

# PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"There's an illusion being created that all the world's knowledge is on the Web, but we haven't begun to glimpse what is out there in local archives and libraries. Material that is not digitized risks being neglected as it would not have been in the past, virtually lost to the great majority of potential users."

**Edward L. Ayers**  
Historian and Dean of the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences  
University of Virginia.

## LATINO AND LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES COLLECTIONS

**FALL 2011**

### Papers of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, 1959-1966

Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) was chartered by the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) to organize farm workers in California. During its seven-year existence, AWOC called many strikes against growers and farm labor contractors and achieved some success in raising wages of farm laborers. Their records reflect these activities until their merger with the National Farm Workers Association to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO in 1966.

Subjects covered by these records include:

- Agricultural laborers--Laws and legislation
- Alien labor--Government policy
- Boycotts
- Bracero Program (Public Law 78)
- Collective bargaining – Agricultural -- California
- Filipino Americans
- Mexican Americans
- Migrant agricultural laborers
- Strikes and lockouts -- Agricultural laborers -- California
- Strikes and lockouts -- vineyard laborers-- California -- Delano
- Trade unions--Organizing

248502.

23 reels.

### Benjamin Lee Whorf Papers, 1914-1957

Covering the years from 1923 to his death in 1941, Benjamin Lee Whorf, linguist, and anthropologist was a pioneer in the study of the Nahuatl, Maya, and Hopi languages, publishing numerous articles on his findings. The strength of this collection lies in the published and unpublished writings and research notes on topics including Aztec linguistics, Maya hieroglyphs, and notes on Mexican research trips.

This collection will appeal to all those interested in Native American Studies and linguistics.

D3551.

5 reels.

### Board of Foreign Missions Correspondence and Reports, 1833-1900: Latin American Section

The records of the Board of Foreign Missions (BFM) of the Presbyterian Church provide valuable information on social conditions in developing Third World nations and on efforts to spread the gospel during the nineteenth century. Among the missions' responsibilities was the establishment of indigenous churches, educational facilities, hospitals, orphanages, and seminaries. The majority of materials is incoming correspondence from the mission field and outgoing correspondence from the Board headquarters. Other primary sources include diary accounts, sermon manuscripts, receipts of sale, and field accounts. This publication is arranged by geographical area or country, and includes a 31-volume calendar of the correspondence on the final six reels of film. Relevant portions of the calendar are also reproduced at the beginning of most reels.

**D3325. Latin America Section 1854-1911: (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela). (includes 1 calendar reel.)** 62 reels.

### Collections of the United Farm Workers of America

#### *Series 1: Office Files of the President, 1951-1971*

*Cesar Chávez and the fight to organize the fields*

In 1965, the mostly Filipino farm workers represented by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee struck the Delano, California grape growers for a pay raise to \$1.40 an hour. They appealed for support to the National Farm Workers Association, the union of mostly Mexican and Mexican American farm workers being organized by Cesar Chávez. The result was a five-year battle that introduced the entire nation to the plight of agricultural workers by means of the grape boycott, the TV documentary *The Harvest of Shame*, well-publicized marches, and attention to the religious fasts undertaken by Chávez. This historic strike led to the merger of AWOC and the NFWA and to the formation of the United Farm

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Workers of America, the best known and, for a time, the most successful union of its kind.

These publications will be of interest to scholars working in a broad range of disciplines and areas of study. The Filipino farmworker struggle for dignity will be of interest to departments that focus on Asian American studies. The impact of merger of Filipino and Mexican unions will interest scholars working in Ethnic Studies, particularly those now looking at the interaction of various racialized groupings in the United States with each other. Those working in immigration and border studies will be able to trace the development of the UFWA's positions on undocumented workers, guest worker programs, border security, and collaboration with Mexican unions. Students of labor history, agricultural history, and history of the US west will naturally find much to explore in these papers.

The crucial role of the Migrant Ministries and the liberal Catholic Church hierarchy in the movement will be of use to Departments of Religion. Gender and Chicana studies programs will be interested in the papers that shed light on the career of central UFWA leader, Dolores Huerta. Primary sources related to UFWA's use of theater, song, pilgrimage, and prayer will be of interest to cultural studies and Chicano studies. Finally, a review of recent scholarly publication makes it clear that the story of the United Farm Workers of America continues to fascinate social movement theorists. Thus, students in political science and sociology departments will find this collection particularly valuable.

**248500. Part 1: 1951-1971. 46 reels.**  
**249792. Part 2 : 1965-1992. 64 reels.**  
**252250. Part 3: 1947-1990. 67 reels.**

### *Series 2: Papers of the United Farm Workers Work Department 1969-1975*

The Work Department records, which are especially rich in correspondence and internal organizing reports from around the country, are essential to any study of the United Farm Workers union. Included are papers that span the years 1969-1975, a period in which the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) grew into a union recognized as such by the AFL-CIO. Highlights of those critical years include the historic July 1970 agreement with the grape

industry; the Salinas and San Marias Valleys' vegetable strike, said to be the largest farm labor strike in California history; the national lettuce boycott, and the famous 1973 grape strike. Teamster and police violence during that strike resulted in 44 shootings, 400 beatings, and 3000 arrests, as well as the deaths of strikers Naji Daifullah and Juan De La Cruz. The grape victory and the new confidence in the vegetable fields prompted farm workers from around the country to begin to ask for UFW help organizing agriculture. Determination to decide union representation by farm worker votes, rather than leadership deals, led the UFW, in 1975, to fight and win the California legislature's approval of the groundbreaking Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALA).

**252251. 17 reels.**

### *Series 3: Papers of the United Farm Workers of America Administration Department, 1960-1975*

**255198. 63 reels.**

## Colonial Latin American Manuscripts and Transcripts in the Obadiah Rich Collection

In the late 1700s, Carlos III, King of Spain, commissioned Juan Bautista Muñoz to "give a history of the Indies, complete in all its parts, authenticated with original documents." Eventually the body of work passed into the hands of Obadiah Rich, who supplemented it with other pertinent reports. There are more than 100 volumes in this collection, including reports of explorations; correspondence between the kings of Spain and the Spanish explorers relating to the administration of the colonies as well as disputes among explorers; descriptions by Spanish missionaries of the Indian natives and their resistance to Spanish settlers; histories of the various colonies; and more.

**1690. 33 reels.**

### The Compact of Permanent Union: Records of the U.S. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico, 1973-1975

The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico was established by charter on September 20, 1973, and membership was announced jointly by President Richard Nixon and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Governor Hernandez Colon on September 27, 1973. The Ad Hoc Group was responsible for determining extent of the applicability of federal laws and regulations to Puerto Rico, in light of its commonwealth status. It was co-chaired by former U.S. Senator Marlow M. Cook and former Puerto Rico Governor Luis Muñoz Marín. This Ad Hoc Group was actually the second such group resulting from a 1967 plebiscite on Puerto Rican status. The First Ad Hoc Advisory Group met in 1970 and 1971 to consider the feasibility of granting U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico the presidential vote.

The Ad Hoc Group terminated upon submission of a bilingual final report on October 1, 1975 entitled, *Compact of Permanent Union between Puerto Rico and the United States: Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico*. If approved by Congress, the Compact would have revised and made permanent the open-ended relationship established by legislation in 1950 between the United States and Puerto Rico. Following a review of the proposed Compact by his Cabinet, President Ford announced on December 31, 1976 that he was rejecting the Ad Hoc Group's recommendations. Instead, he argued that statehood was a more appropriate step for Puerto Rico and recommended that the 95th Congress enact legislation toward that end. No action was taken on the Compact.

This collection contains the records accumulated by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico. It documents the development and operation of the Group and development of the Compact of Permanent Union. It also contains citizen, Ad Hoc Group member, and federal agency views on Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States.

255201.

7 reels.

### Conquistadors: The Struggle for Colonial Power in Latin America, 1492-1825

This collection represents the richest single available source of primary material from the "Age of Discovery" outside Spain. This remarkable collection features expedition records, original letters and maps of exploration and colonization, and "diaries of discoveries" from South America, providing an essential documentary resource on this fascinating era. Territories represented include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Florida, Guatemala, Guiana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Patagonia, Peru, Puerto Rico, Texas, Uruguay, Venezuela and the West Indies. Languages include Spanish, English, Portuguese, French and Italian.

20019.

105 reels in 3 units.

### Documenting the Peruvian Insurrection

This collection includes party documents and ephemera from the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, all of which informed Gustavo Gorriti's Sendero, *Historia de la Guerra Milenaria en Peru* (1990), which cast a bright light on the theoretical, political, and psychological genesis of the Shining Path's descent into an apocalyptic and bloody rural campaign for power. This political material is complemented by a large assemblage of government counterinsurgency strategy discussions and surveillance reports, as well as documentation of specific events of the war. Finally, researchers will have access to an extensive run of *El Caballo Rojo*, a cultural and political magazine edited by the poet Antonio Cisneros and an indispensable guide to the broader political discourse of the period.

D5001.

19 reels.

### Documenting the Portuguese Revolution, 1962-1994

Documenting the Portuguese Revolution, 1962-1994 tells the story of an underground movement of young military officers, radicalized by the experience of Portugal's bloody attempt to retain control of its rebellious African colonies, who overthrew the long-lived and authoritarian Salazar-Caetano regime. The thirty-year span of the collection provides insight into all stages of the

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revolutionary process. Primary sources illuminate the revolution's germination in the fraternization between African independence fighters and Portuguese troops in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique. Other materials chronicle its deepening as peasants seized the land, workers occupied the shops, and women organized the Liberation Movement. The implementation of a radical economic program of nationalizing industry and collectivizing agriculture is covered in depth. Finally, there is ample documentation of the maturation of the revolution into a moderate civilian-ruled democracy more attuned to European trends in economic reform.

