completed his second bibliography. This third compilation covers works published from September 1983 through the end of 1987. It follows the methodology of the earlier editions, with the first section being devoted to bibliographies and reference publications, then to works on the three major regions (the Caribbean, Central America, and South America), followed by an alphabetical, country-by-country listing (with a category for the Lesser Antilles as a whole and another for Puerto Rico). Each bibliographical reference entry is listed by author. To facilitate research, citations pertaining to more than three countries are mentioned under each country and also under the region. The subject index contains significantly more topics than the two previous works. As before, references to foreign-language works are identified with an asterisk.

Delorme's selection of material was based on commercial, university, and research center publications and therefore includes few government sources. Chapters were selected from seventy-five edited volumes, which are listed alphabetically by editor in the introduction (pp. xiii–xviii). Some four-fifths of the entries are in English. Articles were selected from a survey of 109 journals, also listed at the beginning of the work (pp. xix–xxiv). Although three-fourths of these journals do not specialize in Latin America, the compiler rightly justifies their inclusion because they present "a broad spectrum of the social sciences, divergent points of view, different levels of scholarship, and a wide range of topics" (p. ix).

1. *Latin America: Social Science Information Sources, 1967–1979* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1981); and *Latin America, 1979–1983: A Social Science Bibliography* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio Information Services, 1984).

The journals published in English provide wide coverage. If Delorme prepares a fourth volume in this bibliographical series, however, he should consider including *North/South* and the current *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies/Revue Canadienne des Etudes Latino-Américaines et Caraïbes* (the publication of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies). Likewise, the list of scholarly journals from Latin American countries included in this compilation seems too short: only one for Argentina (*Desarrollo Económico*), two from Brazil (*Revista Brasileira de Economia* and *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Políticos*), one from Colombia (*Estudios Rurales Latinoamericanos*), one from Costa Rica (*Estudios Sociales Centromericanos*), five from Mexico (*América Indígena*, *Boletín de Antropología Americana*, *Foro Internacional*, *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*, and *El Trimestre Económico*), and one from Paraguay (*Revista Paraguaya de Sociología*). Without adding a substantial number of journals, the usefulness of this compilation would have been enhanced by including references to material published by other important Latin American periodicals. Appropriate candidates abound: *Contribuciones, Investigaciones y Ensayos*, and *Todo es Historia* (Argentina); *Dados, Estudos Ibero-Americanos, Política e Estratégia, Revista de Economia Política*, and *Pesquisa e Planejamento Econômico* (Brazil); *Estudios CIEPLAN, Estudios Sociales, Opciones*, and *Revista de Ciencia Política* (Chile); *Revista de Historia y Antigüedades*, (Colombia); *Ecuador Debate* (Ecuador); *Socialismo y Participación* and *Revista Peruana de Ciencias Sociales* (Peru); *Hoy es Historia* and *Cuadernos del CLAEH* (published in Uruguay by the Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana); and *Cuadernos Americanos, Estudios Sociológicos, Historia Mexicana, Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico), and *Revista Interamericana de Planificación* (now in Guatemala); and FLACSO publications such as *Cono Sur* (Chile) and *América Latina/Internacional* (Argentina).

Delorme states that “the country-by-country listing complements the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and the *Hispanic American Periodical Index*” (p. ix), an accurate characterization. Because any serious researcher begins by consulting reference works, it is important to delve here, albeit briefly, into a central question. Which type of guide or reference publication would benefit the researcher most: one like Delorme’s *Latin America, 1983–1987*, which is capable of providing information on more recent books and articles, or an annotated guide that offers a succinct overview of the usefulness of a work? In theory, the former will advantageously update bibliographical knowledge while the latter will call attention to older items via annotations suggesting the contents and worth of each publication. Although a conscientious researcher may consult all pertinent bibliographies available, comparison of these two kinds of reference works appears to be a meaningful exercise. What do we gain or lose by consulting one type and not the other?

To compare the usefulness of Delorme’s bibliography with the

HLAS, I focused on Delorme's compilation of material on Colombia (39 items, excluding two institutional entries). Of these items, the *HLAS* has so far registered 18: 1 in Volume 47 (Social Sciences 1987), 6 in Volume 48 (Humanities 1988), and 11 in Volume 49 (Social Sciences 1989). More items from this list will doubtless be included in forthcoming issues of the *HLAS*. The 21 works not yet covered in the *HLAS* were published as follows: 4 in 1983, 4 in 1984, 3 in 1985, 9 in 1986, and 1 in 1987. Preparing an annotated reference work obviously requires much more time and organization than publishing a mere listing. Clearly, the numbers indicate that Delorme's work provides more titles and more recent information than the *HLAS*. But to make a valid comparison, what is missed when consulting bibliographical lists with basic references only? Consider three sample books included in the Colombian section of Delorme's work and in the *HLAS*. For Mohan Rakesh's and Nancy Hartline's *The Poor of Bogotá: Who They Are, What They Do, and Where They Live*,² the *HLAS* provides the following annotation:

Another World Bank paper on Bogotá's labor market. Contains a wealth of information on family and individual incomes and, on the basis of convincing empirical evidence, challenges many current but untrue generalizations about the identity of the poor and the unemployed. Also presents an original hypothesis that attributes the concentration of poverty in certain city areas to the perpetuation of poor education, bad health, and low income in those same areas, a combination that impedes social mobility. (*HLAS* 49, entry no. 3442)

For Carlos Uribe Celis's *Los años veinte en Colombia: ideología y cultura*,³ the *HLAS* entry reads:

Social history of the 1920s in Colombia which argues that this decade saw the beginning of the 20th century in that country. In concise, well-written chapters, sociologist at the Universidad Nacional reviews developments in politics, intellectual thought, education, architecture, painting, science, technology, and popular culture. Places Colombian developments in a global context. Lavish use of illustrations. Narrative is free of jargon and immensely readable. Excellent introduction to all aspects of a Colombian society and culture in transition. (*HLAS* 48, entry no. 2988)

As a final example, Miguel Urrutia's *Winners and Losers in Colombia's Economic Growth of the 1970s*⁴ is accompanied by this annotation in the *HLAS*:

Statistical analysis of trends in income distribution and poverty in the 1970s provides strong evidence that income distribution did not deteriorate during this

2. Mohan Rakesh and Nancy Hartline, *The Poor of Bogotá: Who They Are, What They Do, and Where They Live* (Washington: World Bank, 1984).

