Society for Spanish & Portuguese Historical Studies

VOLUME III: NUMBER 4 NOVEMBER 1975

Newsletter

SSPHS ANNUAL CONFERENCE
APRIL 9 AND 10, 1976

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies will be held in Baltimore, Md., on April 9 and 10, 1976, under the sponsorship of the Department of History of The Johns Hopkins University. Meetings will be held at the Homewood Campus of The Johns Hopkins University.

Reinterpretations of the Iberian Past will be the theme of the Conference.


Members of the Program Committee for the Conference are:

Richard L. Kagan, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218 (Spain)

Edward Malefakis, Department of History, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027 (Spain)

Susan C. Schneider, Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass. 02116 (Portugal)

Suggestions regarding the organization of sessions should be forwarded to Professor Kagan at the earliest possible date, while those wishing to present papers at the Conference should send them directly to Professor Kagan before JANUARY 1, 1976. By February 1, the Program Committee will notify those whose papers have been selected. Each person so notified must submit a précis of his or her paper to the NEWSLETTER by April 1, 1976, for inclusion in the May issue.

A detailed report on the Conference Program, together with information on lodging, will appear in the February issue of the NEWSLETTER.
Society for Spanish & Portuguese Historical Studies

Founded in April 1969 to promote research in the fields of Spanish and Portuguese history
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Michael Weisser (term ends May 1976)
EDITOR: Joan Connelly Ullman (term ends May 1976)

Newsletter

Editorial Assistant: Joan B. Manzer
All correspondence should be addressed to The Editor, NEWSLETTER, Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies, Department of History, Smith Hall DP-20, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.
The NEWSLETTER is published three times each year and is distributed to members of the Society.
The editor welcomes news about research in progress, recent publications, archival notes, bibliographic essays, short reviews of recent foreign language publications, personal honors, and news of professional meetings of interest to Iberian scholars.

Executive Committee 1975–76

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Membership Dues

Students and associate (nonacademic) members - - - - - - $ 5.00
Assistant professors, instructors, and
foreign faculty - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $10.00
Associate and full professors - - - - - - - - - - - - - $12.00
Institutions - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $15.00

All information concerning membership and other Society matters should be addressed to Michael Weisser, Executive Secretary, SSPHS, Department of History, CCNY, New York, N.Y. 10031.
SSPHS ELECTION RESULTS

Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, chairman of the Nominating Committee, has submitted the following report on the Society elections for officers for the academic year 1975-76.

Executive Committee (two-year term):
Gabriel Tortella, University of Pittsburgh. 35 votes. Elected
Daniel Headrick, Tuskegee Institute. 16 votes.

Editor of the NEWSLETTER (member ex officio, Executive Committee):
Joan C. Ullman, University of Washington, Seattle. 51 votes. Elected

Nominating Committee (two-year term)
Clara Lida, State University of New York (Stony Brook). 35 votes. Elected
Temma Kaplan, University of California, Los Angeles. 17 votes.
Carolyn Boyd, University of Texas, Austin. 1 vote (write-in)

SSPHS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Secretary of the SSPHS, Michael Weisser, reports that the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies was officially approved for affiliation with the American Historical Association as of February 15, 1975. The SSPHS was inadvertently omitted from the initial Directory of Affiliated Societies which appeared in the AHA Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May/June 1975), p. 11. Formal affiliation will facilitate, for example, the planning of SSPHS sessions at the annual meetings of the AHA.

ANNUAL REPORT: EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SSPHS, FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1974-75

During the past year, the SSPHS experienced many of the same problems which beset scholarly organizations during a period of economic recession and academic retrenchment. Interest in the organization continues to grow, but the membership list remained fairly stable, and now stands at 188 members. We also continued to show a surplus of funds, albeit smaller than in the past, due to an anticipated increase in costs. The balance of the SSPHS account stood at $2,477.99 as of September 1, 1975. Most of the increase in costs was due to the production of the NEWSLETTER.

The following measures have been or will be introduced to increase our operating funds:

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(1) The elimination of nonactive members from the membership list, in order to cut mailing costs of the NEWSLETTER.
(2) Increase in the dues schedule.
(3) A drive to enlist more institutional memberships (members will receive a separate mailing concerning institutional memberships).

The 1975 SSPHS Conference was held at the CUNY Graduate Center in April 1975. Preregistration totaled about 60 persons, but apparently many members were unable to attend the meeting due to cuts in travel funds. The membership voted to hold the next conference at The Johns Hopkins University, hosted by Professor Richard Kagan.

---Michael Weisser
City College, New York

JUAN J. LINZ, DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA, UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA

Juan J. Linz of Yale University was invested with the degree doctor honoris causa by the University of Granada (Spain), on May 17, 1975. The title of Professor Linz's address was "Traditional Modernity."

UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA CENTER CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

El Centro de Estudios Históricos Internacionales de la Universidad de Barcelona, founded in 1950 under the leadership of Jaime Vicens Vives, celebrated its 25th anniversary with a commemorative act in the Aula Magna of the University of Barcelona on April 15, 1975. Emilio Giralt y Raventós, the Director of the C.E.H.I., delivered an address entitled: "Breve Historial del C.E.H.I. y Proyectos para el Futuro." The second speaker was Gabriel Jackson (University of California, San Diego), who spoke on "El Siglo XIX Español a la luz de los trabajos recientes."

Some 800 persons attended the formal lecture. Because of the intense interest in the Republic, the Civil War, and Catalan autonomy, an additional question-and-answer period was scheduled for the following evening, April 16, which was attended by about 200 persons.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NEWSPAPER PROJECT: EL SOCIALISTA

Donald F. Wisdom of the Serial Division, Library of Congress, reports that the microfilming in Madrid of El Socialista (1886-1939) may be completed during the current autumn (1975). The delay has been due to the fact that no single complete collection of El Socialista exists in any library. Nevertheless, Carmen Crespo, Director of the Centro Nacional de Microfilm in Madrid (Calle Serrano, 115), reported that she expected to be able to complete the microfilming project by the end of October 1975.

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN RESEARCH HISTORIANS ON MEDIEVAL SPAIN (AARHMS)

The AARHMS continues to set as one goal for its newly formed organization that of seeking a variety of outlets through which to present the oft-misunderstood history of Spain to scholars in other fields.

