



Newsletter

THOMAS F. GLICK, EDITOR

*of the Society for
Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies*

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October 15, 1970

THE SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES was founded in April, 1969 to promote research in the fields of Spanish and Portuguese History. Members of the Executive Committee are Professors Francis A. Dutra (University of California at Santa Barbara), Thomas F. Glick (University of Texas), Carlos Blanco-Aguinaga (University of California at San Diego), Clara E. Lida (Wesleyan University), Edward Malefakis (Northwestern University), Juan Marichal (Harvard University), Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz (New York University) and Iris M. Zavala (State University of New York at Stony Brook).

1971 ANNUAL MEETING

The Society's 1971 annual meeting will take place at the State University of New York, Stony Brook, on Saturday and Sunday, April 17 and 18. Details will be announced the next Newsletter. For further information write C. E. Lida, General Secretary SSPHS, Department of History, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut 06457.

MINUTES OF THE 1970 MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1970, at Wesleyan University. The meeting was called to order by Executive Secretary Clara Lida and the agenda accepted. Donald Wisdom presented a report on the current status of the Spanish Newspaper Project. (This report is included in the present issue of the Newsletter). He concluded by mentioning that exploratory talks were underway concerning the filming of El Socialista (1886-1936). After a short disquisition on the glories of Valencian newspapers by Editor Glick, Professor Juan Linz pointed out that the Hoover Collection at Stanford has mi-

crofilm of Claridad from Fall, 1935 to August 1, 1936. He expressed concern for the collecting of contemporary newspapers. Mr. Wisdom replied that the Library of Congress is currently collecting eight titles.

Executive Secretary Lida commented on the situation of the Society at the end of its first year of existence. Momentum had picked up after the publicity afforded by the mailing of the first number of the Newsletter in December 1969. The membership stands at around 60, including 54 regular members, only 4 student members, and two institutional members (The Hispanic Society and the Hoover Institution). Receipts from dues were:

Regular members	\$ 540.00
Student members	20.00
Institutions	<u>20.00</u>
Total Income	\$ 580.00
Expenditures for postage, telegrams, etc.	<u>51.28</u>
Balance on Hand	\$ 528.72

The expenses of the First Annual Meeting of \$1,500 were totally absorbed by Wesleyan University. Professor Glick moved that the Executive Secretary prepare a letter of thanks to Wesleyan University under the signature of all members of the Executive Committee on behalf of the membership. The motion was seconded and passed.

Professor Linz asked whether a directory of members could be supplied to the members. Professor Glick replied that such a directory would be included in the third issue of the Newsletter. Professor Glick also reported on the status of the Newsletter. Professor Edward Malefakis moved that the Editor and General Secretary be empowered to draw upon the funds of the Society for all legitimate purposes. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Lida reported that she had been in touch with the Iberian Social Studies Association, whose headquarters are at the University of Keele, England. The British organization indicated interest in collaborating with the SSPHS, particularly in the coordinated publication of a learned journal. Professor Glick remarked that he was opposed to the proliferation of journals and institutions. On the other hand it might be fruitful to co-sponsor monographic volumes. It was decided that the Ex-

ecutive Secretary reply and obtain more information as to the kind of project envisioned.

It was moved and seconded that the second annual meeting be held at Stony Brook, and that the University of California at San Diego and Northwestern, in that order, be held in reserve as possible meeting sites should plans with Stony Brook fall through. The last item on the agenda was the election of the executive committee. It was moved that the present executive committee be continued for one year with the addition, for one year, of a member to represent Portuguese interests. (It is understood that the enlargement of the executive committee to eight will be only for one year as an exceptional measure). The motion was seconded and approved. Professor Francis A. Dutra was nominated for the new position and elected by acclamation. Votes of thanks were entertained for the Executive Committee and for Mr. Donald Wisdom.

The final discussion of the day concerned the actual election procedure. It was moved and seconded, first, that three members of the Executive Committee be replaced next year (1971) and four the following year (1972), and, second, that the nominating committee be directed to declare by lot which of the three positions shall be vacated, but that the positions vacated in 1971 not include the Executive Secretary or the Editor of the Newsletter. The motion was approved. Professor Malefakis then moved that the nominating committee include Professors Temma Kaplan, Morgan Broadhead, Gabriel Jackson, and Vicente Llorens, and that the Executive Secretary advise the members of their election and duties. The motion was carried. Professor Malefakis moved that the Nominating Committee be selected every three years. The motion was carried and the meeting was adjourned at 5:25 P.M.

FIRST CONGRESS OF VALENCIAN HISTORY, APRIL 1971

The Primer Congreso de Historia del País Valenciano will take place in Valencia, April 14-18, 1971. Papers are invited on the following themes related to Valencian history: 1) The Quaternary Epoch, (a) the geographical background; (b) paleolithic man. 2) Economy and Society, (a) demography; (b) economic structure and activities of production; (c) social strata and class conflict. 3) Institutional Frameworks and Political History, (a) law; (b) cultural institutions; (c) political life. 4) Language, Humanities, and the Arts, (a) general questions; (b) language and literature; (c) humanities; (d) art, architecture and design. 5) Science, Technology and Medicine, and 6) Methodology and His-

toriography. The general emphasis of the Congress is on social and economic history. For information, write Professor Emilio Giralt, Secretario General, I Congreso de Historia del País Valenciano, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Paseo al Mar, 22, Valencia 10, Spain.