3. Carlos Uribe Celis, *Los años veinte en Colombia: ideología y cultura* (Bogotá: Ediciones Aurora, 1985).

4. Miguel Urrutia, *Winners and Losers in Colombia's Economic Growth of the 1970s* (New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank, 1985).

period of rapid economic growth. Contains detailed data on household income and expenditure, wages for different occupations, and estimates of changes in income distribution for 15 years after 1964, the date in which the previous analysis of income distribution by Urrutia and Berry ended: Miguel Urrutia and Albert Berry, *La distribución del ingreso en Colombia* (Medellín, Colombia: Editorial La Carreta, 1975). (*HLAS* 49, entry no. 3452)

As shown by these examples, such annotations make a significant difference for researchers in helping determine which works should be consulted. Because of its annotations, the *HLAS* is the most valuable reference tool available to scholars studying Latin America and the Caribbean. Yet when considering the number of works covered and the delay before annotations are published, the usefulness of works like Delorme's bibliographical listings becomes evident. Hence their complementary character.

Although quantity is not the only indicator, the number of items included under each region and country denotes the prevailing interests of researchers. For example, Delorme's *Latin America, 1983–1987* contains 3942 items under the following classifications: bibliographies and reference sources (88), the Caribbean region (136), Central America (187), Latin America (584), Argentina (264), Barbados (23), Belize (26), Bolivia (56), Brazil (360), Chile (162), Colombia (111), Costa Rica (64), Cuba (160), the Dominican Republic (25), Ecuador (46), El Salvador (66), Grenada (39), Guatemala (67), Guyana (22), Haiti (30), Honduras (39), Jamaica (81), the Lesser Antilles (22), Mexico (586), Nicaragua (189), Panama (46), Paraguay (29), Peru (196), Puerto Rico (48), Suriname (10), Trinidad and Tobago (30), Uruguay (55), and Venezuela (73).

Comparing the literature included in this bibliography thematically with that in his two previous reference works, Delorme notes a growing number of publications addressing the crisis in Central America, a decline in the popularity of dependency theory as an explanation of the hemisphere's underdevelopment, continuing interest in the problem of modernization, external debt and the economic crisis, and the redemocratization process throughout the region and its effects on indigenous peoples and women. The fields exhibiting the most entries in his latest bibliography are political science, history, sociology, and economics.

Verifying Delorme's trend-spotting, the *Bibliografía latinoamericana de política y partidos políticos* is heralded by compiler Alejandro Witker as a response to the democratic renaissance in Latin America. The relevance of this process makes a bibliography on Latin American politics and political parties useful to politicians, students, journalists, labor leaders, and various experts. Its 4,132 items are arranged under three categories: a selection of theoretical works that are universal in scope, works dealing with politics at the regional level, and publications referring exclusively to a single country in Latin America, the Caribbean, Puerto Rico, or the Lesser

Antilles. Under these three categories, the arrangement is by general subject. Works in the first section (the theoretical framework) are grouped under general works, political science, state and society, ideologies and political parties, human rights, and dictionaries. The second section (works covering a hemispheric dimension) is divided into subsections on history, state and society, political parties, the armed forces, trade unions, peasants, women, youth, religion, culture, human rights, Latin American integration, and the inter-American system. The material in the third section (on specific countries) is presented in three categories: general works, state and society, and politics and political parties. In terms of the distribution of entries by individual countries, Mexico has 586, Brazil 360, Argentina 264, Peru 196, Chile 162, Cuba 160, and Colombia 111.

All the works listed in *Bibliografía latinoamericana de política y partidos políticos* are Spanish-language works or were translated into Spanish. A full bibliographical entry is given, including pagination, but the entries are not annotated. The introduction does not indicate what guidelines were followed in preparing the bibliography, nor does it provide comprehensive dates or any list of journals included. Lacking a statement of the criteria employed, it is not possible to evaluate to what extent Witker accomplished his goal. A careful reading of the items nevertheless reveals the bibliography's shortcomings. For example, one is puzzled by the inclusion of an entry for Robert A. Potash's *Perón y el GOU: los documentos de una logia secreta* (1984) but no mention of his two renowned works: *El ejército y la política en la Argentina, 1928–1945: de Yrigoyen a Perón* (1971) and *El ejército y la política en la Argentina, 1945–1962: de Perón a Frondizi* (1981). The same questions arise regarding the omission of the translations of books like Alain Rouquié's *Poder militar y sociedad política en la Argentina* (1982), Peter Waldmann's *El poder militar en la Argentina (1976–1981)* (1982), and Félix Luna's *De Perón a Lanusse* (1973). All these works are well known by experts and Argentines alike. The list of such omissions would become extensive if one were to consider the other countries covered. Thus the compiler's claim that this bibliography "es la más amplia que se haya publicado en este campo en América Latina" may be correct (p. 8), but it is not meaningful, given the work's limitations. For a useful bibliography on Latin American and Caribbean works, researchers are fortunate to have the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and other valuable reference works.