It has organized a session to be held during the American Historical Association meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in December 1975. The chairman will be James F. Povers, Department of (continued)

The New England Regional Group of AARHMS

(Editor's note: The following paragraphs have been prepared with the help of Professor Powers.) The New England Regional Group became active when Archibald Lewis invited its members to deliver papers on Medieval Iberia at the first session of the New England Medieval Conference, held at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst on November 2, 1974. One entire day of the Conference was devoted to Iberia, and the papers focused on bibliography and research problems: James F. Powers covered the Peninsula from ca. 1020 to 1250 A.D., and Jocelyn N. Hillgarth, from 1250 to 1500. Thomas Glick discussed the sociological substructures of the Muslim and Jewish minorities in Christian Spain during the central and later Middle Ages. These papers are now being prepared for publication by the Conference.

Following the Conference, members of the New England Regional Group of AARHMS have met twice, largely as a result of the efforts of Professor J. N. Hillgarth, to discuss their research. On February 2, 1975, they met in Belmont, Mass., to hear the following papers: a study of the Almo-

Deadline for News

All items which are intended for publication in the WINTER ISSUE of the SSPHS NEWSLETTER must reach Joan C. Ullman, Editor, Department of History, Smith Hall DP-20, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195, by JANUARY 26, 1976.

hads and their literature, from the 12th to the 14th centuries, by Madelin Fletcher (Wellesley College); a commentary on the new insights (in publications such as Al-Andalus) concerning the Muslim conquest of Spain and the social structure of Al Andalus, by Thomas Glick (Boston University); the impact of the 14th-century wars of Aragon and Castile upon the Jewish minorities in the frontier zone, by Thomas Boswell (Yale University).

The group assembled a second time in Belmont, on April 13, this time to hear an extended paper by Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi (Harvard University) on "The Lisbon Massacre of 1506 and the Royal Image in the Shehet Yehudah of Solomon ibn Verga." This is a study of the alliance between Spanish and Portuguese Jewry and the Crown, and of the Jewish perception of that relationship; the discussion that followed focused on the problem of why Jews had viewed the medieval monarchy as their most secure protection, and why that perception turned out to be tragically false.

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For further information on the activities of the American Academy of American Research Historians on Medieval Spain, (continued)
write directly to the General Secretary, Professor Bernard F. Reilly, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085.

UNIVERSITE DE PAU: ANNUAL COLLOQUIUMS ON SPANISH STUDIES

Since 1969 the Séminaire d'Études sur les XIX-XXème Siècles de Centre des Recherches Hispaniques of the Université de Pau, in France, has organized an annual, international colloquium under the direction of Professor Manuel Tuñón de Lara. The Colloquium serves as a forum where senior scholars and students from within Spain can meet with other colleagues abroad to exchange information on current research and to debate their findings.

The Sixth Colloquium was held in the Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines of the University of Pau, March 21-22, 1975, with the participation of 81 professors and research scholars from Spanish, French, and English universities. For the second successive year, the Colloquium abandoned the format of individual sessions and chose instead to hold a plenary session on a single theme: Rural Spanish Society, from the Crisis of the Ancien Régime to the 1830s. Among those who presented papers on various aspects and periods were: Professors Gonzale Anes, Antonio Elorza, Santiago Del Moral, Juan José Castillo, Santiago J. Castillo, Manuel González Portilla, José Girón, Mercedes Cabrera, and Paul Preston.

The proceedings of the 6th Colloquium will be published by Edicusia Publishers in Madrid; Antonio Elorza and Manuel Pérez Ledesma will edit the volume.

(Editor's note: For the bibliographic reference to the publication of the proceedings of the 5th Colloquium (1974), the theme of which was Press and Society in Spain, 1820-1836, see the listing under CURRENT RESEARCH, Manuel Tuñón de Lara.)

7th Colloquium (March 1976)

As a result of the suggestions offered in this year's conference, the Centre de Recherches Hispaniques de l'Université de Pau will set as the theme for the 7th Colloquium: The Transition in Spain from the seigniorial society to the capitalist society (El Paso de la Sociedad señorial española a la sociedad capitalista). From December on, the Centre de Recherches Hispaniques will distribute a set of guidelines designed to facilitate the preparation of the papers to be presented at the 7th Colloquium.

For further information about the Colloquiums, write directly to: Professor Manuel Tuñón de Lara, Faculté des Lettres, Université de Pau, B.P. 304, 64016, Pau, France.

HISPANIC ART HISTORIANS FOUND U.S. GROUP AND NEWSLETTER

In an effort to promote, coordinate, and facilitate research in the history of the arts of Spain and Portugal, a group of art historians has founded the Newsletter for Hispanic Art Historical Studies in the United States. The first issue appeared in October 1974 under the coeditorship of Thomas F. Reese of the University of Texas at Austin and Judith Berg Sobré of the University of Texas at San Antonio. On the basis of this initiative, His-
panic art historians scheduled a meeting to coincide with the 63rd annual meeting of the College Art Association of America, held in Washington, D.C., in January 1975.

In addition to providing the invaluable services of a scholarly publication (a roster of scholars in the field, information on symposiums, exhibitions, new journals, current research, and dissertations), the Newsletter has undertaken several specific projects designed to promote research. One project is to encourage cooperative programs among universities in order to bring Hispanic scholars from abroad to teach and lecture in the United States by defraying the costs. A second project is to compile a record of museum holdings and acquisitions, of photographic sources, and of slide and book dealers.

A third major project is to compile a complete and updated inventory of Spanish and Portuguese art historical periodicals currently available in the United States, an urgent need in view of the fact that the Union List of Serials is out of date and incomplete. The first issue of the Newsletter devotes eight pages to a listing of known available journals, a fine beginning for this inventory. For information about this inventory of Hispanic periodicals for art historians, write directly to: Professor Judith Berg Sobrè, College of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Texas at San Antonio, 4242 Piedras

Drive East, Suite 250, San Antonio, Texas 78285.

For information on the Newsletter for Hispanic Art Historical Studies in the United States, write directly to: Professor Thomas F. Reese, Department of Art, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78284.