Section I consists primarily of unpublished conference and research papers spanning the years 1962-1994, but also contains press releases, interviews, and declarations.

Section II consists of longer runs of Portuguese newspapers, and some periodicals, from the years 1974-1980.

Section III is made up of monographs and special journal issues that cover topics such as the post-revolutionary mass media, the church and revolution, and key documents of the revolutionary process.

Section IV contains subject files focused on Africa, Economics, Industry, Labor, Popular Participation, and Military, with special files for each of the major political parties involved in the revolution.

More general news coverage for the period may be found in Section V.

**D5000.** **25 reels.**

### FBI File on the American Churchwomen Killed in El Salvador, December 1980

On Dec. 2, 1980, the nuns Maura Clarke, Ita Ford, and Dorothy Kazel, and the lay missionary worker Jean Donovan — all U.S. citizens — were brutalized and shot to death by members of the El Salvador National Guard. At the request of El Salvador's government, technical experts from the FBI aided in the investigation, which was soon beset by interdepartmental conflicts and chaotic working conditions. The file includes memorandums, correspondence, specimen

analyses, photographs of weapons, field reports, newspaper clippings, witness statements, requests for information by the victims' families and polygraph examination reports.

**S3204.** **2 reels.**

### FBI File on Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers

This FBI file reveals details regarding the investigation of labor organizer Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers as a subversive group. The records included here are roughly chronological in organization. Scholars of 20<sup>th</sup> century U.S. history, labor history, Mexican/Chicano studies, and social history will find this collection an invaluable resource.

**S3354.** **2 reels.**

### The Ford Administration and Hispanic America: Office Files of Fernando E. C. DeBaca

Originally appointed as deputy special assistant for Hispanic Affairs, in July 1974 by President Nixon, President Ford elevated Fernando E. C. DeBaca to Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs in September after President Nixon's resignation. The function of DeBaca's historic role as the first Hispanic Special Assistant was to advise the President on the needs of Spanish-speaking Americans and to promote the President's programs within the Hispanic community and the federal government. In addition, through the Office of Public Liaison, he provided liaison for Hispanics requesting government assistance.

The collection includes material on his efforts to oversee and promote the President's policies in the federal government, especially in areas of federal employment opportunity, presidential appointment of Hispanics and minority business programs. He served on and collected material from the Domestic Council Committee for Illegal Aliens and the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise but these materials provide only scant information about his own contributions. There is documentation on his participation in the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking Persons (CCOSSP), and his lobbying efforts for its extension, as well as for the Voting Rights Act and bilingual education appropriations.

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Material is widespread in this collection on DeBaca's energetic outreach and shared goals with Hispanics and major Hispanic organizations through conference participation, speeches, correspondence, visits and telephone calls. The material contains the hopeful, sometimes ardent and verbose, expectations and pronouncements of a minority attempting to gain government assistance and build political power. DeBaca faced occasional conflict between his loyalties to the administration and his Hispanic constituency, although this is more implied than documented in the files. His well-documented publicly stated views were sometimes controversial and in contrast to the President's, such as his endorsement of blanket citizenship for illegal aliens, statements about Cuban refugee attitudes and an Army depot layoff affecting a local Hispanic labor force.

246426.

10 reels.

### Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs, Part 1: National Security Advisor's Files

#### *Section 5: Presidential and Staff Country Files for Latin America, 1974-1977*

The Presidential Country Files for Latin America contain substantive materials on United States policy and relations in Latin America on a bilateral and multilateral level. Materials on the Caribbean are minimal, both in terms of substance and quantity. The bulk of the collection is arranged by country name, with separate sequences for NSC documents and State Department telegrams, but materials are also filed under the general headings of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Latin America.

Memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, biographies, and briefing books on US bilateral relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries, in particular Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela. Illustrative topics include the Panama Canal treaty negotiations, United States military assistance to Chile, human rights in Chile, Venezuelan oil, the war on drugs in Colombia, Mexican President Lopez Portillo's visit to the United States, questionable corporate payments in Honduras, Peruvian seizures of US fishing boats, and Cuban civil aviation overflights of the United States.

Latin American Affairs Staff Files are in two series, a Country File and a General Subject File. In both of these series, the most substantive materials relate to U.S. relations with Panama, Mexico, Cuba, and Chile.

254221.

14 reels.

### Incunabula: The Printing Revolution in Europe, 1455-1500: Units 54 and 56: Iberian Printing

Printing in Iberia brings together titles from across the peninsula from its origins in the late 1470s as the work of mostly German printers to its establishment throughout the region. Latin, and the Iberian vernaculars, Castilian, Catalan and Portuguese, are featured in these units. Works from the main printing cities such as Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Salamanca and Burgos are included as well as books from the presses of Fadrique de Basilea, Compañeros alemanes, Pedro Posa and Lambert Palmart among others. The titles represent the broad range of issues that confronted the Iberian Peninsula toward the end of the 15th Century.

H-725.054. Unit 54. Iberian Printing.

329 fiche.

H-725.055. Unit 55. Iberian Printing.

340 fiche.

### International Population Census Publications

This valuable collection is based on *The International Population Census Bibliography* and *The International Population Census Bibliography: Revision and Update, 1946-1977* as supplemented by new acquisitions updates and online catalogue postings. International Population Census Publications is a vital resource for the study of global census information from the 16th century to the 1980s. Using this easily accessible tool, researchers can conduct comparative studies on social classes, the rural exodus, urbanization and global diasporas, according to criteria such as gender and age. From this data, users can study the changes and developments within a nation's occupational, educational and socio-economic structure. Rare materials—taken from censuses as far back as the 1500s—are also included, and, in many cases, are reproduced from the only editions in existence. Researchers in demographic and population studies will find this fully indexed resource invaluable. Those engaged in research in sociology,

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political science, history, geography and anthropology will be able to locate critical statistical information easily and efficiently. In addition, businesses, government and social agencies and town planning departments will find this collection useful for urban planning. This microform collection is divided into three broad time periods: pre -1945, 1945-1967, and post-1967. The latter period includes information from the 1990s and is accompanied by detailed reel guides.

**1530. Segment I: 1945-1967. Latin America & The Caribbean.** 128 reels.

**1540. Segment II: Pre -1945. Latin America & The Caribbean.** 76 reels.

**1550. Segment III: Post-1967. (In Process, Units 1-58) Latin America & The Caribbean.** 414 reels.

### The Inquisitions, Series 1: Manuscripts of the Spanish, Portuguese and French Inquisitions in the British Library, London

The Inquisitions presents a remarkable collection of original manuscripts of the Spanish and other Inquisitions from the 14th to the 18th centuries. Acquired from antiquarian collectors and diplomats over the centuries, the collection features unique originals and early transcripts of both statutes, tracts, trial proceedings, correspondence and original papers of the Council of the General Inquisition in Spain. While much recent scholarship has focused on the Inquisition's persecution of Jews and Moors—witnessed here by such documents as those documenting the Moorish rising in Valencia in the 16th century at Egerton 1511 -- the collection gives a much broader picture of the workings of the Inquisition, and many documents concern the Inquisition's suppression of other "heretical" groups such as the Waldensians and Cathars, particularly in Catalonia. The significance of these documents to the history of the 16th century church is only now beginning to emerge. Taken together, the original documents and accounts—the letters, commentaries and historiographies of the Inquisition preserved in the British Library and published together here for the first time—offer an invaluable primary source foundation for any serious study of the role of the Inquisitions in early modern Europe.

**20012.100.** 35 reels.

### Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, 1663-1826

These journals offer a large, indexed reference source on Jamaica, a key British military and naval base during the era of Anglo-French rivalry.

**S1843.** 7 reels.

### Latin American History and Culture: An Archival Record

#### *Series 1: The Yale University Collection of Latin American Manuscripts, Part 1*

The inaugural collection in this series contains an extremely rich and varied assortment of manuscripts from Mexico, Peru and other areas of Latin America. The material relates primarily to the civil and religious history of Mexico and Peru, but covers the rest of Latin America as well.

The collection includes original and never-before-seen records of tributes paid by Indians that evidence the early colonial economy of the Americas. A wide variety of government documents demonstrate how the first Spanish viceroalties were administered. They include account books of the first mining industries and richly illustrated volumes recording early explorations of the Andes. Among the rarest and most valuable materials are original, signed letters from the liberators of Latin America: Simon Bolivar, Bernardo O'Higgins and Jose de San Martin.

**20009.111. Part 1 - Unit 1, Andean.** 13 reels.

**20009.112. Part 1 - Unit 2, Andean.** 9 reels.

**20009.121. Part 2 - Unit 1, Mexico.** 30 reels.

**20009.122. Part 2 - Unit 2, Mexico.** 33 reels.

**20009.131. Part 3 - Unit 1, Spain.** 9 reels.

**20009.132. Part 3 - Unit 2, Spain.** 2 reels.

**20009.141. Part 4 - Unit 1, Brazil and Portugal.** 1 reel.

**20009.151. Part 5 - Unit 1, Caribbean.** 3 reels.

**20009.161. Part 6 - Unit 1, Central America.** 1 reel.

**20009.171. Part 7 - Unit 1, Southern Cone.** 1 reel.

**20009.100. Complete collection: 102 reels.**

#### *Series 2: Cuban History and Literature, Part 1: Serials and Printed Materials from Harvard University*

The periodicals, books, and pamphlet publications collected here provide a unique window on Cuban

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culture from the early-19th century through the 1920s and 1930s. Cuba's large population of literate *criollos* or creoles supported an active publishing industry that offered almanacs, gazettes, magazines for women, literary journals, books, and more. Preserved here on microfilm are a wide variety of these publications. The serial publications include many complete or near complete runs of major magazines such as *El Album*, and hard-to-find short-lived periodicals such as the literary periodical *La lira de apolo*.