One such work is *The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics of South America*, a good dictionary of contemporary events. This work resulted from the collaborative efforts of three journalists: Phil Gunson, a freelance writer with lengthy experience in reporting on South American affairs; Andrew Thompson, a foreign correspondent in Mexico and Argentina for British newspapers; and Greg Chamberlain, the Caribbean specialist for the *Manchester Guardian* for the past seventeen years. The

authors admit that ongoing changes in the South American political landscape cannot be reflected in the pages of their dictionary. But for the period covered by this work (which is extensive considering the amount of background provided), the dictionary is a valuable reference tool for obtaining data on specific political leaders, movements, and major events of recent decades.

The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics of South America is also remarkable in that the personal and place names are spelled accurately and the dates are correct. I found only one error, where the day was wrong, although the month and year were correct. Because of its accuracy, this work should be especially useful to students and other researchers in preventing embarrassing mistakes in names and dates.

Every entry ends with pertinent cross-references. The entry for each country includes a few basic statistics and a reference to its political system, political and labor organizations, and parties without congressional representation. A map is included for every country, with the major cities and transportation routes properly indicated. *The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics of South America* also includes references to events and famous people of preceding decades that enhance comprehension of the contemporary scene. Moreover, it gives a brief but substantive description of the border disputes besetting South America, such as those concerning the Essequibo (an area between Venezuela and Guyana that comprises two-thirds of Guyana's total territory), the Malvinas/Falklands (including a reference to the 1982 war), and the Bolivian quest for direct access to the sea. It should be noted that this dictionary is particularly helpful in identifying many guerrilla groups and other political movements that have challenged the established political systems.

Gunson, Thompson, and Chamberlain explain that in selecting material, they opted for fewer but longer entries, believing them likely to be more useful than a larger number of shorter entries. This decision proved to be a wise one. Although any selection of this nature is bound to dissatisfy someone, as the authors themselves caution in the preface, the scope of the data included and the clarity of the explanations found in *The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics* are certain to reward its users.

Virtually every South American president in the last half century is included, although some appear not under entries of their own but in related entries. Such are the cases of Argentine President Roberto Ortiz, who is mentioned under "Infamous Decade"; Chilean President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who is mentioned under "Popular Front"; and Ecuadorian President Camilo Ponce Enríquez, who appears in two related entries. The same is true of some institutions. For example, LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association) is not included as such but in the entry for the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA, or ALADI in Spanish). Inclusion of some politicians seems to have been a subjective decision. For

example, the entries for APRA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana), Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, and the Peruvian Communist party would have justified including an entry for Eudocio Ravines (a Peruvian Marxist who organized the Frente Popular in Chile in the 1930s but later became a defender of capitalism and a supporter of Augusto Pinochet's coup in 1973). He is mentioned only in the text on the Communist party, however. Similarly, the valid inclusion of Brazilian politician Ulysses Guimarães would have justified a separate item for Ricardo Balbín, a major political leader of the Unión Cívica Radical in Argentina for over three decades as a leading opponent of Perón and later a conciliator who extended the olive branch to his former adversary. Balbín is mentioned only in other entries on Argentine events. These observations, however, are really minor in the overall context of the dictionary, merely proving the authors' comment that "the decision as to what to leave out is always the most difficult one."

The dictionary is also remarkably free of error in the information it provides. The names and acronyms of political movements are carefully set out and connotations properly explained of special terms like Chicago Boys, *coparticipación*, the Uruguayan Ley de Lemas, *indigenismo*, *coronelismo*, *desaparecidos*, *direitas já*, *búfalos*, dirty war, *gorilas*, *continuismo*, due obedience, *Integralismo*, *pelegos*, and Punto Fijo. Because of its usefulness, *The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics of South America* should be updated every ten or fifteen years to incorporate a growing body of significant factual information. Thus today's excellent reference source on "contemporary politics" could gradually become a rich historical dictionary on South American political affairs. But whether recording the contemporary scene or serving as a historical reference, its usefulness will not diminish.

Future publication by the same authors of a dictionary on contemporary politics of Central America has been announced. If its quality matches that of the volume on South America, it too will be a valuable addition to reference works on another important region of the Western Hemisphere.

In 1985 the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas at Austin published *Public Enterprise: An International Bibliography*, compiled by Alfred Saulniers, coordinator of the institute's Office for Public Sector Studies (OPSS). The stated purpose is "to help diffuse information on the increasingly studied problem of public enterprise management." If this objective was valid in 1985, it seems even more relevant at the beginning of the 1990s in view of the global trend toward privatizing or denationalizing public enterprises, one of the most remarkable phenomena of the late twentieth century.

As the title indicates, this international bibliography is universal in scope. Its 5,201 entries include some 16 percent directly related to Latin

America and the Caribbean as regions and to their individual countries. The largest number of entries are for Brazil (220), followed by Mexico (138), Peru (61), Argentina (58), and Chile (55). This bibliography includes books, articles in edited works, articles in journals, dissertations, annual reports, other reports, and papers presented at specialized meetings. No listing is given of the journals consulted, however.

Most of the entries range from the 1950s through the early 1980s, with a few dating as far back as the 1920s. The more recent materials include a larger portion of unpublished conference papers, many of them located at the facilities of the OPSS. The search for material for this bibliography included consulting works compiled under the sponsorship of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Brazilian government at the Inter-American School of Public Administration of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas in Brazil. Saulniers clearly identifies material that has been deliberately omitted, like that of the OPSS and the holdings of the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas. Space limitations also precluded including U.S. government documents dealing with public enterprises.

The bibliography's database allowed for including up to ten indicators per citation. The published version has an average of at least three indicators per entry. When possible, call numbers and library locations are provided for the material available at the Austin campus. Because all entries are arranged alphabetically by author, use of the subject index becomes indispensable in most cases. But in cases where the subject description is too general, such as "Control process," "Management," and "Planning process" (each having hundreds of entries), it would have been useful to devise a more detailed index.