FIRST CONGRESS OF MOZARABIC STUDIES IN TOLEDO

Spanish, French, and Italian scholars met in Toledo, Spain, for the First Congress of Mozarabic Studies, held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Science, from September 28 to October 4, 1975. Organized on an international basis, the Congress was formally inaugurated on September 28 in the Cathedral, with a mass in the Mozarabic rite. During the following days scholars presented a wide spectrum of papers on the history, art, liturgy, religion, literature, and music of the Mozarabs.

One week before the Congress, a Mozarabic historical and artistic exhibit had opened at the Palacio de Fuensalida in Toledo. Planned as a complement to the Congress, the exhibit included rare bibliographic items as well as art objects, archaeological finds, and historic documents.

INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES PLANS 2ND COLLOQUIUM AT MONTREAL

Planning is underway for the Second International Colloquium to be held under the auspices of the Interuniversity Centre for European Studies (ICES), in Montreal, Canada, under the tentative title Revolutionary Situations in Central and Western Europe: 1917-1921 and 1944-1947. All those interested in this Conference, and in the activities

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of the ICES, should write directly to: ICES, 1199 rue de Bleury, P.O. Box 8888, Montreal H3C 3P8, Quebec, Canada.

The ICES has published this autumn (1975) the Proceedings of the First International Colloquium, organized on the theme of "Failed Transitions to Modern Industrial Society: Renaissance Italy and 17th Century Holland," which was held April 18-20, 1974.

Founded in 1971 by the Université du Québec à Montréal and Sir George Williams University, the Interuniversity Centre for European Studies serves as a link among numerous institutions as well as over two hundred individual scholars in European studies, both in Canada and in North America, and in Europe. It promotes research and aids in the coordination of graduate instruction in European studies. To this end it has sponsored a number of seminars and colloquia, including the Marc Bloch Lectures which have brought to Montreal scholars such as J. Heers, A. Soboul and Pierre Vilar from the University of Paris.

On April 22, 1975, the ICES cosponsored a Research Seminar by Hugh Thomas, Department of History, University of Reading. His topic was "Franco Authoritarianism and Developments in Modern Spain." According to the ICES Newsletter (Vol. 3, No. 2, October 1, 1975, pp. 7-8) Hugh Thomas argued that it is erroneous to talk about the Franco system as though it derived specifically from the Civil War. It has, he believes, a great deal more in common with the pre-war regime than is usually understood. And various factors, some historic in nature, explain the stability of the present regime, other than the desire for stability after a turbulent period.

PROBLEMS OF BOOK BUYING IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL: SEMINAR

A seminar designed to remedy a deficiency was held in March 1974 at St. Antony's College, Oxford, on "Europe--The Neglected Continent?" and the papers presented have been subsequently published under the title European Acquisitions and their Bibliographical Control (Colin Steele and Gregory Walker, eds., University of Lancaster Library Occasional Papers No. 9, 135p.)

The seminar, prepared by Colin Steele, Deputy Head of Foreign Accessions in the Department of Printed Books at the Bodleian Library, was in response to the absence of Western European representation at the 1972 conference of the University, College, and Research Section of the Library Association held at Morecambe. Although its theme was the acquisition and provision of foreign books by national and university libraries in the United Kingdom, no papers were presented on Western European countries.

Each talk presented at the March 1974 seminar focused on a basic core of information: statistics for book and serial production, national and trade bibliographies, suppliers, and coverage in British libraries. Participating were librarians, academic booksellers, and university professors, who described the current scene in Spain and Portugal inter alia.
and the booksellers' problems. In addition to their papers, selected lists of booksellers and agents are included in the Proceedings, which may be ordered from the University Library, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LAI 4HY, England, at £2.25 each, including postage by surface mail (if overseas).

INFORMATION ON INSTITUTE FOR EARLY CHRISTIAN IBERIAN STUDIES

The Institute for Early Christian Iberian Studies is concerned exclusively with research in the area of Roman and Visigothic Hispania, from ca. 50 to 711 A.D. The directors of the Institute include Claude W. Barlow, Patrick T. Brannen, S.J., Jogelyn N. Hبلغارث, Joseph M. F. Marique, S.J., Joseph Szövérfy, Walter Muir Whitehill, and Daniel E. Woods.

The achievements of the Institute to date include the formation of a library of ca. 2,000 volumes, and the publication of Classical Polia (now in its 28th year), and of various monographs.


NEW MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY

José Fernández de Velasco y Sforza, Duke of Frías, Count of Puensalida and Oropesa, read his formal address upon the occasion of his entry in April 1975 into the Royal Academy of History. The title was "Constable Ilígo Fernández de Velasco, Governor of the Kingdoms, and his Wife, María de Tovar." The new academician-elect discussed the importance of his ancestor (the second Duke of Frías, the eighth constable of Castile) "in the process of 'making a Spaniard' of the Emperor Charles V."

FORUM IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON THE FRANCO REGIME

On June 10, 1975, under the auspices of the Fund for National Priorities, a group of scholars gathered for a forum on the Franco Regime. The purpose of the forum, held in the caucus room of the House Office Building in Washington, D.C., was to provide members of the Congress and their staff with information about Spain as a context in which to consider the renegotiation of an agreement between Spain and the United States on bases.

The chairman of the meeting was Rep. Andrew Maguire of New Jersey; the moderator was Richard F. Pederson, former ambassador to Hungary. Among the scholars who spoke during the forum were: Robert Colodny, University of Pittsburgh; Richard Faulk of Princeton University; Gabriel Jackson, University of California (San Diego); Stanley Payne, University of Wisconsin; William Watson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among the other speakers were three representatives from the Junta Democrática de España: Rafael Calvo Serer, Luis Sánchez, and José Vidal Beneyto.
Sixth Annual Conference of
The Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies
Held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York
April 11-12, 1975
Panel, Friday, April 11:
NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN THE SECOND REPUBLIC OF SPAIN:
A REGIONAL ANALYSIS

PRÉCIS OF THE PAPERS
The following précis are a supplement to those published in Vol. III, No. 3, May 1975, pp. 52-60.

The 1936 Elections in Spain
Jesús M. de Miguel, Yale University
(Editor's note: Due to the demands of last-minute preparations for his return to Spain, Jesús de Miguel was unable to send the NEWSLETTER a précis of his paper.)