- 20009.211. Segment 1: Printed Materials.** 65 reels.  
**20009.212. Segment 2: Serials.** 31 reels.  
**20009.213. Segment 3: Supplemental Printed Materials and Serials.** 37 reels.

### ***Series 3: The Mexican Pamphlet Collection, 1607–1888***

*The Mexican Pamphlet Collection* of the Sutro Library, a special collections branch of the California State Library, is the largest of its kind in the world, covering the period 1607–1888, with the majority of imprints dating from 1810 to 1860. These pamphlets cover all aspects of Mexican life: political, religious, literary, economic, scientific, and others. Especially noteworthy are the large number of works by Leon y Gama, Fernandez de Lizardi, El Papista, and Davila and Carlos Maria Bustamento, many of which are the only known copies. Also included are the annual reports of the ministries, rare sermons, and runs of scarce periodicals such as *El Iris*.

- 20009.300.** 161 reels in 4 units.

### ***Series 4: The Mexican Rare Monograph Collection, 1548–1890***

*The Mexican Rare Monograph Collection, 1548–1890* is one of the largest Mexican book collections in North America. This collection comprises over 3,000 pre-1900 imprints covering a vast range of topics. In economics, there are works on commerce, finance, and taxation policy; in the field of government, titles cover national and state policy and politics; and legal materials addressing criminal justice, public welfare, inheritance, and litigation are well represented. There are also a large number of titles on Mexican Indian cultures and their religious and social mores and a good representation of early Mexican materials in the fields of language and literature

- 20009.410. Part 1: General Works: Periodicals and Almanacs.** 38 reels.  
**20009.420. Part 2: Philosophy and Theology.** 38 reels.  
**20009.430. Part 3: Theology and the Catholic Church: Liturgy and Ritual.** 49 reels.  
**20009.440. Part 4: Theology and the Catholic Church: Various Subjects.** 40 reels.  
**20009.450. Part 5: History and Social Sciences.** 26 reels.  
**20009.460. Part 6: Political Science and Law.** 47 reels.  
**20009.470. Part 7: Education, Arts and Sciences.** 31 reels.

### ***Series 5: Civil War, Society and Political Transition in Guatemala: The Guatemala News and Information Bureau Archive, 1963–2000***

For more than three decades, the Guatemala News and Information Bureau (GNIB) gathered material from a variety of sources to document Guatemala's political and social processes from various points of view. *Civil War, Society, and Political Transition in Guatemala* comprises rare and unique ephemera, serials, studies and reports that are not widely available in either the United States or Guatemala.

- 20009.510. Part 1: Society, Politics, Economics, and Foreign Policy.** 25 reels.  
**20009.520. Part 2: Human Rights and Revolutionary and Popular Movements.** 44 reels.  
**20009.530. Part 3: Serials, Reports and Publications.** 43 reels.

### ***Series 6: Jose Toribio Medina Collection of Latin American Imprints, 1500–1800***

Series 6 comprises Latin American printed material published before 1800 selected from the great bibliographies of colonial Hispanic-American printing and European Americana compiled by José Toribio Medina. The bulk of the collection includes imprints from colonial presses in Spanish America and is particularly strong in those areas that represent the earliest centers of publishing in Latin America: Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala. Imprints from the City of Mexico occupy the nucleus of the collection with more than 900 titles dating from 1554 through 1800. Peru, the second Spanish colony to acquire a printing press, is represented by roughly 240 imprints that date from 1592, while the 140 imprints from Guatemala start in 1663. The majority of titles are related to religious matters (liturgy, devotions, theology), regulations (royal orders, vice regal decrees, pastoral letters, monastic rules) and lawsuits.

The collection also comprises a number of rare European American titles with Spanish imprints predominating. Dating from 1500 to 1800, the over 400 titles printed in various cities in Spain relating to the Americas or by American authors include chronicles, navigation manuals, natural history and sciences, literature and poetry, grammar, law suits, and relations of merits and services.

<b>20009.610. Part 1: Mexican Imprints, 1554-1750.</b>	<b>30 reels.</b>
<b>20009.620. Part 2: Mexican Imprints, 1750-1800.</b>	<b>34 reels.</b>
<b>20009.630. Part 3: Spanish Imprints, 1530-1646.</b>	<b>35 reels.</b>
<b>20009.640. Part 4: Spanish Imprints, 1647-1692.</b>	<b>31 reels.</b>
<b>20009.650. Part 5: Spanish Imprints, 1692-1788.</b>	<b>46 reels.</b>
<b>20009.660. Part 6: Guatemalan Imprints: 1663-1800.</b>	<b>9 reels.</b>
<b>20009.670. Part 7: Imprints from Peru and Los Angeles, with additional titles from other Regions.</b>	<b>63 reels.</b>

***Series 7: Cuba and the American Sugar Trade, 1897-1920: Braga Brothers Collection***

The *Braga Brothers Collection* documents the history of the sugar industry in Cuba and the raw sugar commodity trade in the United States. The principal holdings in the collection are the records of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, one of North America's largest importers of sugar and molasses. Through their correspondence with each other, the officers of this family-owned company give personal commentary on many of the major political and economic events affecting Cuba and its trading relations with the United States from the latter part of the 19th century through the 20th century. Family and business letters describe the effects of the Cuban war for independence from Spain, recount the activities of guerrillas camping nearby, the arrival of General Weyler and his attempts to defeat the rebels, and the damage done to the sugar industry and Cuba. Correspondence related to the creation and early development of the Francisco Sugar Company detail daily management of problems, including acts of sabotage, deliberate fires, attempts by the workers to unionize and the response by managers, and the roles of the Cuban and U.S. governments in maintaining order on the island.

<b>20009.710. Part 1: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Incoming Correspondence, 1896-1917.</b>	<b>33 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.720. Part 2: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Private Letterbooks, 1897-1921.</b>	<b>27 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.730. Part 3: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Traveling Letterbooks, 1905-1926.</b>	<b>14 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.740. Part 4: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Internal memoranda, 1904-1914.</b>	<b>3 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.750. Part 5: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Confidential Letterbooks, 1908-1942.</b>	<b>2 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.760. Part 6: Stewart Sugar Company. Executive Letterbook, 1907-1909.</b>	<b>1 reel.</b>
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<b>20009.770. Part 7: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Winters, 1921-1925.</b>	<b>4 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.780. Part 8: Manuel Rionda y Polledo Subject Files, 1911-1920.</b>	<b>17 reels.</b>
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**20009.700. Complete collection: 100 reels.**

***Series 8: Cuba and the American Sugar Trade, 1921-1943: Braga Brothers Collection***

This publication is a continuation of *Series 7* that included correspondence of the officers of the company for the years 1897- 1920. Series 8 contains selected subject files of Manuel Rionda (1921-1943) and a short collection of correspondence of Aurelio Portuondo (1933-35).

<b>20009.810 . Part 1: Manuel Rionda y Polledo. Subject Files 1921-1943.</b>	<b>101 reels.</b>
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<b>20009.820. Part 2: Aurelio Portuondo Correspondence, 1933-1935.</b>	<b>1 reel.</b>
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**20009.800. Complete collection: 102 reels.**

***Series 9: Collections from the Latin American Library, Tulane University***

***Part 1: Viceregal and Ecclesiastical Mexican Collection***

This constitutes an exceptional gathering of documentation on civic matters, government activities, and ecclesiastical presence in daily life in a vast geographic area during the late Hapsburg and throughout the Bourbon reigns. It is an important collection for social history, church-state relations, indigenous peoples, economic history, legal processes, religious orders, and church administration. Inclusion of printed broadsides around the time of Independence and extending into the 1820s provides important primary printed sources to complement the manuscripts. This collection includes over 3,000 dossiers.

<b>246428.</b>	<b>87 reels.</b>
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### *Part 2: Central American Printed Ephemera Collection*

This collection gathers primarily pamphlets on government (foreign relations, military, public administration, and elections), politics, religion, literature for the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Guatemala and to a lesser extent El Salvador and elsewhere. A highly useful and unique research tool for the period not matched by other microfilmed collections for this period. Also included are 509 Guatemalan broadsides relating to the presidencies of Manuel Estrada Cabrera [1898-1920.]; Jorge Ubico [1931-44]; and Juan José Arévalo Bermejo [1945-51].

**246428.** **Approx. 14 reels.**

### *Part 3: The William Gates Collection of Yucatecan Letters, 1778-1863*

The Yucatecan Letters consist of correspondence received by the Captaincy General of Yucatán after 1778, and after independence, by the Commandant General of Arms for the State of Yucatán. The majority, destined for Mérida, come from Campeche, Sisal, and Bacalar. Several letters, however, originate in Veracruz, Habana, Madrid, and Cádiz, while some are written and sent within the confines of Mérida. The writers are most often the ranking officers at the various outposts under the command of the Captain General. Yet civilians, priests, foreigners, the King's ministers, and the Captain General himself often write. Filed in chronological order, these manuscripts fall topically into three broad areas: economic, military, and legal affairs.

**246430.** **3 reels.**

### Latin American Independence: Nineteenth Century Political and Official Pamphlets

The majority of the documents concern politics or are official publications, e.g., of Argentina, Uruguay or the Province of Buenos Aires. Famous names recur: Bartolomé Mitre, Manuel Dorrego, Juan Manuel de Rosas, Esteban Echeverría, Domingo Sarmiento. Some of the earliest items were printed at the famous press of the Niños Expósitos (founded to finance a foundling home in Buenos Aires). One dates from 1784, some five years after its establishment, others

from 1787, 1799 and 1807. The press became part of the Imprenta del Estado in 1825.