In the introduction to *Public Enterprise*, Saulniers refers briefly to the issue of public enterprise management. He contends that although such managements are stereotyped as inefficient and parasitical, the key to their efficiency depends on the environment that the government creates for public entities to perform. He states that the *Fortune* listing of the top 500 industrial corporations outside the United States in 1983 shows that 69 were government-owned, with 31 of them in the top 150, the majority showing a profit. Saulniers attributes the persistent belief that public enterprises are losers sine qua non to the bad image cast by some notorious cases, as exemplified in Latin America by the long politicized Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF), which is owned by the Argentine government. Following YPF as worst cases are British Steel and Italy's ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi).

Setting these extreme cases aside, Saulniers thinks that "the image of public enterprises as losers has less basis in reality than is commonly believed" (p. ix). He asserts that careful analysis of the evolution of public enterprise makes it evident that the long history of such entities has been

marked by contradictory government policies, inefficient management, and plain neglect of healthy development. He points to the Chilean case, beginning in the early 1970s in response to the nationalization trend of the times (also exemplified in Jamaica, Peru, Zambia, and Zaire), which changed drastically under Pinochet in favor of a policy of privatization.

Saulniers perceives as more significant the trend toward privatizing public-enterprise management, which supports a corporate climate with much less government interference. He warns that this policy should be balanced against national needs and predicts that in the end it may fail "to decrease the number of government holdings." Saulniers has argued elsewhere against the notion that public enterprises are inherently failures. In his most recent work, *Public Enterprises in Peru: Public Sector Growth and Reform*,⁵ he analyzes the significance of government policies that exert a negative impact on the efficiency of public enterprises. It is in the hostile environment created by the government itself that each public enterprise must operate.

Today's trend toward opening and expanding economic and financial possibilities to private investment represents such a new approach for some countries and regions (including Latin America and the Caribbean) that before the century ends, new policies may replace the deeply rooted principles by which government-owned enterprises developed and survived for the past two or three generations. Then again, such a trend may be only wishful thinking. Whatever the future holds, *Public Enterprise: An International Bibliography* will be useful to all involved in any pivotal change.

Two works under review here provide much information on collections focusing on the Perón years. *Peronism and the Three Peróns* lists the impressive collection held by the Stanford University libraries, mostly by the Hoover Institution Library. This reference work was launched by former Latin American curator Joseph Bingaman and compiled by Laszlo Horvath, cataloger of the Hoover Institution's Latin American collection for the past fifteen years. This extensive assemblage of Peroniana is listed in more than 2,150 entries from a wide variety of sources: books, pamphlets, offprints, periodicals (many of them scarce today), congressional records, many official publications (including some from the Fundación Eva Perón), and a few archival collections. The bibliography also includes a number of dissertations, although the listing is incomplete. The checklist is arranged under the three Peróns, with the first segment on Juan Domingo Perón and Peronism being the largest, followed by sections on Eva Perón, Isabel Perón, and works by each. The section on Isabel Perón is the shortest, listing only 18 items, all speeches, 4 of them given when she

5. Alfred H. Saulniers, *Public Enterprises in Peru: Public Sector Growth and Reform* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview, 1988).

was vice-president of Argentina and the rest as president. The works by Eva Perón are also mostly speeches. The major exception is her autobiographical *La razón de mi vida*, to which the Spanish journalist Manuel Penella de Silva reported making a significant contribution. Translated into many languages, this book had a formidable political impact and became a major propaganda tool for the Peronist regime. Published in 1951, a year before Eva's death, its reading was made mandatory in all schools in Argentina, public and private. Its dithyrambic phraseology deeply touched the souls of true believers in Evita and Juan Perón. According to Marily Martínez de Richter, "En el universo peronista presentado en *La razón de mi vida* hay también una trinidad: Perón, Eva y el Pueblo. Tres personas, pero una sola entidad, tal como en la Santísima Trinidad, porque Eva es Pueblo y Perón es la Patria y es el Pueblo."⁶

Some entries that are counted as single are in fact references to large multivolume works. One example is the congressional record, the *Diario de Sesiones*, for the Cámara de Diputados, one of the most valuable primary sources for Argentine history, covering 1868 to 1975. Another is *The Review of the River Plate*, a journal published since 1891. Most entries are in Spanish, followed by English items, and a few in German. Most of the items were published in Buenos Aires. The topics covered by this collection involve many disciplines and extend beyond the first Peronist period (1946 to 1955) to include sources from the 1920s and 1930s and a few years after the September 1955 military uprising. Among the few manuscript collections at the Hoover Archives is that of Donald Marquand Dozer, an official of the U.S. State Department team that participated in preparing the *Blue Book*. This episode played a prominent role in Juan Perón's being elected president in February 1946.

The introduction to *Peronism and the Three Peróns* by William Ratliff, curator of the Latin American Collection of the Hoover Institution, presents a critical overview of Perón and his movement from a largely political viewpoint. Peronism remains a controversial theme in twentieth-century Argentine history, as myth and reality continue to interact in the interpretations of students of the period. It seems likely that the historical evaluation of Perón will shift back and forth between a black and a white legend. In this regard, the collection of Peroniana at the Stanford libraries will be invaluable in helping researchers render their judgments on the three Peróns. But as always, beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

Apparently, Horvath had no interest classifying the material on the checklist according to type (books, serials, government publications, archival material, and so on) because the material is arranged only by the

6. Marily Martínez de Richter, "Historia del cóndor y los gorriones y de cómo Dios bendijo a los argentinos: un estudio de *La razón de mi vida* de Eva Perón," *Ideologies and Literature* (Minneapolis) 4 (Spring 1989):45.

author's name. A more methodical arrangement of the material would have undoubtedly helped users. Also lamentable are the endless misspellings of names and titles that often disturb the reading. This serious drawback is incomprehensible, given all the good students of Spanish, as well as native speakers, any one of whom could have prevented the plethora of errors with a simple proofreading.