A Regional Analysis of the 1933 Elections
William J. Irwin, Bowie State College (Bowie, Maryland)

Although at first glance it might appear that in the 1933 elections to the Cortes the Center-Right triumphed in virtually all districts in Spain, a detailed analysis reveals significant regional variations. This paper divides Spain into ten multidistrict regions on the basis of geographical contiguity and of similarity of candidacy patterns, propaganda emphases, and electoral results (see map). Six peninsular provinces (Madrid, Córdoba, Huelva, Logroño, Santander, and Oviedo) were not analyzed because they do not clearly fit into a multidistrict electoral region.

Three electoral regions were identified within the "Bastion Area of the Right" composed of the inland provinces of León, of Castile (extending as far south and west as Salamanca, Toledo, and Cuenca), and of Aragon. The Right proved considerably weaker in the electoral region composed of the Aragonese provinces, as well as in Soria, Segovia, and Ávila, than it was in either of the other two regions of the "Bastion Area" (that is, Northern New Castile and León-Burgos). In all three "Bastion Area" districts, each member of the principal Rightist slate of candidates won a seat in the Cortes. The Rightist slates of candidates in the Aragon-Old Castile region, however, received the active support of only 28% of the eligible voters; the Rightist slates of candidates in León-Burgos, and in Northern New Castile received, respectively, the active support of 41% and 45% of the voters.

The Latifundio provinces of Southern Spain were divided into two electoral regions. The relative strength of Socialists and of Anarchists emerged as the key factor in identifying these regions. In those areas where Anarchists were strongest (in Seville,
ELECTORAL REGIONS IN PENINSULAR SPAIN--1933

Electoral Regions
"Right's Bastion Area"
I. León-Burgos
II. Northern New Castile
III. Aragon-Old Castile
"Latifundio Area"
IV. Socialist Latifundio
V. Anarchist Latifundio
"Levante"
VI. Northern Levante
VII. Southern Levante
"Regionalist Areas"
VIII. Catalonia
IX. Basque Country & Navarre
X. Galicia
Others
XI. Asturias
● Madrid, capital
■ Borderline districts

(Conference Proceedings)

Málaga, and Cádiz) a triangular campaign developed among the Right, Center Republicans, and Socialists. Because the Anarchist abstention was expected to reduce the Socialist vote, the Right and the Center expected to be the only groups with any chance of victory. Largely because of the highest abstention rates in peninsular Spain, in Andalusia the Right did win nineteen seats, and the Center twelve: the Left, however, still managed to win seven. In the other latifundio provinces (in "Socialist Latifundio") the Center Republicans and more moderate Rightists combined in order to defeat the Socialists in a virtually bipolar election. In keeping with the changing coalition patterns, the Right presented its most progressive candidates in this region.

The Levant, or east coast, can also be divided into two electoral regions: that of Valencia-Castellón in the North, and Alicante-Murcia-Almeria in the South. In the Northern Levant, the Radical/Autonomist candidacy fiercely opposed a coalition of the DRV (the Valencian wing of the CEDA) and Traditionalists. A Left slate of candidates, in which Republicans predominated over the Socialists, also appeared on the ballot. In each district of the Northern Levant, the Radical/Autonomists won the majority seats, while the Right won the rest. In the Southern Levant, there developed a balanced, triangular campaign among the Right, Center Republicans, and Socialists. After inconclusive first ballots, the Radical party joined with the Moderate Rightists to defeat the Socialists on the second ballot.

Catalonia, the Basque Country-Navarre, and Galicia formed three separate electoral regions. In Catalonia, a bipolar election was held between the Esquerra and the Lliga; because of Anarchist abstention, the more conservative Lliga was able to win about half of the votes and half of the seats. The campaign in the Basque Country-Navarre was dominated by the regional issue, especially since this election took place only two weeks after the regional plebiscitie on autonomy. The presence of the Basque Nationalist party (successful in the Basque Country but not in Navarre) gave additional unity to this region for this election. Galician politics were characterized by weak party organizations: many parties failed to present an entire slate of candidates, and only one candidacy in the four provinces of Galicia was able to secure the election of all of its members.

Thus, nationwide the Right was strongest in León-Burgos, and in Northern New Castile. The Socialists were most potent in the Northern and Eastern parts of Latifundio Spain although even here they could not win, given the adverse timing of the elections. Anarchists held the balance of power in a number of districts, including those of Southwest Andalusia, in the Northern Levant, and in parts of Catalonia. The Center Republicans and the Rightists won more seats in the Cortes than did their Leftist opponents, primarily because most Spanish voters cast their ballots against the parties which had participated in the Azana government. The size of their victory, however, was magnified by the

(continued)
Anarchist refusal to vote for their fellow Leftists and by the skillful use that the Center and Right made of the electoral law which rewarded broad coalitions.

COMMENT

Barry B. Selde, Rider College (Trenton, New Jersey)

"Reification and Bourgeois Scholarship": A commentary on the papers of Juan J. Linz and Jesús M. de Miguel, "Las Elecciones de 1936 en España: Un Análisis Regional," and on the paper of William J. Irwin, "Regional Analysis of the 1933 Cortes Election"

Linz and Miguel have presented a study which would completely revise our understanding of the 1936 Spanish Cortes election. Their conclusions, implicitly holding that a Center-Right majority supporting a bourgeois parliamentary regime did exist in 1936, rests upon a fallacy of misplaced concreteness: the reification of a miscellany of parties and electors into a "Center" bloc. The study as it stands is therefore less than satisfactory.

The Linz-Miguel reconceptualization suggests the following propositions: The Popular Front, which had been moved by its elites into a "maximalist" position, won only a minority victory. Had Center and Right elites organized a coalition, a majority of the Spanish electorate would have given this coalition support. Had the Election Law been an equitable one, the Center and the Right would have organized the Cortes majority. One concludes that faulty technique in electoral organization and legislative drafting frustrated the coalescence of what was in potentia a Center-Right majority and the concomitant support for that form of regime to which this majority was suitably and admirably inclined, bourgeois parliamentarism. Given a relatively strong Center mediating between Left and Right, a stable, "minimalist" and pluralist democracy, not a situation of polarization, would have ensued.