**20016.** **22 reels.**

### Methodist Episcopal Church, Board Correspondence, 1884-1915

This material represents the foreign missionary concerns of the Missionary Society and its successor, the Board of Foreign Missions. Primarily outgoing correspondence from the Mission Society staff, these files contain correspondence with missionaries and material relating to routine business. Topics include applicants (or re-enforcements), gifts, wills, estates, annuities, sending missionaries, and answers to regular reports and correspondence. This collection consists of letter press books, each dealing with a specific topic. The names of staff members appear on the volume if their letters are filed in the book. Each book usually begins with an index detailing to whom the letters were written.

**D3461.** **115 reels.**

### Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Correspondence, 1846-1912

Organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1819, the Missionary Society helped spread the gospel and performed benevolent and charitable work in domestic and foreign missions. In 1907, the Board of Foreign Missions (BFM) was created to absorb the Missionary Society's duties in foreign work—promotion and support of Christian missions and educational institutions in foreign countries. The BFM was succeeded in 1912 by the Division of Foreign Missions. These files are composed primarily of incoming correspondence from missionaries in the field. They are arranged geographically and then alphabetically by name within that area or conference.

**Mexico, Reels 22-23.** **2 reels.**

**South America, Reels 25-27.** **3 reels.**

**West Indies (Puerto Rico), Reel 28.** **1 reel.**

**D3457. Latin American. 6 reels.**

### Missionary Files: Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Missionary Correspondence, 1897-1940

This series is composed of correspondence from missionaries in the field to the Board of Missions and correspondence from the Board to its missionaries. The files may also contain reference material about missionaries, mission stations, or conferences. Arranged alphabetically by missionary name.

<b>Argentina, Reel 12.</b>	<b>1 reel.</b>
<b>Brazil, Reels 1-5, 7-13.</b>	<b>12 reels.</b>
<b>Cuba, Reels 1-8, 10-12.</b>	<b>11 reels.</b>
<b>Mexico, Reels 2, 4-12.</b>	<b>10 reels.</b>

**D3462. 13 Latin American reels.**

*Note: some reels contain information on more than one country.*

### Missionary Files: Methodist Church, 1912-1949

This collection is composed of outgoing correspondence, which contains letters to missionaries from the Board (or Division) of Foreign Missions, and incoming correspondence, which contains letters from missionaries to the Board. Correspondence is filed together under each missionary's name. The files may also contain reference material about missionaries, mission stations, or conferences. The material is arranged by geographic location and then by area or conference.

<b>Bolivia, Reels 254-272.</b>	<b>19 reels.</b>
<b>Brazil, Reels 298-306.</b>	<b>9 reels.</b>
<b>Chile, Reels 237-253.</b>	<b>17 reels.</b>
<b>Cuba, Reels 307-311.</b>	<b>5 reels.</b>
<b>Eastern South America, Reels 273-286.</b>	<b>14 reels.</b>
<b>Mexico, Reels 229-236.</b>	<b>8 reels.</b>
<b>Peru/North Andes, Reels 287-297.</b>	<b>11 reels.</b>

**D3464. Latin American. 83 reels.**

### Methodist Missionary Files: Misfiles

<b>Bolivia, Chile, Mexico. Reel 24.</b>	<b>1 reel.</b>
<b>Mexico. Reels 25-28.</b>	<b>4 reels.</b>
<b>Bolivia, Philippines. Reel 28.</b>	<b>1 reel.</b>

**Peru/North Andes, Central America, Chile. Reel 29. 1 reel.**

**Peru/North Andes, Bolivia. Reels 30-32. 3 reels.**

**Mexico. Reel 33. 1 reel.**

**Peru/North Andes, Cuba. Reels 34-35. 2 reels.**

**D3465. Latin American. 12 reels.**

### Papers of the National Farm Workers Association, 1960-1967

Founded by Cesar Chavez and a precursor to the United Farm Workers organization, the NFWA was formed to focus on the problems of Spanish speaking migrant workers. Their records cover the formative years of the association, marked by membership drives, grape and lettuce strikes and boycotts. Much of the material is in Spanish.

Subjects covered by these records include:

- AFL-CIO
- AWOC
- California Migrant Ministry
- DiGiorgio Company
- Foreign Contract Labor
- Immigration
- MAPA
- Mexican-American Organizations
- NLRB
- OEO
- Pilgrimage to Sacramento
- Schenley Company
- Strikes
- Teamsters
- Union Agreements
- US Senate Migratory Labor Committee

**248501. 10 reels.**

### North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) Archive of Latin Americana

Composed of ephemera and serials relating to socioeconomic and political conditions in Latin America from 1960s through the 1980s, this outstanding microfilm collection contains a wide range of documentation, with its principal strength in primary sources such as serials, reports, fliers, pamphlets, posters, manuscripts and correspondence. These sources provide a history

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of the activities of various groups, the responses of the government or other authoritative bodies, and the engagement of organizations outside of the country.

**S3402.** **339 reels.**

### The Papers of Romulo Betancourt

*The Papers of Romulo Betancourt* (“the father of Venezuelan democracy”) are essential to understanding Venezuela’s political history. The material in this collection presents the depth and range of documentation essential for understanding the basis of Venezuela’s democratic heritage, their struggle to move from dictatorships to institutionalized political parties, and the democratic reforms advocated and enacted by them.

**D3727.** **66 reels.**

### Princeton University Latin American Pamphlet Collection

Drawing from Princeton University’s unique and still evolving collection of pamphlet publications from across Latin America, the *Princeton University Latin American Pamphlet Collection* grants scholars access to ephemeral materials that exist solely because of the collecting activities of the library’s staff. Opening a door onto grassroots movements, civil rights organizations, political parties and citizen associations, this collection deepens our understanding of Latin American politics, society, religion and economics.

**P0000.** **395 reels.**

#### *Supplement I*

This collection includes new materials on human rights in Argentina and Chile; politics in Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Peru; society and economics in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico; and women’s issues in Chile and Mexico.

**P0001.** **76 reels.**

#### *Supplement II*

This collection includes new materials on politics in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Peru; women’s issues in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile; culture in Brazil and Cuba; society and economics in Chile and Cuba; and church and religion in Brazil.

**P0002.** **71 reels.**

#### *Supplement III*

This supplement collection includes new materials on politics in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Peru; society and economics in Argentina and Cuba; women’s issues in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; church and religion in Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru; and indigenous issues in Ecuador.

**P0003.** **100 reels.**

#### *Supplement IV*

Ephemera consisting of pamphlets, serials, broadsides, fliers and posters are among the most immediately available primary sources on the constantly changing situations in Latin America, yet they can be the hardest to acquire for study of regional-and even national-movements, parties, and organizations on religious, educational, political, social and economic topics.

**P0004.** **55 reels.**

#### *Supplement V*

This collection of pamphlets, serials, broadsides, fliers, and posters reproduced in this supplement covers a broad range of countries and topics, dealing primarily with events of the past twenty years. They include government reports, conference or working papers, research center working papers, literary magazines and journals, political campaign documents, election results, statistical studies, legal documents, newspapers, speeches, publications of human rights organizations, labor union tracts, and mission statements of religious groups. Countries/regions include: Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Central America; Chile; Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; Mexico; Uruguay; and Venezuela.

**P2005.** **204 reels.**

### Supplement VI

For over thirty years, the Princeton University Library has been collecting and collating an extensive set of Latin American ephemera which are unique in their depth and scope. Supplement VI of the Princeton University Library Latin American Microfilm Collection, contains Portuguese and Spanish language materials, collected and collated from a variety of countries, documenting political and social movements, as well as a wide variety of key socioeconomic and cultural developments.

Brazil	253683	29 reels
Chile	253690	31 reels
Colombia	253692	12 reels
Cuba	253691	77 reels
Latin America	253682	7 reels
Mexico	253693	20 reels
Peru	253694	2 reels
Uruguay	253695	3 reels

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs

Publications relating to the Internal Affairs of other states generally include dispatches, instructions, and miscellaneous correspondence dealing with topics such as political affairs and government; public order and safety; military affairs; social matters (including history and culture); economic conditions (including immigration and emigration); industry and agriculture; communications and transportation; and navigation. The material is in English, making the information contained in these files particularly accessible.

S3595. Argentina, 1960–1963.	17 reels.
S3700. Bolivia, 1960–1963.	10 reels.
S3596. Brazil, 1960–1963.	21 reels.
S3606. Chile, 1930–1939.	31 reels.
S3607. Chile, 1940–1944.	31 reels.
S3608. Chile, 1945–1949.	15 reels.
S3597. Chile, 1950–1954.	21 reels.
S3598. Chile, 1955–1959.	15 reels.
S3599. Chile, 1960–1963.	10 reels.
S3603. Colombia, 1960–1963.	11 reels.
S3705. Dominican Republic, 1960–January 1963.	9 reels.
S3701. Ecuador, 1960–1963.	7 reels.
S3702. El Salvador, 1960–1963.	6 reels.
S3609. Guatemala, 1950–1954.	20 reels.

S3610. Guatemala, 1955–1959.	12 reels.
S3602. Guatemala, 1960–1963.	7 reels.
S3601. Nicaragua, 1960–1963.	4 reels.
S3703. Panama, 1950–1954.	15 reels.
S3704. Panama, 1955–1959.	7 reels.
S3600. Panama, 1960–1963.	5 reels.
S3605. Peru, 1960–1963.	10 reels.
S3604. Venezuela, 1960–1963.	11 reels.

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Dominican Republic, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The Dominican Republic has experienced many setbacks on the road to democracy. Dominican political history has been defined by traditions of personalism, militarism, and social and economic elitism which has undermined its efforts to establish liberal constitutional rule.