In sum, it seems that all the classic books on the Peronist saga can be found at the Stanford libraries, to the delight of researchers and to the credit of those who assembled this fine collection. Few significant titles seem to be missing. Without making a thorough check, this reviewer thought of Ramón Columba's *El Congreso que yo he visto*, Américo Ghioldi's *Alpargatas y libros en la historia argentina*, and some works by Félix Luna.⁷ Fortunately, the collection is still growing and will become even richer in the future. In looking for biographical information, nevertheless, it would still be advisable to consult Robert Alexander's *Biographical Dictionary of Latin American and Caribbean Political Leaders*.⁸

The second work on Perón and Peronism, *Perón Era Political Pamphlets and Monographs: Guide to the Microfiche Collection*, was published by the Congressional Information Service (CIS), based on the Boston Public Library's collection on the subject plus other works loaned to CIS by the Library of Congress, the Hoover Institution on War, Peace, and Revolution, Northwestern University, the University of Texas at Austin, the New York Public Library, and the University of California, Berkeley.

The title refers to the "Perón Era," which would be narrowly understood to span the years 1943 to 1955 (despite the fact that Perón was elected president of Argentina again in 1973 and died in office the following year). Joseph Criscenti has provided a valuable introduction to this rich microfiche collection on Perón and his times, which includes a significant number of publications portraying the Argentine political and social setting before the rise of Peronism as well as its political development after the military coup of June 1943. In fact, the span covered extends from the end of World War I to 1958. This collection is drawn primarily from the Argentine material acquired by the Boston Public Library from Porteño bookseller Fernando García Cambeiro. The 636 entries present a variety of themes and ideological positions, many of them focusing on the political cleavages of Argentine political life during that period, which revolved around the Peróns and Peronism. Commendable emphasis was given to listing publications by communists, socialists, nationalists, and Trotskyites, materials that are now difficult to find, even in Argentina.

7. Félix Luna, *Las crisis en la Argentina* (Buenos Aires: Schapire, 1976) and *Conflictos y armonías en la historia argentina* (Buenos Aires: Editorial de Belgrano, 1980).

8. *Biographical Dictionary of Latin American and Caribbean Political Leaders*, edited by Robert J. Alexander (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1988).

Criscenti offers a brief general description of the major characteristics of strongman Juan Domingo Perón, his movement, and “the two pillars” on which he based his political strength: the army and the working class. Criscenti discusses the beginnings of Peronism and the strength amassed by the Confederación General del Trabajo as the most powerful arm of Peronism. According to his perspective, this movement was a force hostile to democracy because of the “autocratic manner in which Perón governed.”

Many of the titles also reveal one of Perón’s fortes as a consummate politician: he could speak on any subject, explain and justify any problem or situation. Reflecting this marked tendency are the pamphlets in the series entitled “Perón habla . . . ,” many of which are found in this collection. I remember my own visits, about twice a month, to the offices of the Subsecretaría de Información de la Presidencia de la Nación to obtain (free of charge, of course) a mountain of pamphlets containing speeches and other material on or by Juan and Eva Perón. These regular sugar-coated doses of propaganda served the political purposes of Perón and his movement well. Without a doubt, the adulation of Perón was fanned by the more than five million pamphlets and nine million posters printed between 1953 and 1955.⁹ Yet Perón himself used to say, “Mejor que decir es hacer” (a sentiment echoed frequently by his acolytes). Given Perón’s fluent political discourse, prudent historians would be well advised not to rely much on his rhetorical utterances but to analyze his actions rather than his speeches.

The limitation of *Perón Era Political Pamphlets and Monographs* recalls the problem with Laszlo Horvath’s checklist on the three Peróns. Both works offer only bibliographical listings, without individual annotations. This drawback is understandable, however, for attempting to do more would be practically a “mission impossible.”

Many books in the microfiche collection provide valuable accounts illustrating the emotional power of the roots of Peronism “de la primera hora,” when it was still unclouded by the domestic problems that besieged the movement and the nation after the early 1950s. Some of these works are compilations by former legislators on their participation in congressional debates, including works by leading contemporary politicians, especially members of the Socialist party (Alfredo L. Palacios, Nicolás Repetto, Carlos Sánchez Viamonte, Américo Ghioldi, and Adolfo and Enrique Dickman) and the Communist party. The collection also includes a large number of publications from Editorial La Vanguardia, which published a well-known periodical of the same name.

The method used to arrange this collection for microfiche is not

9. See Alberto Ciria, *Política y cultura popular: la Argentina peronista, 1946–1955* (Buenos Aires: Ediciones de la Flor, 1983), 313.

explained. In fact, there is no discernible arrangement, neither alphabetical nor thematic nor chronological. The material was apparently reproduced without classifying it in any way. This potpourri of names and themes is clarified to a large extent by two indexes, one by author name, the other by publication title. But unless one is looking for a specific author or title, the only safe way to obtain a clear idea of the content of this collection is to read it carefully, entry by entry.

The nature of *Perón Era Political Pamphlets and Monographs* is mostly political, with the number of titles pro-Perón, anti-Perón, and in the "objective" category seemingly well-balanced. As for the quality of the works, this comprehensive collection accommodates all kinds of publications, from the marginal to the significant, although no journal material is included. The persons and institutions who took the initiative to establish this collection ought to be warmly congratulated. They had the vision to acquire, when still available, a large number of printed sources covering one of the most important political movements in twentieth-century Latin America.