Alas, we have here a case of what Herbert Spencer called "a beautiful theory raped by a brutal gang of facts." There was no "Center" bloc. The idea of a Center is a statistical artifact of the authors' creation, a chimera. These parties and their electorates were fragmented and disjointed, with no visible, concrete ties between them. Linz and Miguel themselves indicate in their Chart 6 (on p. 41 of their paper) that two-thirds of the voting districts were bereft of Center coalitions. By lumping these disparate parties into a Center bloc, Linz and Miguel would recreate 1936 Spain on bourgeois-pluralist lines. In truth, however, 1936 Spain was not amenable to gradualist reformist politics. To the contrary, vicissitudes in reformist politics and unrelenting oppression had pushed a bitter and highly class conscious proletariat into a radically antibourgeois front. As Professor Michael R. Weissser explains ("Comment on the Jackson-Malefakis Debate," Journal of Social History, Spring 1975, pp. 156-59), the revolutionary rural proletariat in the Southern half of Spain had been moving into the Socialist FNTT at an incredibly

(continued)
high rate. The center of gravity of the Socialist party was therefore moving from a reformist and moderate stance into a "maximalist," revolutionary position, the leadership hurrying to keep up with its rank and file. The Right, as if reflexively, moved toward its own maximalist position. The petit bourgeois shopkeeper, civil servant, teacher, and many others unable to find a place in either the organized Left or Right were adrift. The Basque P.N.V. excepted, what values they clung to were for the most part without anchorage in a rapidly clarifying material reality. So-called Center values (and each group had its own values) were in rapid decay: their period of authenticity had waned. And yet, with no attempt to grasp and understand the forms of consciousness held by these groups, Linz and Miguel reify their varieties of anomie and confusion into vital Center values, attributing to these groups precisely what they did not have: organizational and ideological coherence.

What permits this projection of a vital Center is the very method of analysis employed by Linz and Miguel, and by Irwin. Both papers fail to deal with the Spanish people and the material structures of their society. In the Linz and Miguel and Irwin papers, voting coalitions and parties, and regional variations in the 1933 Cortes election, respectively, are abstracted out of social and political contexts, then manipulated into varieties of sophisticated configurations, to produce what is in the Linz and Miguel paper a monumental distortion of the 1936 election. Such work really obfuscates; we learn little of the politics of the Spanish people. And yet, one suspects that this is precisely the point underlying the methodology of these papers. As opposed to a study of human consciousness and human activity, bourgeois political science tends to emphasize the study of party and administrative elites, and to de-emphasize the study of masses and the real material conditions within which they act and act upon. For it is assumed by "end of ideology" liberals such as Linz (as he defines himself on page 3 of his unpublished paper, "The Inauguration of Democratic Government and Its Prospects in Spain") that it is the elite strata alone which create "responsible" politics. That is, social structural problems are reducible to elite problems (for example, the techniques at hand, the degree to which the elite is separated from, that is, unaccountable to, the masses, and so on). Given rational elite corps, rational party and coalition systems, and rational election laws, the masses can be conceptualized as and reduced to a quiescent "electorate." Constrained by, and operating within the technically rational choices offered by the electoral apparatus, the masses will channel and sublimate their activity into votes for parliamentarist-reformist, that is, status quo parties. By so voting, the masses thereby legitimize bourgeois parliamentarism which, because it is bourgeois, is assumed by its ideologues in the social sciences to be universally and eternally valid.

A sociology without social structural and phenomenological investigation, a politics exclusively for and within the elite corps, a depoliticized electorate, a Spanish politics without the Spanish people--these are the hidden assumptions and values of such investigators and their investigations.
AN INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH ON THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR
AND ON THE POST CIVIL WAR EXILES, IN PERPIGNAN, FRANCE

(Editor's note: The information in the following article has been
compiled with the assistance of Louis Stein of the Department of
History, Boston University.)

In 1972 an international group of scholars concerned both with the
causes and the consequences of the Spanish Civil War founded in
Geneva, Switzerland, the Fondation internationale d'Etudes his-
toriques et sociales sur la Guerre civile d'Espagne de 1936-1939
(FIEHS). The Foundation, a nonprofit organization, with no af-
filliation to any political, religious, or economic organization,
continues to maintain its headquarters in Geneva. But the Re-
search Center is located in Perpignan, France, a site chosen be-
cause of its proximity to Spain as well as to the rest of Europe.
At the present time the Research Center has some 12,000 books,
6,000 pamphlets, and a collection of 1,500 periodicals. In ad-
dition the Center's archives has a considerable number of docu-
ments (both published and nonpublished documents). It has ac-
quired modern equipment in order to microfilm and photostat
materials, both as a service to scholars and as a means of pre-
serving the material.

The immediate goal of the FIEHS founders was to provide a deposi-
tory for manuscripts and for published materials concerning the
background of the Civil War, the War itself, and the exiles.
Protection for this material, which was fast being dispersed and
even destroyed, continues to be a central concern. The FIEHS will
act as a depository if the owner of materials should so desire
(that is, the ownership of the material would remain private).

But with this exception, the goal of the Center is to serve as an
international research center. The director is Jordi Planes, a
historian who was born in Barcelona and has studied in Paris and
Toulouse. He welcomes inquiries about the Center and its hold-
ings. The Center plans to publish on an irregular basis a Bul-
letin de la FIEHS, and it plans also to publish or to encourage
the publication of collections of document on the Civil War.

The policies of the FIEHS are set by an International Council with
the assistance of an Honorary Advisory Committee. The President
of the International Council is Professor Ramon Suganyes de
Franch, Université de Fribourg (Switzerland). The five Council
members are: Bernard Ducret, secrétaire général de l'Université
de Genève; René Remond, président de l'Université de Paris X
(Nanterre), Prof. Jean-Claude Favez, Université de Genève; Josep
Trueta, professor emeritus of Oxford and the University of
Barcelona; Pedro Laín Entralgo, of the Real Academia Española
and the University of Madrid.

(continued)
The scholars who serve on the Honorary Advisory Committee are:
Pierre Vilar, Université de Paris I (Sorbonne); Raymond Carr, St. Antony's College, Oxford; Emilio Giralt, University of Barcelona; Professor Enrique Moreno Baez, University of Santiago de Compostela; Professor Jesús Pabón y Suarez de Urbina, University of Madrid; Mauricio Serrahima, lawyer and writer; Professor Miquel Batllori, S.J., The Gregorian University in Rome; Professor Aldo Garosci, University of Rome, and William F. Deakin, professor emeritus, Oxford.