In December 1962, scholar and poet Juan Bosch Gaviño, elected by the urban lower class, was very much an oddity in Dominican history -- the first freely elected, liberal, democratic president that expressed concern for the welfare of all Dominicans, particularly those whose voices had never really been heard before in the National Palace. The Bosch government supported revisions to the constitution that separated church and state, guaranteed civil and individual rights, and endorsed civilian control of the military. These and other changes, such as land reform, struck conservative landholders and military officers as radical and threatening, particularly when juxtaposed against three decades of somnolent authoritarianism under Trujillo. The Roman Catholic Church also resented the secular nature of the new constitution, in particular its provision for legalized divorce. The Church, along with the military leadership and the economic elite, also feared communist influence in the republic, and they warned of the potential for “another Cuba.” The result of this concern and opposition was a military coup on September 25, 1963.

The military coup effectively negated the 1962 elections by installing a civilian junta, known as the Triumvirate, dominated by the Unión Cívica Nacional. The Triumvirate never succeeded in establishing its authority over competing

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conservative factions both inside and outside the military; it also never convinced the majority of the population of its legitimacy. The widespread dissatisfaction with the Triumvirate, coupled with lingering loyalties to Bosch, produced a revolution in April 1965.

A combination of reformist military and aroused civilian combatants calling themselves Constitutionals (a reference to their support for the 1963 constitution), took to the streets on April 24, seized the National Palace, and installed Rafael Molina Ureña as provisional president. The revolution took on the dimensions of a civil war when conservative military forces struck back against the Constitutionals on April 25. Despite tank assaults and bombing runs by conservative forces, the Constitutionals held their positions in the capital; they appeared poised to branch out and secure control of the entire country. On April 28, the U.S. intervened in the civil war. President Johnson ordered in forces that eventually totaled 20,000, to secure Santo Domingo and to restore order. Johnson had acted in the stated belief that the Constitutionals were dominated by communists and that they therefore could not be allowed to come to power. The intervention was subsequently granted some measure of hemispheric approval by the creation of an OAS-sponsored peace force, which supplemented the U.S. military presence in the republic. Violent skirmishes between Loyalists and Constitutionals went on sporadically as, once again, elections were organized. The OAS-sponsored peace force remained in the country for over a year and left after supervising elections in 1966 won by a repressive military junta led by Joaquín Balaguer.

253931.

22 reels.

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations

States generally include cables, memoranda, and correspondence addressing the political affairs and concerns affecting the particular state. Covering primarily the early Cold War documents, this collection gives researchers a unique insight into American foreign policy during one of its most stressful periods in international relations.

S3644. United States and Bolivia, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3645. United States and Brazil, 1945–1959. 2 reels.

S3646. United States and Chile, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3647. United States and Colombia, 1945–1959. 2 reels.

S3648. United States and Costa Rica, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3649. United States and the Dominican Republic, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3650. United States and Ecuador, 1945–1959. 2 reels.

S3651. United States and Guatemala, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3652. United States and Haiti, 1945–1959. 2 reels.

S3159. United States and Latin America and the Caribbean States, 1930–1944. 69 reels.

S3653. United States and Panama, 1950–1959. 6 reels.

S3654. United States and Paraguay, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3655. United States and Peru, 1945–1959. 2 reels.

S3656. United States and Uruguay, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

S3657. United States and Venezuela, 1945–1959. 1 reel.

### Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture: Selected Collections

#### *Eugene Maximilien Haitian Collection*

This collection, assembled by former Haiti ambassador Eugene Maximilien, provides a wealth of primary source material on diplomatic incidents and officials.

D3305.P17. 40 reels.

#### Spanish Civil War Collection

*“Researchers exploring the nationalist Falangist party and the various loyalist parties will discover a wealth of information. Potentially of great importance to students and faculty.” – J.T. Shaw*

The Spanish Civil War was marked by an outpouring of literary energies engaging the interest of the poet, the novelist, the pamphleteer and the historian. Unfortunately, very little material from this fascinating period survived the wartime conditions in Spain and the ravages of World War II. This collection presents approximately 3,000 rare pamphlets from the Mandeville Department of Special Collections at the University of California at San Diego. Included are publications from Spain, Portugal, Latin America and the Philippines, as well as more than 100 German pamphlets published in Spanish. Distributed throughout Spain, Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union and North America, the pamphlets in this collection represent the opinions and philosophies of the insurgents, anarchists, socialists and

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communists. Here lies a wealth of information on Spanish and international history, ideology, political science, church and state conflicts, nationalism, socialism, fascism and communism. The Spanish Civil War Collection is accompanied by a printed guide, arranged alphabetically by main entry, author and title, and includes reel location information.

**1860. 57 reels.**  
**Spanish Drama of the Golden Age, 1562-1850**

Drama of the “Siglo de Oro” or Golden Age is Spain’s most impressive literary achievement, paralleling and rivaling the dramatic literary activity begun by Shakespeare in England. This collection traces the development of this Spanish literary flowering from its beginnings with Lope de Vega in the last years of the 16th century to its end in the 17th century with Calderon de la Barca. Lope de Vega established the comedia as the national drama and became undisputed master of the form. The rules he established for the writing of drama continued to dominate long after his death.

As the early motivating force behind Spanish drama, Lope de Vega is naturally well represented in and central to this collection. However, many of his successors, including Tirso de Molina, Juan Ruiz de Alarcon y Mendoza and other, lesser dramatists are included. Thus, scholars can compare stylistic differences and similarities, and may trace the transition of the drama from Lope de Vega to Pedro Calderon de la Barca and the end of the Golden Age. Spanish Drama of the Golden Age includes over 3,200 individual plays in editions (anthologies or compilations) from the 17th through the mid-19th centuries.

Based on the Comedia Collection of the University of Pennsylvania Library, this major collection is composed of several smaller collections:

- The Hugo Albert Rennert Collection, focusing on Lope de Vega and including classical non-dramatic works by and about de Vega, which add to an understanding of the nature and scope of his dramatic output
- J.P. Wickersham Crawford Collection, which is particularly strong in the field of Golden Age Spanish poetry
- Joseph E. Gillet Collection, which contains a substantial number of comedias sueltas

**1890. 86 reels.**

### Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age

Tracing the evolution of Spanish literature from its earliest points, this collection encompasses works printed in Spain or written by Spaniards and published in other languages, including Latin, Italian, French, German and English. Included are approximately 1,800 titles in 2,100 volumes that enable scholars to study the development of Spanish prose and poetical styles from the earliest medieval works in Latin by Spanish authors to the rise of the Spanish vernacular during the 15th and 16th centuries. The collection offers rare editions of picaresque novels by Cervantes, Aleman and Quevedo y Villegas as well as the original writings of Boscan, Antonio de Guevara and Luis de Leon. There is also an extensive collection of emblem books by Saavedra Fajardo, Horozco y Covarrubias and Borja. In addition to literary works, the collection contains works concerning religion, law, politics, science and medicine. With its cited translations of major works, the collection is an excellent source for comparative studies. A printed guide accompanies the collection.

**1870. 204 reels in four units.**

### Spanish Political and Economic Transition Groups, 1940s–1980s

This collection of political serials and ephemera gives researchers direct access to the philosophies, tactics, structures, and activities of the numerous organizations and movements that opposed General Franco’s regime and ultimately saw the transition of Spain from a dictatorship to a constitutional monarchy. The collection covers nearly all the years of Franco’s rule, yet the materials are especially numerous for the 1970s, when his death triggered the country’s political transformation.

**D3283. 88 reels.**

### Spanish Political and Economic Transition Groups, Supplement I

*Supplement I* expands the overall coverage of numerous political newspaper and journals from the 1970s and 1980’s. Supplement I also contain some nearly complete runs of political newspapers published during the heat of the civil war. Various threads of socialist communist and anarchist thought from the revolutionary period through the period

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of legalization are thus, discernible within the Supplement itself.

**D3284.**

**15 reels.**

### Papers of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, 1959-1970

Forged out of unity between Filipino-American and Mexican-American farm workers in the great 1965-1970 strike against the grape growers in Delano, California, the UFWOC won the public to the cause of agricultural labor through a nationwide consumer boycott of table grapes and exposure of pesticide use. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was chartered in 1966 by the AFL-CIO in the afterglow of the historic farm worker "Pilgrimage to Sacramento" led by Cesar Chavez. Other principals include Dolores Huerta and Larry Itliong. Press releases and correspondence document UFWOC's relationships with Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy, as well as with the Mexican American Political Association and California Rural Legal Assistance. These papers are a critical part of the story of the formation of the United Farm Workers of America, the most successful organization of agricultural labor in the U.S. to date.

**249792.**

**7 reels.**

### United Methodist Church: Archival Collections: Missionary Activities in Mexico

The basic geographic area of church administration within the United Methodist tradition is called the Annual Conference, or Conference. Once a year all the ministers and lay leaders of the local churches within the bounds of the Conference meet for a business meeting. The Journals hold the minutes of these meetings. The officials accept reports from the various committees of the Conference, appoint ministers to serve at churches, and receive reports, in the form of statistical tables, on the activities of local churches (e.g., number of new members, number of children in Sunday School, value of church buildings.)

**D3460.P55. New Mexico Mission, 1876-1939 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, United Brethren in Christ Church.**

**3 reels.**

**D3460.P37. Texas Mexican Mission, 1841-1947 Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodists Episcopal Church, South, United Brethren in Christ Church.**

**3 reels.**

**D3460.P20. Periodical: El Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado, 1877-1919** Published in Spanish in Mexico City, this was the regional paper for Methodist work in Mexico. **9 reels.**

### The U.S. and Castro's Cuba, 1950-1970: The Paterson Collection

The declassified records that comprise the Paterson collection provide a detailed account of the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural relationship between the United States and Cuba in the era of Fidel Castro. Included are extensive official records gathered from presidential libraries, government archives, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of State (DOS).