A similar debt of gratitude is owed to Roger MacDonald, Language and Areas Librarian at Portsmouth Polytechnic in Portsmouth, England, and to Carole Travis, librarian at the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London. Their reference work, *Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the Caribbean: A Directory of European Resources*, is an up-to-date directory of European resources on libraries and special collections on Latin America and the Caribbean.

Although the compilers state that this volume is the second edition of the *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies*,¹⁰ this description is correct only for references covering the United Kingdom. The 1975 volume did not address any other European country, while the work under review here includes information on all European nations. Comparing the two editions highlights its significant expansion: the 1975 directory contained 146 entries, all for the United Kingdom, while the 1988 directory lists 467 institutions in nineteen countries.

MacDonald and Travis gathered their information through an initial questionnaire, followed by a second questionnaire, personal visits, and eventually a one-page simplified version of the questionnaire. The information was verified by supplying each library with a draft copy of its own entry.

The directory is arranged alphabetically by country after the initial listing for the United Kingdom. Entries within each country are also arranged alphabetically. The main emphasis is on printed material, al-

10. *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies* compiled by Bernard Naylor, Laurence Hallewell, and Colin Steele (London: Athlone, 1975).

though categories like discs, tapes, maps, and slides are also included. Every entry provides the name and address of each institution as well as telephone, telex, and fax numbers. Other information included are the names of the chief librarian and the specialist responsible for the material on Latin America and the Caribbean; a brief outline of collections and special features; and information on access and services for researchers, admission procedures, hours of operation, and reproduction facilities. Information is also provided on the availability of indexes, catalogues, and other finding aids and publications. Most of the material covered began to be gathered in the twentieth century, and several major institutions now possess rich collections of current periodicals from Latin America and the Caribbean.

A comprehensive index covers the names of the libraries and other institutions, subjects, geographical references, and named special collections. The lengthy acknowledgments indicate the meritorious collective effort behind this valuable publication. The institutions listed cover a multitude of fields. Although the academic sector is the single largest group, also included are legislative sources, communications centers, and many associations serving business and industry. A large number of the institutions surveyed in this directory are devoted solely to Latin American and Caribbean affairs.

By far the most numerous resources are found in the United Kingdom, with 195 institutions listed, 105 of them in London. In second place is France with 66 (35 in Paris), the Federal Republic of Germany with 57 (12 in Hamburg), 27 in Spain (15 in Madrid), 14 in the Netherlands (4 in Amsterdam), 13 in Portugal (8 in Lisbon), 11 in Sweden (9 in Stockholm), 12 in Belgium (4 in Brussels), 9 in Italy (5 in Rome), 9 in Switzerland (7 in Geneva), 8 in Norway (4 in Oslo), 8 in the USSR (7 in Moscow), 7 in Austria (all in Vienna), 7 in Denmark (5 in Copenhagen), 5 in the former German Democratic Republic (3 in Leipzig), 3 in Poland (all in Warsaw), 3 in Yugoslavia (2 in Belgrade), 4 in Hungary (3 in Budapest), 3 in Ireland (2 in Dublin), and 1 in Czechoslovakia (in Prague). This numerical diversity reveals a large disparity among the different countries, a dissimilarity also reflected in the nature of the institutions listed. The largest number of entries deal with national libraries as well as libraries and specialized institutes of the academic sector, human rights organizations, and libraries of institutions dealing with international trade in commodities. But valuable resources on Latin America and the Caribbean are also located in other places, such as the South American Missionary Society, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the British Film Institute, the Evangelical Union of South America, and the Royal Botanic Gardens (all in the United Kingdom) as well as the Universal Postal Union Library in Berne, Switzerland.

The compilers of *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies* took great pains to obtain pertinent data from

an extensive number of institutional sources (entries based on secondary sources are indicated with asterisks). Even so, one reviewer has pointed out that "there are close to 70 entries which include only name and address."¹¹ For example, under the heading for the German Democratic Republic, of the five institutions listed, information is provided for only one (the Wilhelm-Pieck-Universität Library). For the fourteen institutions listed in the Netherlands, no information is given on the holdings of six of them.

This valuable directory has been nicely complemented by the publication of *Latinoamericanistas en Europa 1990: registro bio-bibliográfico*. This fifth edition was compiled by Jean Stroom and published by the Centre for Latin American Research and Documentation in Amsterdam. The first directory in this series was published in 1973 and the second in 1976, both compiled by Adriaan van Oss. The third edition, compiled by Ida L. Suárez and Esther Sánchez M., was published in 1981. The fourth appeared in 1985, compiled by Peter Mason.

The 1990 edition includes references to 584 scholars (11 more than the previous one). Although a few names appear under more than one discipline, the classification by subject indicates 159 scholars in history, 102 in anthropology, 95 in geography, 77 in sociology, 73 in economics, 60 in political science, 57 in literature, 39 in ethnology, 26 in archaeology, 24 in linguistics, 15 in law, 11 in ecology, and several other disciplines listing less than 10 individuals.

In terms of the country of specialization, the list is headed by Mexico (137), followed by Brazil (100), Peru (91), Argentina (66), Chile (48), Colombia (41), Cuba (39), Venezuela (32), Bolivia (31), Ecuador (29), Paraguay and Uruguay (16 each), and others with smaller numbers. Concerning the distribution of Latin Americanists in the European countries, the Netherlands ranks first (136), followed by Great Britain (110), the Federal Republic of Germany (76), France (86), Spain (40), Poland (24), Czechoslovakia (14), Hungary (11), and Austria and the former German Democratic Republic (10 each). Among other countries listing fewer than 10, Portugal surprisingly lists only 2 Latin Americanists.