For further information, scholars are urged to write directly to:
Centre de Recherches, FIEHS, 63 rue Pascal-Marie-Agasse, F-66000 Perpignan. Telephone 69/ 34.69.11.
The NEWSLETTER urges members to submit for publication reports on all aspects of their research on the history, sociology, anthropology, politics, and economics of Spain and Portugal. Members should use the form included with this NEWSLETTER to report all grants and fellowships, recent publications (books, monographs, and articles, published or accepted for publication), and research in progress. In order for the NEWSLETTER to serve as a bibliographical aide that is as au courant as possible, members are urged to be specific concerning details of published material.

For the convenience of members, this section (as well as the sections on DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS, and CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY) will be subdivided into historical periods, following the general categories established by the *Indice Histórico Español*.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS
(See also listings under subject headings, infra.)

SPAIN

JAMES V. CORTADA

PETER B. GOLDMAN, Queens College of The City University of New York

GUY HERMET

JUAN J. LINZ, Yale University


(continued)

JUAN MARICHAL, Harvard University

STANLEY G. PAYNE
A study of the causes and consequences of Basque nationalism from its origins until the ETA. It focuses on the way in which an ethnic enclave relates to central authority within modern nation-states. Bibliography; 12p.

NICOLAS SANCHEZ-ALBORNIZ

HERBERT R. SOUTHWORTH

COLIN STEELE and GREGORY WALKER, eds.

GABRIEL TORTELLA y JORGE NADAL

GABRIEL TORTELLA

MANUEL TUÑON DE LARA (Université de Pau), ANTONIO ELORZA, y MANUEL PEREZ LEDESMA, editores.
Los trabajos del V Coloquio de Pau (Francia), reunido en los días 12 y 13 de abril de 1974, en la Universidad de Pau.
CURRENT RESEARCH BY SUBJECT

SPAIN

General Works

DAVYDD J. GREENWOOD, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University

Publications:


Accepted for Publication:


This study of the commercialization of Basque family farming in this century, and of the ultimate decline and collapse of farming, was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health.


Research in Progress:

"The Historical Development and Alterations in Basque Ethnic Identity, from the 14th to the 19th Centuries"

This study, funded by the Ford Foundation, forms part of a five-man research project on center-periphery relations in Western Europe. It is based on a reading of tracts written on nobility, of tracts written by Basques about their cultures, and of compilations of Basque customary law. I have just completed one paper on this subject.

Further research on the socioeconomic and cultural effects of tourism upon the Basque town of Fuenterrabía, the subject of two papers which have already been the subject of two published papers.

Hapsburg

ANTONIO DOMÍNGUEZ ORTIZ, Academia de la Historia (Madrid)

Publicaciones en 1974:

Discurso de ingreso en la Academia de la Historia: El Regimen señorial y el reformismo borbónico

(continued)
(Current Research by Subject)


Orto y Ocaso de Sevilla, segunda edición, editado por la Universidad de Sevilla.

Próximo a aparecer:
Un manuscrito, por Ariel, que se titulará o La España de la Ilustración o La España del siglo XVIII
Concebido como reedición de la Sociedad del siglo XVIII, fue luego creciendo hasta convertirse en un libro nuevo, aunque aprovechando bastante material del primitivo. Aparecerá en 1975.

Estudios:
Trabajo ahora en una Historia de Sevilla, en colaboración destinada al gran público. La parte que me corresponde (siglo XVII) comprenderá unas 70 páginas. También aparecerá en 1975.

Igualmente para este año debería entregar a la Fundación Juan March un resumen de la población española en la Edad Moderna.

Un libro, sobre Moriscos, que hago en colaboración con Bernard Vincent, para la editorial Revista de Occidente.

ELLEN G. FRIEDMAN, University of Kentucky (Lexington)

Research Accepted for Publication:

Scholarly Papers to be Presented:

"Christian Captives at 'Hard Labor' in Early Modern North Africa," to be presented in a session on "Involuntary Labor in Early Modern Mediterranean Societies," at the 1975 American Historical Convention, December 1975, to be held in Atlanta, Georgia.

Research in Progress:
"Spanish Captives in North Africa in the Early Modern Age," the subject of my dissertation recently completed at the Graduate School of the City University of New York (Director: Ruth Pike), is now the subject of a manuscript that I am preparing for publication.

W. G. L. RANDLES, History and Anthropology, Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, and American College in Paris

Research in Progress:
A study of the attempts by Spanish and Portuguese writers of the 16th century to insert the newly discovered peoples into the European cultural paradigm. (continued)
A study of the fissures in the European cultural paradigm caused by the realization of the existence of the vast indigenous populations of Africa and America.

A study of the emergence of new anthropological discourses in the 16th century.

ERIKA SPIVAKOVSKY, Westport, Connecticut

Published:

Submitted for Publication:
A study of Muslim Granada.

Research in Progress:
A study of Philip II.

MICHAEL WEISSEN, City College of New York (CCNY-CUNY)

Research Accepted for Publication:

Research in Progress:
A CUNY-Research Foundation Grant enabled me to spend most of the summer of 1975 in Spain, doing research in the Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid). Sooner or later, parts of this research will find their way into my ever-larger project, now tentatively entitled: "El Greco's Toledo: The Crisis of Urban Life in the Golden Age."

19th Century

RICHARD HERR, University of California, Berkeley

Accepted for Publication:

NANCY A. ROSENBLATT, Pennsylvania State University (University Park)

Published:


Accepted for Publication:
(Current Research by Subject)

19th/20th Century

TEMMETA KAPLAN, University of California, Los Angeles


Accepted for Publication:


This work is based on extensive archival research in Cádiz Province, Madrid, International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam, and in the Public Records Office, London, England.

2nd Republic

MANUEL RÁMIREZ JIMÉNEZ, Catedrático de Derecho Político, Universidad de Zaragoza (España)

Estudios en progreso:
"Los Partidos Políticos en las Cortes de la Segunda República" Se trata de un libro sobre el juego de los partidos políticos en las tres Cortes de la Segunda República Española. Se analizan los aspectos parlamentarios, las minorías y las actitudes de los diferentes grupos ante los grandes temas de la política republicana.