**S3466.**

**22 reels.**

### U.S. Relations with Panama and Operation JUST CAUSE

General Manuel Noriega seized de facto control of Panama in 1983 when he became head of the National Guard. From this position of power, he was able to build up the military and manipulate elections. Corruption was widespread during Noriega's rule, and he was able to use his power to imprison and sometimes kill any who opposed him.

Relations between Noriega's regime and the United States became increasingly tense through most of the 1980s. In 1988, the hostility increased dramatically when the U.S. instituted sanctions against the Noriega regime following Noriega's indictments on drug trafficking and corruption. Riots broke out in Panama City, and the internal crisis grew worse as the country's economy deteriorated. To deflect rising criticism within Panama, Noriega resorted increasingly to anti-American rhetoric. At his direction, the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) was responsible for harassing U.S. civilian and military personnel in the country.

This microfilm collection includes letters, memoranda, reports, papers, cables, and notes related to all aspects of our relations with Panama. Materials document high-level diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation in Panama as well as plans and preparations for military action there. Additional materials provide insight into the actual military operations, loss of American military

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personnel, and civilian and military casualties suffered by Panama. The materials document U.S. relations with other Latin American countries regarding the Panama crisis. Much of this material was generated by National Security Council staff members. Some letters and memoranda document Congressional interactions over sanctions and military operations against Panama. Internal White House staff deliberations regarding post-operation policy provide insights into the manner and methods by which the U.S. supported the reestablishment of democratic institutions and police forces within Panama.

252858.

20 reels.

### Latin American Collections *from the Library of Congress*

#### Brazil's Popular Groups

Brazil experienced major social, economic, and political upheaval with the cessation of military rule and the subsequent inauguration of the Nova República in 1985. The event marked a poignant time in Brazilian history that witnessed the uprising of dozens of grass-roots movements—many of which had been in existence since the 1960s. *Brazil's Popular Groups*, a two-part collection of pamphlets, serial titles, and posters from this crucial time, affords the researcher access to materials that otherwise would be inaccessible. The micro-publication is broken down into a twenty-year retrospective main collection that dates from 1966 to 1986 and a collection of annual supplements that currently dates from 1987 to 2001.

An index is present on the first reel of the main collection (identified below as L320001) and on other selected reels (see listing below). Please note: this collection does not overlap with the Princeton University Latin American Microfilm Collection.

Title / Year	Shelf Number	# of Reels
1966-1986	88/5259	32 reels
Supp. 1 (1987-1989)	(o) 91/4512	43 reels
Supp. 2 (1990-1992)	(o) 91/4512	70 reels
Supp. 3 (1993)	(o) 91/4512	32 reels
Supp. 4 (1994)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels
Supp. 5 (1995)	(o) 91/4512	28 reels
Supp. 6 (1996)	(o) 91/4512	24 reels
Supp. 7 (1997)	(o) 91/4512	26 reels
Supp. 8 (1998)	(o) 91/4512	23 reels
Supp. 9 (1999)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels
Supp. 10 (2000)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels
Supp. 11 (2001)	(o) 91/4512	15 reels
Supp. 12 (2002)	(o) 91/4512	17 reels
Supp. 13 (2003)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels

Supp. 14 (2004)	(o) 91/4512	19 reels
Supp. 15 (2005)	(o) 91/4512	20 reels
Supp. 16 (2006)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels
Supp. 17 (2007)	(o) 91/4512	18 reels
Supp. 18 (2008)	(o) 91/4512	21 reels

#### Ephraim George Squier

The papers of Ephraim George Squier (1821–1888), provide extraordinary insight into the Central American, archaeological, and ethnological interests of this diplomat, businessman, and editor. Perhaps most famous as the first authoritative voice in American archaeology, Squier was chargé d'affaires in Guatemala, United States commissioner to Peru, and clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. Also to his credit are several writings on Central America, including *The States of Central America*, and *Nicaragua: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the Proposed Interoceanic Canal*. The Squier papers, dated 1841 to 1888, include portions in English, Spanish, French, and German. A considerable part of the collection relates to Squier's interests in Honduras, such as the ill-fated Honduras Interoceanic Railway, for which Squier was attorney and agent. The materials in this collection include general correspondence (1841–1888); Honduran representatives' file (1857–1873); Honduras Interoceanic Railway file (1853–1870); Speech, article, and book file (1848–1877); and Miscellany (1849–1872).

L110022 and L110022A. Shelf Nos.: MSS 15,116. 14 reels.

#### Henry A. Monday Collection

This publication reproduces the numerous historic manuscripts collected by the physician and amateur historian Henry A. Monday. Dated 1549–1838, the manuscripts document the activities of the Catholic church and its institutions in colonial Mexico. A guide, including a listing of reel contents, appears on the first reel.

L110187 Shelf No.: MSS 19,125. 39 reels.

#### Latin American and Iberian Pamphlets I: 1802-1950

The more than 8,000 pamphlets provided in this expansive collection illuminate the complexities and evolving dynamics in Latin America and Iberia. Ranging in topic from agriculture, art, and architecture to radio and theater, these items are organized by region or country and then by subject. Each reel contains a guide to the contents

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of that reel. The following countries/topics are represented:

Argentina, reels 1–22.	22 reels.
Bolivia, reels 23–26.	4 reels.
Brazil, reels 27–48.	22 reels.
Caribbean, reels 49–102.	54 reels.
Central America, reels 103–126.	24 reels.
Chile, reels 127–139.	13 reels.
Colombia, reels 140–151.	12 reels.
Communism, reels 152–153.	2 reels.
Ecuador, reels 154–168.	15 reels.
Language, reels 169–171.	3 reels.
Latin America and Iberia, reels 172–177.	6 reels.
Foreign Relations, reels 178–181.	3 reels.
General: Latin America, reels 182–205.	24 reels.
U.S.-Latin American Relations, reels 206–217.	12 reels.
Mexico, reels 218–259.	42 reels.
Panama, reels 170–175.	6 reels.
Paraguay, reels 260–262.	3 reels.
Peru, reels 263–271.	9 reels.
Philippines, reels 272–276.	5 reels.
Philosophy, reel 277.	1 reel.
Portugal, reels 278–288.	11 reels.
Sciences and Math, reels 289–293.	5 reels.
Spain, reels 294–316.	23 reels.
Uruguay, reels 317–345.	29 reels.

L120073. Shelf No.: Microfilm 93/4502  
Complete Collection: 345 reels.

### Latin American and Iberian Pamphlets II: 1802-1992

The pamphlets provided in this expansive collection illuminate the complexities and evolving dynamics in Latin America and Iberia. Ranging in topic these items are organized by region or country. A guide to the collection appears on reel 1. In addition, each reel contains a guide to the contents of that reel. The following countries are represented:

Argentina, reels 1–22.	22 reels.
Bolivia, reels 23–31.	9 reels.
Brazil, reels 32–87.	56 reels.
Caribbean, reels 88–91.	4 reels.

Barbados, reel 92.	1 reel.
Cuba, reels 93–111.	18 reels.
Dominican Republic, 112–119.	8 reels.
Grenada, reels 120–121.	2 reels.
Haiti, reels 122–126.	5 reels.
Jamaica, reel 127–129.	3 reels.
Martinique, reel 130.	1 reel.
Puerto Rico, reels 131–133.	3 reels.
Trinidad & Tobago, reel 134.	1 reel.
Central America, reels 135–136.	2 reels.
Belize, reels 137–138.	2 reels.
Costa Rica, reels 139–144.	6 reels.
El Salvador, reels 145–148.	4 reels.
Guatemala, reels 149–154.	6 reels.
Chile, reels 176–189.	14 reels.
Colombia, reels 190–201.	12 reels.
Ecuador, reels 202–214.	13 reels.
Guyana, reels 215–217.	3 reels.
Honduras, reels 155–160.	6 reels.
Latin America, reels 218–226.	9 reels.
Mexico, reels 227–246.	20 reels.
Nicaragua, reels 161–169.	9 reels.
Paraguay, reels 247–249.	3 reels.
Peru, reels 250–272.	23 reels.
Portugal, reels 273–290.	18 reels.
Spain, reels 291–304.	31 reels.
Suriname, reel 305.	1 reel.
Uruguay, reels 306–317.	12 reels.
Venezuela, reels 318–333.	16 reels.

L120073A. Shelf No.: Microfilm 93/4636  
Complete collection: 333 reels.

### Mexican and Central American Political and Social Ephemera, 1980-1991

By giving rise to voices that might be ignored in many mainstream publications, this valuable collection addresses issues that affect the lives of the people of the Mexican and Central American region: campaign politics, human rights, the role of women, ecology, conservation, and U.S. foreign policy are but a few. With the chaotic political changes witnessed by Mexico in the 1980s came a

scramble of new parties and coalitions, which are well represented in this collection through platforms, statutes, campaign literature, and posters. The Central American ephemera deals with regional issues such as the peace process, summit meetings, boundary questions, and refugees, in addition to indigenous movements, labor organizations, political parties, and revolutionary groups. A further breakdown of reel contents appears below:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>I. Mexico, reels 1–26.</b>                            | <b>26 reels.</b> |
| <b>II. Central America (not Nicaragua), reels 27–35.</b> | <b>9 reels.</b>  |
| <b>III. Nicaragua, reels 36–43.</b>                      | <b>8 reels.</b>  |
| <b>IV. Posters, reel 44.</b>                             | <b>1 reel.</b>   |

**L120074 Shelf No.: Microfilm 92/4660 MicRR.**  
**Complete collection: 44 reels.**

### Papers of Agustín de Iturbide, 1799-1880

Agustín de Iturbide, Mexican revolutionist and soldier in the Mexican army, served as emperor of Mexico from 1822–1823. This collection includes his personal and military correspondence, military diary, official documents, orders, proclamations, and accounts. Chiefly covering the years 1812–1824, these papers are primarily concerned with Iturbide's activities in the military and government. This collection also includes papers concerning his family and estate.