The information given for each Latin Americanist includes date of birth, academic degrees, current position, previous posts, topic and geographical area of specialization, institutional and personal addresses, and a full bibliographical entry on his or her most recent four articles and four books. This format resembles the one used for Latin Americanists in the United States in the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*,¹² although the

11. See Laura Gutiérrez-Witt's book review in *Inter-American Review of Bibliography* 38, no. 3 (1988):408.

12. *National Directory of Latin Americanists*, edited by Inge Maria Harman, 3d ed. (Library of Congress: Washington, D.C., 1985).

U.S. directory also includes information on the foreign language abilities of each individual.

Latinoamericanistas en Europa 1990 offers three indexes: a geographical one, arranged alphabetically by European country, indicating the location of each Latin Americanist; a second index by subject; and a third by Latin American region and the country in which each scholar specializes. As a fitting conclusion to this excellent reference tool, an appendix lists 28 associations of Latin Americanists in Europe, including the names of their directors, addresses, and telephone numbers.

In 1979 the Smithsonian Institution Press published the *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C., for Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, compiled by Michael Grow. We are now favored with a similar reference work that concentrates on the New York metropolitan area. *The Tinker Guide: Latin American and Caribbean Policy and Scholarly Resources in Metropolitan New York*, edited by Ronald G. Hellman and Beth Kempler Pfannl, resulted from a project funded by the Tinker Foundation and carried out under the auspices of the Bildner Center, which is part of the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York (CUNY). The Bildner Center's main objective is to sponsor "research, forums, seminars and publications that address the practical solution of public policy problems facing the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The *Tinker Guide* supports these goals by supplying highly practical references to the large number of institutions and agencies dealing with Latin American and Caribbean affairs in the New York metropolitan area. Its six sections are arranged in alphabetical order. The first refers to academic institutions, listing 31 colleges and universities in the area, their addresses, and telephone numbers. Each entry details the degrees and subjects offered, program activities, and library and research facilities available. Of the 31 institutions, 15 are part of the CUNY system.

The second section is devoted to associations, nonprofit organizations, and research centers. Listed here are 67 institutions, public and private, along with the following kinds of information: organizational status, membership in the U.S. and elsewhere, purposes of the organization, activities developed, fields of research, research facilities available, and publications. Included are institutions dealing exclusively with hemispheric affairs (such as the Americas Society, the Council of the Americas, the Hispanic Society of America, the North American Congress on Latin America, and the Pan American Society) along with many other organizations that cover a larger geographical area but have a division or department dealing specifically with Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the Population Council, the Ford and Tinker foundations, the Media Network, the International League for Human Rights, the Foreign Policy Association, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

The third section lists the chambers of commerce, offices of the

U.S. Government, and national trade offices of Latin American countries, totaling 17. Also included here is information on membership, purposes, fields of research, research facilities, and publications. The fourth section lists 60 Latin American and Caribbean consulates and national missions to the United Nations, their publications, and the kinds of events and programs they sponsor. The fifth section is devoted to libraries. Along with general information (hours of service, access, facilities, special services), this part provides concise data on the size of collections (general holdings and those pertaining to Latin America and the Caribbean) and a description and evaluation of collections germane to that region. A letter code designates holdings in one of five levels: A for holdings at the basic level, B for study level (undergraduate and master's degree), C for research level, D for advanced research level, and E for intensive level.

As for information on the subjects covered, the disciplines have been assigned a number from 1 to 12. To specify geographical areas, a number was assigned to each country, alphabetically arranged, beginning with 13 (Argentina) and ending with 36 for the Caribbean and 37 for "other." Under the heading "Special Collections," information is given on the holdings in the following categories: government documents, archives and manuscripts, films and tapes, and prominent collections and rare books. Finally, data are provided about institutions' affiliations with the Center for Research Libraries, the Latin American Microfilm Group, the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, the New Jersey Academic Library Network, New York State Inter-Library Loan, the On-Line Computer Center, and the Research Libraries Group. This section thus allows the user to obtain concise information on the 27 major research libraries in the New York metropolitan area. The last section provides entries on ten United Nations agencies concerned with Latin America, specifying their functions, programs, research activities, libraries, reference facilities, and publications.

In addition to all these practical data, the *Tinker Guide* includes three appendices: a list of bookstores and publishing houses (with addresses and telephone numbers); publications and media companies; and a listing of scholars in the social sciences and humanities affiliated with the CUNY system who specialize in Latin America and the Caribbean, indicating country or region of specialization. Name and subject indexes complete this valuable guide.

Overall, the reference works reviewed in this essay are largely useful publications. They present a variety of themes as well as diverse examples of formats and depth of information. Such works are indispensable in introducing researchers to a myriad of sources, topics, and authors, saving precious time, and guiding scholars through a burgeoning corpus of books and articles that would otherwise overwhelm us com-

pletely. Moreover, scholars are increasingly benefiting from the rising quality of works published by researchers and scholars in Latin America.¹³

In a recent review essay in this journal, Mark Grover presented an optimistic prospect for future publications of useful references works of this nature, not only from the viewpoint of the user but also in terms of the changing needs of reference librarians and the publishing industry.¹⁴ Traditional ways are being transformed because technology is playing a significant role in the production, accessing, and availability of sources, facilitating the ever necessary diligence of scholars. We users, however, will have to adapt to new ways and means of consulting sources, and a sizable accommodation may be required. In a recent article, Lauren Seiler of Queens College offered a glimpse of coming changes in the ways that material may be accessed in a centralized, electronically produced publication world:

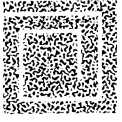
In the future, the number of individuals and libraries that subscribe to each [academic] journal will decrease dramatically. It will be of little convenience to individuals to own their own copy of a journal when they can more simply access the electronic library over the phone line. In this way, scholars will have access to all journals, not just a few, all indexing will be done by the library, and journals will not take up any space in the office, house, or apartment. The pendulum will swing so that there is little or no advantage for individuals to own their own copies of journals. At the same time, the number of libraries will decrease enormously because of centralization. Of the remaining libraries, each will need only a single copy of a journal.¹⁵

But no matter what these technological changes may portend for users in their quest for access to available sources, we will continue to depend on the creators and compilers of reference tools to produce the works that are indispensable for efficient research.