20th Century

The Bulletin of the Centre International de Recherches sur anarchisme of Geneva [CIRA] No. 29 (Spring 1975), lists the following three research projects of interest to historians of Spain:

JANY HOAGUE, Montreal

ROBERTO BORDIGA, Milan
"Anarchismo spagnolo, 1914-1936"

PAUL SHARKEY, Belfast
"Manifestations de l'esprit anti-collaborationniste et de l'alternative revolutionnaire dans les mouvements libertaires de Catalogne, 1936-1937"

(continued)
20th Century Franco Regime

JEAN BECARUD

"A Study of Nobility in Contemporary Spain"
(Listed in Bulletin No. 6, Centre de Recherches Hispaniques, Université de Pau (Mai 1975).

PORTUGAL

MODERN

HARRY BERNSTEIN, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, CUNY

Accepted for Publication:


Submitted for Publication:
The Luso-Brazilian juiz do povo (Tribune of the People)

Research in Progress:
The Craesbeecks of Lisbon: 17th Century publishers to Spain, Portugal and Lisbon. Book-length manuscript, completed.

Brazil's Diamonds, Anglo-Dutch Bankers, and Braganza Loans. Book-length manuscript: a second draft, completed.

Biography of Alexandre Herculano, Portuguese Historian. Manuscript completed (the first biography of Herculano in English).

Comparative History of Guilds and Working Man in Barcelona and in London. Research, in Barcelona and in Lisbon, 1974-75.

"The White Working Man and the Second Empire," a paper presented to the Congress of History held in Brazil in November 1975. Research on this topic will be expanded to include the period through the Republic, down to 1925-30.

Biography of Marqués de Pombal. I have agreed to do this biography. Research begun, in Portugal, in 1974.


Research in Progress:
See above, under SPAIN/Hapsburg.
IN THE UNITED STATES

Hapsburgs

University of California, Los Angeles
Director of Dissertation: TEMMA KAPLAN, Department of History
Doctoral Candidate: MARY ELIZABETH PERRY
"A Socio-anthropological Look at the Underworld in Seventeenth Century Seville"
To be completed December 1977

19th/20th Centuries

University of California, San Diego
Director of Dissertation: GABRIEL JACKSON, Department of History
Doctoral Candidate: FREDERIC ENGEL
"Republican and Working Class Politics in Valencia, ca. 1898-1910"
Dissertation will stress the close connections in this period between regional republican leadership and the beginnings of working class political action.
To be completed June 1976

University of New Mexico
Director of Dissertation: ROBERT W. KERN, Department of History
Doctoral Candidate: DAVID V. HOLTBY
"Educational Reform in Spain, 1898-1936"
The dissertation will examine selected sociopolitical and economic aspects of the efforts to change Spanish society by altering primary and secondary education. The rhetoric of reform by politicians and pedagogues will be balanced against such quantifiable indices of change as fiscal policy and social class vis-a-vis education. Madrid schools will receive detailed consideration.
To be completed 1977

20th Century

University of California, San Diego
Director of Dissertation: GABRIEL JACKSON, Department of History
Doctoral Candidate: JOHN MOSHER
"Alejandro Lerroux as a Barcelona Political Leader, ca. 1900-14"
Dissertation will emphasize the working-class constituency of Lerroux, as well as his role in politics after the "Tragic Week."
To be completed Spring 1976

(continued)
IN SPAIN

Siglo XX/ II República

*Universidad de Zaragoza*

Director de Tesis: MANUEL RAMIREZ JIMENEZ, Facultad de Derecho Político

Candidato para el doctorado: ANTONIO BAR CENDON

"La C.N.T.: Un estudio del Sindicalismo español durante la Segunda República"

Es un estudio sociopolítico de la C.N.T., composición y funciones más importantes durante la Segunda República.

Candidato para el doctorado: MANUEL CONTRERAS CASADO

"La escisión del P.S.O.E. durante la Segunda República española"

Análisis sociopolítico de las distintas tendencias que se dieron en el P.S.O.E. durante la Segunda República española."

Candidato para el doctorado: ROSA MARIA RUIZ LAPEÑA

"Análisis jurídico-político del Tribunal de Garantías Constitucionales de la Segunda República española"

En este trabajo se trata de hacer un análisis jurídico-político del Tribunal de Garantías de la Segunda República: su composición, sus miembros, campos de actuación y sus resoluciones.

Regimen de Franco

*Universidad de Zaragoza*

Director de Tesis: MANUEL RAMIREZ JIMENEZ, Facultad de Derecho Político

Candidato para el doctorado: MIGUEL JEREZ MIR

"Las elites políticas en la España actual: Análisis crítico"

Un análisis sociopolítico de las elites políticas en la España actual, desde una vertiente comparativa con la Segunda República con una perspectiva crítica.

Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE ANTONIO PORTERO

"Lenguaje religioso y conciencia burguesa en la España contemporánea"

Análisis de documentos y sermonarios que permiten la consideración de la ideología política en el lenguaje eclesial.

Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE A. TELLO LAZARO

"El papel político de la Iglesia en la España actual (1936-1975)"

El trabajo comprende la evolución que ha experimentado la Iglesia Católica Española tanto desde el punto de vista de la jerarquía como de los sacerdotes y comunidades de base en relación con el régimen político de Franco.

DISSENTATIONS IN SPAIN AND FRANCE

*(Editor's note: In an effort to inform historians of Spain working in the United States of research by scholars and doctoral (continued)"
(Dissertations)
candidates in France and Spain, the following list of doctoral
dissertations has been abstracted from Bulletin No. 6 of the
Centre de Recherches Hispaniques [Séminaire d’Études sur les
XIX-XXe Siècles] Université de Pau [May 1975].)