**L110483 Shelf Nos.: 16,496 and 15,338.** **18 reels.**

### Government Documents *from the Library of Congress*

#### GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

### Colonial Hispanic Legal Documents (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

The documents are written in Spanish or Portuguese and are mostly in printed format. The items consist primarily of pamphlets and broadsides, with some official gazettes and manuscripts. The collection is divided according to the following jurisdictions: Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, and Puerto Rico. The documents are further arranged by category: briefs, canon law, laws and statutes, and miscellaneous. Not all categories are represented under each jurisdiction. The laws and statutes category includes royal decrees, ordinances, and regulations of local

character issued by kings and lords; local administrative orders concerning the organization and functions of agencies; and appointment of officials. There are also laws and decrees of early new republics. Miscellaneous documents include statements submitted to kings of Spain; appointments; petitions to the king; records of inquiries; and royal answers to petitions by the Catholic Church.

**L120075. Shelf No.: 85/10003 LL.** **13 reels.**

### Biblioteca de Historia Nacional

A collection consisting of the first 83 volumes (with the exception of nos. 68 and 70) of an important monographic series published under the auspices of the Academia Colombiana de Historia. The collection includes material on the colonial period in New Granada (acts of early cabildos, viceregal documents, the writings of early chroniclers); the pre-independence period (works about the comuneros revolt of 1781 and about Antonio Norino and Francisco de Miranda, leaders in the early revolutionary period); the turbulent years of independence (works on a succession of congresses, conventions, and constitutions); biographies and writings of national leaders; regional histories of important cities and provinces; and general works on topics ranging from bibliography to railroads.

**Shelf No.: Microfilm 32914-32974.**  
**LCCN: 84-212369.** **60 reels.**

### Luis Dobles Segreda Collection of Letras Patrias : 1826-1943.

This collection, better known as Letras patrias, was assembled by Luis Dobles Segreda to provide an authoritative reference source on Costa Rica through 1943. It consists of 3,845 items which cover a wide variety of subjects, including works by Costa Rican authors, works by foreigners about Costa Rica, formal messages of Costa Rican presidents, pastoral letters of bishops, annual reports of Secretaries of State, and publications of the Oficina Nacional de Estadística. Also includes Índice Bibliográfico de Costa Rica, compiled by Dobles Segreda between 1927 and 1935.

Costa Rica--Politics and government--1821-1948  
 Costa Rica--History--1821-1948

**Shelf No. Microfilm 94/6486.** **226 reels.**

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## ARGENTINA

### Gazettes

#### Coleccion Completa De Leyes Nacionales, 1852-1934

L350010 Shelf No. LL0132. 6 reels.

#### Leyes Nacionales, 1833-1942

L350008 Shelf No. LL0131. 5 reels.

#### Registro Nacional, 1951-1917

L350005 Shelf No. LL0124. 50 Reels.

## BOLIVIA

### Gazettes

#### Gaceta Del Gobierno (Bolivia), Nov. 1841-Jan. 1862

L240001 Shelf No. 03752. 4 Reels.

#### Registro Oficial (Bolivia), Aug. 1911-July 1915 Boletín Oficial. Sección Compiladora del Ministerio de Gobierno (Bolivia), 1943-1944; Gaceta Oficial (Bolivia), 1970-1993.

L240002 Shelf No. LL02069. 27 reels.

## BRAZIL

### Gazette

#### Diario Oficial (Brazil), Nov. 1823-Aug. 31, 1831; Jul. 1833-1836; May 1892-1969; 1971-1972; 1995-Nov. 1997; Jan. 1998.

L320002 Shelf No. LL02121. 2,141 Reels.

## BUENOS AIRES

### Gazettes

#### Gaceta Del Fora, 1916-1967

L350007. Shelf No. LL0128. 88 Reels.

#### Gaceta De Paz, 1935-1965

L350006. Shelf No. LL0127. 36 Reels.

## Registro Nacional, 1810-1891

L350009. Shelf No. LL0130. 5 Reels.

## CHILE

### Gazette

#### Diario Oficial De La República De Chile (Chile), Mar. 1877-1931; 1933-1998.

L250002 Shelf No. LL02085. 570 Reels.

### Chilean Congressional Debates

#### Boletín, 1866-1960 Camara de Diputados

The sessions of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies are reproduced in this collection of speeches, debates, and statements given by the deputies, cabinet ministers, and other national public officials. This micro-publication's significance lies in its detailed records of discussions in the Chilean Congress on national and local issues, and on the social and economic ideas that shaped the political history of Chile from 1866 to 1960.

L250001 (Boletín) Shelf No.: Microfilm (o) 85/7384. 230 reels.

#### Diario de sesiones, 1866-1961 Senado

A complete record of speeches, debates, and statements made in the Chilean Senate by senators, cabinet ministers, and other national public officials are among the contents of this collection. The Diario de sesiones also provides a complete text of the legislation passed in the Chilean Senate during the period covered.

L250001A. Shelf No.: Microfilm (o) 84/5111. 132 reels.

## COLOMBIA

### Gazette

#### Diario Oficial (Colombia), Sept. 1821-1996

L210001 Shelf No. LL02086. 357 reels.

## COSTA RICA

### Gazette

La Gaceta "Diario Oficial" (Costa Rica), 1877–1957, 1970–1997; "Alcance a la Gaceta", Dec. 28, 1971.

L180002 Shelf No. LL02009. 375 reels.

## CUBA

### Gazette

Diario De La Habana (Cuba), Sept. 1800–Feb. 1848; Gaceta De La Habana (Cuba), Feb. 1848–June 1902; Gaceta Oficial De La República De Cuba (Cuba), July 1902–Dec. 1953, 1957–1959, Oct. 1962, March 1963, May 1963, 1964–1969, 1970–1990.

L370002 Shelf No. LL02068. 1,272 reels.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Gazette

Gaceta Oficial (Dominican Republic), Aug. 15, 1865–Dec. 1990.

L390001 Shelf No. LL02087. 129 reels.

## EDUADOR

### Gazette

Registro Oficial (Ecuador), Feb. 21, 1835–Dec. 1849; Aug. 5, 1851–1996.

L220001 Shelf No. LL02070. 249 reels.

## EL SALVADOR

### Gazette

Diario Oficial (El Salvador), Mar. 23, 1847–1990.

L160001 Shelf No. LL02074. 522 reels.

*Some reels randomly duplicate brief periods on other reels.*

La República (El Salvador), supplement to Diario Oficial, Nov. 23, 1932–May 17, 1944.

L160002 Shelf No. 06778. 12 reels.

## GUATEMALA

### Gazette

Diario De Centro América (Guatemala), 1970–1993; Indexes to 1971–1976.

L140001 Shelf No. LL02115. 129 reels.

## HAITI

### Gazette

Journal Le Moniteur (Haiti), Dec. 1862–Dec. 1957 [Jul.–Dec. 1953 supplementary reel]; Jan. 1970–Jan. 1981; 1984–1996.

L380001 Shelf No. LL02138. 50 reels.

## HONDURAS

### Gazette

LA GACETA (Honduras), Oct. 1876–1949; 1971–1997.

L150001 Shelf No. LL02122. 164 reels.

## MEXICO

General Census of the Population of Mexico

1895 L120036A, Shelf No. 12928. 2 reels.

1900 L120036B, Shelf No. 12929. 6 reels.

1910 L120036C, Shelf No. 12930. 1 reel.

1921 L120036D, Shelf No. 12931. 3 reels.

1930 L120036E, Shelf No. 12932. 4 reels.

1940 L120036F, Shelf No. 10794. 5 reels.

Gazettes

Boletín Oficial (Baja California Sur Ter.), 1913– 1949; 1970–Sept. 1974; 1976–1979; 1981–1984; July–Dec. 1989.

L120041 Shelf No. LL02014. 15 reels.

Diario Oficial (Mexico), 1954–1959.

L120071 Shelf No. 02380. 21 reels.

Diario Oficial (Mexico), 1970–Feb. 2000.

L120072 Shelf No. LL02093. 478 reels.

Diario Oficial (Yucatán), March 1908; 1925–July 1996.

L120068 Shelf No. LL02040. 121 reels.

El Espíritu Público (Campeche), Oct. 21, 1926–1961; Aug. 18, 1970–1986.

L120042 Shelf No. LL02015. 44 reels.

Gaceta Del Gobierno (Mexico State), 1925–1958; 1970–June 1982; 1983–1989; 1992.

L120052 Shelf No. LL02025. 126 reels.

Gaceta Oficial (Veracruz), 1926–1950; 1952–1965; Jan.–June 1971; 1974–Oct. 21, 1976; 1979–June 1983; 1985–1994.

L120067 Shelf No. LL02039. 68 reels.

Gazetas De México (Mexico), 1796–1809.

L120070 Shelf No. 51406. 2 reels.

Official Gazettes of Mexican States

Periódico Oficial (Aguascalientes), 1937–1957; 1971–1990.

L120038 Shelf No. LL02012. 13 reels.

Periódico Oficial (Baja California), 1924–1969.

L120039 Shelf No. 04533. 25 reels.

Periódico Oficial (Baja California Norte), 1970– 1990.

L120040 Shelf No. LL02013. 42 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Constitucional Del Estado De Chiapas (Chiapas), 1918–1950; 1971; 1974–1980; Mar. 24, 1982–1995.

L120043 Shelf No. LL02016. 54 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Constitucionalita Del Estado De Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Dec. 15, 1913; 1925–Apr. 1952; 1957–June 1997.