13. See Celso Rodríguez, "The Growing Professionalism of Latin American Journals," in *Philosophy and Literature in Latin America: A Critical Assessment of the Current Situation*, edited by Jorge J. E. Gracia and Mireya Camurati (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1989), 187–93.

14. Mark L. Grover, "Current Trends in Latin American Reference Books," *LARR* 25, no. 3 (1990):259–67.

15. Lauren H. Seiler, "The Future of the Scholarly Journal," *Modern Language Journal* 74, no. 1 (1990):8.



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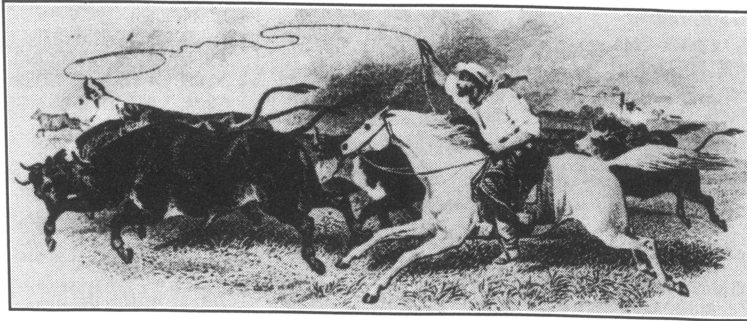
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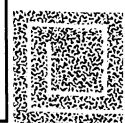
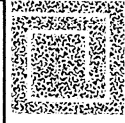
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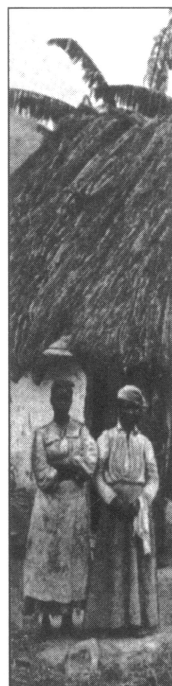
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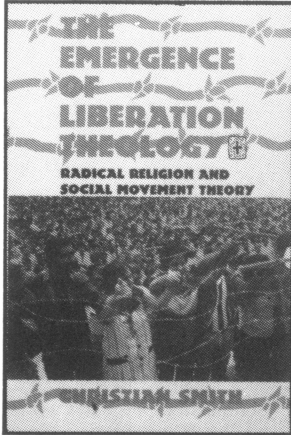
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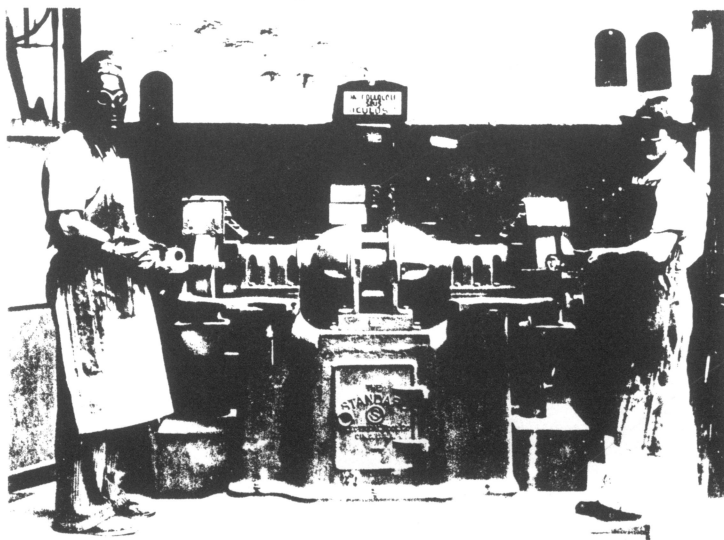
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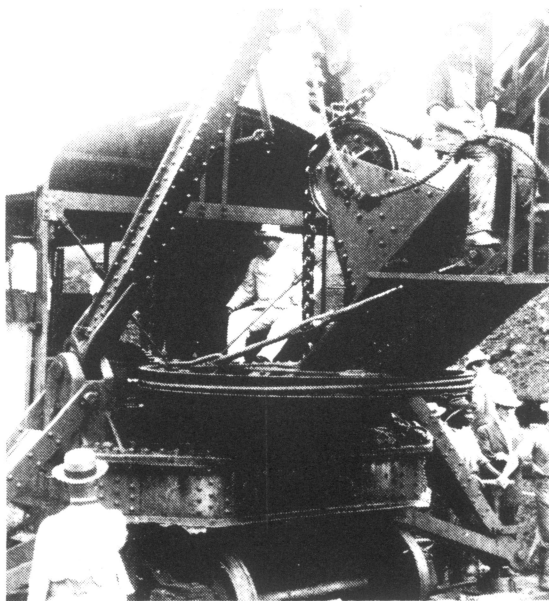


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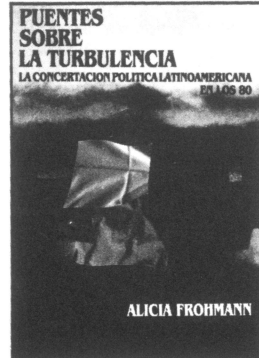
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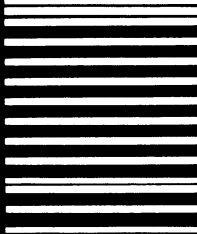
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