Siglo XIX

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: MARIA DEL CARMEN PRADA VELASCO
"La administración española en Cuba en el siglo XIX. El capitán
general"
Tesis se leerá

Hasta 1868

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: MARIA ANGELICA ARCAUZ LIBREIRO
"El subsidio de comercio en la política fiscal y en la realidad
socioeconómica del tiempo de Fernando VII (1824-1835)"
Tesis leída
Candidato para el doctorado: PILAR GONZALEZ MARTINEZ
"La condición social de la mujer en la España del primer tercio
del siglo XX"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: ROSARIO DE LA TORRE DEL RIO
"Las relaciones hispano-portuguesas en la década moderada
(1843-1854)"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: JOSEPINA TOUYA PARDO
"El cuerpo electoral madrileño en tiempo de Isabel II"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE URBANO MARTINEZ CARRERAS
"Relaciones entre España y la Santa Sede durante la Minoría de
Isabel II"
Tesis leída

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: PILAR VILLABONA BLANCO
"La desamortización eclesiástica en la provincia de Murcia
(1835-1855)"
Tesis leída

Revolucionario

Université de Grenoble
Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE EXTRAMIANA
"La última guerra carlista en el país vasco"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: MARIA VICTORIA LOPEZ CORDON CORTEZ
"El pensamiento político internacional del federalismo español,
1868-1874"
Tesis leída

(continued)
(Dissertations)

Restauración

Universidad de Deusto
Candidato para el doctorado: JAVIER CORCUERA
"Orígenes del nacionalismo vasco, supuestos ideológicos y socioeconómicos, 1890-1914"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: CARLOS DARDE MORALES
"El partido liberal, 1875-1895: Estudio de sociología política"
Tesis leída

Universidad de Oviedo
Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE GIRON
"Las elecciones en Asturias de 1890 a 1936"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: GUADALUPE GOMEZ-FERRER MORANT
"El mundo social de Palacio Valdés: Contribución al estudio de las clases medias en el Madrid de la Restauración"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Bilbao
Candidato para el doctorado: MANUEL GONZALEZ PORTILLA
"Crecimiento económico de España, 1888-1913"
Tesis se leerá

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: ELENA HERNANDEZ SANDOICA
"La expansión imperialista y su repercusión en las doctrinas de derecho internacional (1890-1905)"
Tesis se leerá

Candidato para el doctorado: ANTONIO MORALES MOYA
"Estructura social de Madrid en tiempo de la restauración (1875-1902). La aristocracia."
Tesis se leerá

Candidato para el doctorado: CRISTINA PINO FERNANDEZ
"Los orígenes del socialismo español (siglo XIX)"
Tesis se leerá

Université de Bordeaux
Candidato para el doctorado: FRANÇOIS RODRIGUEZ
"Sociedad y cultura en España: 1895-1905"
Tesis se leerá

Síglo XX

Universidad de Madrid
Candidato para el doctorado: GLORIA NIELFA CRISTOBAL

(continued)
(Dissertations)
"Los dependientes de comercio. Contribución al estudio de la sociedad madrileña en el primer tercio del Siglo XX"
Tesis leída

Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: ENRIQUE ROSAS LEDEZMA
"España y la entente franco-británica, 1904-1914"
Tesis leída

II República

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: MANUEL ANGEL COMA CANELLA
"Elecciones y vida política en Galicia, 1931-1936"
Tesis leída

Regimen de Franco

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: JOSE SANCHEZ JIMENEZ
"Sociología e historia de una comunidad rural: Tolox (Málaga)"
Tesis leída

Université de Paris VIII
Candidato para el doctorado: SERGIO JOSE VILAR BAGUENA
"Dictature militaire, fascisme en Espagne: origines, reproduction, luttes"
Tesis leída

PORTUGAL

Modern

Universidad de Madrid
Director de Tesis: JOSE MARIA JOVER ZAMORA
Candidato para el doctorado: JOAQUIN DEL MORAL RUIZ
"El miguelismo portugués, 1823-1833. Contribución al estudio de sus bases sociales y económicas"
Tesis leída
CURRENT PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

(Editor's note: The following is a selected list of current publications by anthropologists on Spain, compiled with the aid of Davydd G. Greenwood of Cornell University. It is published in order to provide scholars in other disciplines with some idea of the valuable research now in progress in the field of anthropology.)


A study of the way that current social values (which determine acceptance or rejection of change) have been shaped in earlier centuries, and of the way that the mediocre soil limits the possibilities of change. A study of El Pinar, in Castile, by the son of an immigrant from that town.


This is the first full-length study in English of migration in rural Spain, based on the experiences of long-term residence in the small Castilian village of Becedas. Brandes (a professor at Michigan State University) questions the accepted theory that the large-scale emigration from rural to urban areas resulting from modernization and development have led to social atomization and to the loss of cultural identity among peasants. He finds that these results are by no means an inevitable consequence of modernization, and his data thus provides the basis for re-evaluation of accepted theories of peasantry and of the disappearance of peasant societies in the wake of mass emigration.


A study of the religious life of the people of the Nansa valley of Northern Spain, site of apparitions of the Virgin and St. Michael in the early 1960s. It explores the roots of the spiritual life in the earliest history of this community, the tridentine manifestations (a fear of Purgatory, for example), and the post-Vatican II attempt of priests to encourage a more direct relation of man to God.

(continued)
(Current Bibliography)


A superb study of domestic group organization and migration in historical perspective.


This is not an anthropological study, but an account of a town in the postwar period inundated by tourism. Fraser lets the people speak for themselves.


Deals with important social organization and history of a hamlet in Soria.


(Editor's note: The February 1976 issue of the NEWSLETTER will carry an extensive bibliography of current publications on Spain and Portugal. The following publications are noted here because they are very recent publications of special interest to SSPHS members in the United States.)

General


An updated version of the bibliography compiled in 1964, but limited to Latin America. Although it is already out of date, this is a very handy guide for teaching purposes, particularly.


William A. Douglass has written the introduction for this volume of ten papers on Basque linguistics. Published in San Sebastián, Spain, it is now available through the Basque Studies Program, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 95807.

Medieval


A comprehensive survey of Spain, both Christian and Islamic, from the arrival of the Visigoths to the Catholic Monarchs. It is subdivided into five historical sections that deal with politics, society, economy, and culture; extensive and up-to-date bibliography (22 pages in all). Genealogical charts (5p.).

(continued)
20th Century Civil War


This is the fifth edition of this work, first published in 1939; it has a new preface, a new chapter updating the stories of the men of the Battalion, and maps of the Ebro offensive.


An account of Bessie's return to Spain in 1967, as a screenwriter and actor in a Spanish film, *España Otra Vez*, directed by Jaime Camino.