L120044 Shelf No. LL02017. 140 reels.

Periódico Oficial (Coahuila), 1925–June 1951; 1967–1971; 1975–Aug. 1997.

L120045 Shelf No. LL02018. 86 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Constitucional (Colima), 1916–1949; 1964–1997.

L120046 Self No. LL02019. 24 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Durango (Durango), 1925–1951; July 11, 1971–1978; March 1980–Apr. 1997.

L120047 Shelf No. LL02020. 56 reels.

Periódico Oficial (Guanajuato), July 1926–1959; July 1970–Aug. 1998.

L120048 Shelf Nos. LL02021 And 04518. 118 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Guerrero (Guerrero), 1925–1951; 1971; 1974–1976; 1978–1996.

L120049 Shelf No. LL02022. 30 reels.

Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Hidalgo (Hidalgo), 1925–1996.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>L120050 Shelf No. LL02023. 49 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno (Jalisco), Jan. 1831–June 1832; Jan.–Aug. 1841; Nov. 1910–Oct. 1911; Nov. 1925–1995.</p>           | <p>L120060 Shelf No. (O) 92/10021 LL. 7 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (San Luis Potosí), Dec. 28, 1876–Mar. 22, 1916, 1921–1929; 1931–July 1954; 1965–1997.</p>   |
| <p>L120051 Shelf No. LL02024. 141 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Michoacán De Ocampo (Michoacán), 1926–July 1966; 1970–1996.</p>                     | <p>L120061 Shelf No. LL02033. 92 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Sinaloa (Sinaloa), 1925–1978; 1980–Mar. 1997.</p>   |
| <p>L120053 Shelf No. LL02026. 69 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Estado De Morelos (Morelos), 1927–1949; 1964; 1970–1976; 1980–1995.</p>                                     | <p>L120062 Shelf No. LL02034. 155 reels.<br/>           Boletín Oficial (Sonora), 1885–1955; 1968; 1970; July 1971–June 1982; 1983–1997.</p>  |
| <p>L120054 Shelf No. LL02027. 36 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Nayarit (Nayarit), 1925–1997.</p>  | <p>L120063 Shelf No. LL02035. 119 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (Tabasco) 1925–1943; Nov. 1946–1949; 1972–1985; 1987–1996.</p>  |
| <p>L120055 Shelf No. LL02028. 38 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (Nuevo León), 1925–1956; Sept. 7, 1960; Oct. 1965–Nov. 1997.</p>  | <p>L120064 Shelf No. LL02036. 45 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (Tamaulipas) 1926–Feb. 1927; 1928–1959; 1966–1967; 1969–July 1997.</p>   |
| <p>L120056 Shelf No. LL02029. 91 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (Oaxaca), 1893; July–Dec. 1908; Sept. 17–Dec. 1915; Dec. 15, 1923–Mar. 22, 1924; 1925–1950; 1970–Aug. 1995.</p> | <p>L120065 Shelf No. LL02037. 79 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno (Tlaxcala), 1926–1949; 1970–May 1984; 1986–1995.</p>  |
| <p>L120057 Shelf No. LL02030. 60 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno Del Estado De Puebla (Puebla), May 16, 1867–1912; 1925–1992; 1994–1996.</p>                        | <p>L120066 Shelf No. LL02038. 23 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial (Zacatecas), 1927–1959; 1963–1997.</p>   |
| <p>L120058 Shelf No. LL02031. 104 reels.<br/>           Periódico Oficial Del Gobierno (Querétaro), 1869–1879; 1925–1949; 1982–1997.</p>   | <p>L120069 Shelf No. LL02041. 92 reels.<br/> <b>NICARAGUA</b><br/> <u>Gazette</u><br/>           La Gaceta, Diario Oficial (Nicaragua), Feb. 7, 1845–Dec. 4, 1847; Nov. 22, 1851–Dec. 17, 1853; Jan. 1858–1946;</p> |
| <p>L120059 Shelf No. LL02032. 36 reels.</p>  |   |

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Aug. 31, 1962–1998; subject index for 1970–1974.

L170001 Shelf No. LL02071. 158 reels.

## PANAMA

### Gazette

Gaceta Oficial (Panama), 1876–1897; Nov. 14, 1903–1950; Jul. 17, 1956–Apr. 1998.

L190007 Shelf No. LL02072. 204 reels.

## PARAGUAY

### Gazette

Gaceta Oficial (Paraguay), May 23–Dec. 1970; 1974–May 7, 1976; Jan. 1977; Jan.–Sept, 1978.

L340001 Shelf No. LL02139. 15 reels.

## PERU

### Gazette

El Perúano, Diario Oficial (Peru), 1968–1992; El Perúano Normas Legales, Dec. 17, 1980–Dec. 1993; Normas Legales, “Código Civil”, Jul. 24, 1984; El Perúano Ejecutorías Supremas, May 1981–Oct. 1985, 1987–1990; El Perúano Despacho Judicial, Sept. 1985–Dec. 1986; El Perúano Proyectos, 1982; El Perúano Separatas, 1983–1986, 1988–1991; El Perúano Miscellaneous Supplements, Nov. 1990–Dec. 1991.

L230002 Shelf No. LL02073. 318 reels.

## URUGUAY

### Gazette

Diario Oficial (Uruguay), Oct. 1890–1891; Sept. 1905–Dec. 1969.

L330001 Shelf No. 04270. 119 reels.

Diario Oficial (Uruguay), 1970–1973.

L330002 Shelf No. LL02083. 16 reels.

Diario Oficial, Diario De Sesiones (Uruguay), Mar. 1974–Nov. 9, 1982

L330008 Shelf No. LL02083. 12 reels.

Diario Oficial Documentos–Sec. A, 1974–1984, 1987–1993

L330008 Shelf No. LL02083. 69 reels.

Diario Oficial Informaciones–Sec. B, 1975; 1977–1982 (5 reels); Sec. D, Jan.–Jul. 1974; Feb. 1987–Nov. 1988; 1989–Sept. 1992

L330008 Shelf No. LL02083. 18 reels.

Diario Oficial–Sec. E, Dec. 1987–Dec. 1988, Aug. 1991

L330008 Shelf No. LL02083. 2 reels.

Diario Oficial, Sección Avisos (Uruguay), Oct. 1906–Dec. 1969.

L330003 Shelf No. 04434. 474 reels.

**Diario Oficial, Sección Avisos (Uruguay), 1970–1982.**

L330004 Shelf No. LL02084. 170 reels.

Diario Oficial, Sección Avisos (Uruguay), Jan. 1985, Mar. 22, 1985–Nov. 17, 1986.

L330005 Shelf No. LL02083. 29 reels.

Diario Oficial, Sección Avisos (Uruguay), Jul. 1986–Dec. 1993.

L330006 Shelf No. LL02084. 168 reels.

## VENEZUELA

### Gazette

Gaceta Oficial (Venezuela), Sept. 1827–1885; July 1888–1895; 1900–1944; 1955–1997.

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L310001 Shelf No. LL02075.

363 reels.

### Newspapers And Periodicals from the Library of Congress

#### ARGENTINA

##### Página 12

L350004 Shelf No. (o) 91/4704.

48 reels.

#### BRAZIL

##### Boletim geográfico

*Boletim geográfico*, published in Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Institute of Geography, is an important bimonthly Brazilian journal, including articles on geography, economics, statistics, social conditions, and special studies on Brazil's different regions.

L320004 Shelf No. O 4563.

7 reels.

##### La Ultima Hora.

L320005 Shelf No. Np 412.

62 reels.

##### O'Estado de Sao Paulo.

L320006 Shelf No. Np 1445.

350 reels.

##### Wileman's Brazilian Review

*Wileman's Brazilian Review*, a weekly journal of trade, finance, economics and shipping superseded *Mostly About Coffee* and began publication under the title *New Brazilian Review*. Originally a weekly publication about Brazil's booming coffee exports—the mainstay of the country's economy during the early part of the century—it later expanded its coverage to all fields of Brazilian commerce.

L320003 Shelf No. O 4246.

24 reels.

#### CUBA

##### Bohemia

*Bohemia*, a serial that has been published on a weekly basis in Havana, Cuba since about 1909, is a rich resource for the Cuba during the twentieth century. It is a general interest magazine that covers Cuban politics, foreign relations, economic conditions, technology, personalities, health, and society and culture. *Bohemia* treats every aspect of Cuban life—cinema, theater, music, literature,

sports—and contains feature articles of significant events and personalities in other countries.

L370001 Shelf No. Microfilm 02930.

104 reels.

#### PORTUGAL

##### Portuguese Pamphlets

These 3,602 titles which total approximately 154,000 pages reflect contemporary interests and concerns that provide an insight in 19th-century Portugal. The literary items chart the course of Portuguese literature as romantic and classical traditions gave way to greater realism.

L530001 Shelf No. 82/5800.

75 reels.

#### URUGUAY

##### La Marcha

This Montevideo, Uruguay liberal intellectual weekly has undertaken the role of a mouthpiece against tradition and is widely read by students, politicians, and civic leaders. Foreign political correspondents include Gregorio Selser (Argentina), Juan Garcia Grau (Spain), James Petras (USA), and Manuel Maldonado-Denis (Puerto Rico). Leading critics and commentators are major contributors to *La Marcha's* literature and arts section.

L330007 Shelf No. 02637.

31 reels.

#### VENEZUELA

##### El Cojo Ilustrado

This well-known periodical of the late 19th and early 20th-century covers an important era in Venezuelan politics. Attractively illustrated, *El Cojo Ilustrado* contained information on the Latin American society and culture, politics, social thought, and literature. The file covers the period 1892–1915.

L310002 Shelf No. 29994.

20 reels.

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