THE NEWSLETTER

Publication costs of the Newsletter's first two numbers were met by a grant from the Graduate Dean's Office, University of Texas. The letterhead was designed by Thomas G. Cunningham, Assistant Adviser to University Publications, Humanities Research Center, University of Texas. The editor apologizes to the members for the unconscionable delay in mailing No. 2. Bureaucratic and communication snags have now been unraveled.

REPORT: THE ARCHIVES ON THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, SALAMANCA, SPAIN

Calle Gibraltar 2, Salamanca, houses a very important collection --archives, documents, books, photographs, periodicals, posters-- about the Republican zones during the Civil War.

These archives have been consulted by Ricardo de la Cierva and are mentioned in his book, Historia de la Guerra Civil Española, Vol. I, Antecedentes. Monarquía y República 1898-1936, (Madrid, 1969), p. XIX:

Biblioteca, hemeroteca y archivos documentales, gráficos y personales de la Delegación Nacional de Servicios Documentales, en Salamanca. Este Centro, creado en 1937 por iniciativa del general Franco (....). Sin este Centro no se puede ya escribir seriamente sobre la historia contemporánea española y en concreto sobre la historia de los movimientos secretos y revolucionarios, la República y la guerra civil.

The archives are under the supervision of the Spanish military authorities. They have been used for collecting material on former Republicans, for government offices and purposes of persecution.

A special permit is needed to consult the archives. In principle, all Spanish catedráticos have a right to obtain such permission, but it seems that Sr. de la Cierva is the only Spaniard so far who has been allowed to consult the archives for historical

research. In November 1969, owing to Mr. Victor Manuel Arbeloa's kind mediation, I was given permission to see the archives and make a short investigation in complete freedom.

Ricardo de la Cierva's statement, quoted above, certainly is no exaggeration. There are perhaps ten thousand "carpetas" (folios 10-15 cm thick) containing all kinds of archives and documents, that were captured following the occupation of Republican territories by the Nationalist armies and have since been classified according to the place where they were found: Asturias, Barcelona, Madrid, A division has been made between "Sección Militar" and "Sección Político-Social."

Example: "Sección Político-Social--Barcelona" contains 1876 carpetas (it has been described in 128 pages); "Sección Político-Social--Madrid" contains 2721 carpetas; "Sección Militar--Madrid": 5597 carpetas.

The carpetas have been classified and described in a very general way; most of the carpetas I saw contained more than was mentioned in their descriptions. The political-social sections also include military and semi-military documents, and vice versa. Many carpetas in the Barcelona section contain material from and pertaining to the Euzkadi government, reports received from CNT in Andalusia and other Nationalist territories, Aragón, etc. The Madrid section includes documents from Valencia. I have not seen archives of the highest policy-and decision-making organs and bodies. For instance, I have been unable to find minutes of meetings of the Madrid and Generalitat Governments, the central and national parties and syndicates committees, or the Republican Army Headquarters.

The archives contain details of the inner structure of the Republican organizations; of the ranks in parties, syndicates, police and army; material from government offices in Madrid, Catalonia and Euzkadi. Nearly all the Republican parties are represented in the archives.

Many carpetas contain fichas de afiliados of syndicates, political parties; carnets of militia members (often with personal details, such as age, profession, date of joining the syndicate, etc.), membership cards of the S.I.M., and other security and investigation bodies, the International Brigades, etc.: files on military tribunals, sentences by popular courts, etc. There are special reports on all kinds of events, from local branches of the organizations to Regional and National Committees; Actas of plenums; circulars and decretos; correspondence from and to syn-

dicates, offices, parties and private individuals; economic reports (e.g., on collectivization), etc.

The carpetas sometimes also contain material from earlier periods: for instance on the Casa del Pueblo, Libro de Actas, años 1907, 1908, 1911, and on Free Masons and their relations (see also de la Cierva, op. cit., p. 66). A few carpetas even contain documents on Nationalist personalities.

The collection of periodicals includes the well-known dailies and periodicals of Madrid and Barcelona as well as many rare, local and military publications (for instance, Boletín del Ministerio de Defensa, CNT-Marina, International Brigades publications and Nationalist periodicals).

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REPORT ON SPANISH NEWSPAPER PROJECT, 1966 - 1970

This report provides a brief description of activities and acquisitions of Spanish newspapers for the period December 1966 to April 1970. (See also SSPHS Newsletter, #1, pp. 4-6).

At a special meeting held on December 29, 1966, during the American Historical Association Annual Meeting (New York), historians specializing in modern Spanish history and scholars in the field of Spanish literature met to consider the serious gap in American library holdings of the Spanish daily press for the 19th and 20th centuries. Some 22 persons took part in the meeting. Following a general discussion on the scholarly research needs for major Spanish newspaper holdings in the United States, the group recommended a cooperative project to acquire on microfilm the ten major titles listed below:

Madrid

A.B.C.: from 1903 to 1936

El Debate: from 1910 to 1936

La Epoca: from 1849 to 1905 (or as an alternate La Correspondencia de España from 1858 to about 1917)

El Imparcial: from 1867 to 1917

El Socialista: from 1886 to 1936

El Sol: from 1917 to 1936, together with its two splinter papers of the 1930's as follows:
El Crisol: from 1931 to 1932
La Luz: from 1932 to 1934?

Barcelona

La Vanguardia: from 1887 to 1936
Solidaridad Obrera: from 1917 to 1936

It should be noted that the choices of newspaper titles tended to be the more general newspapers for the period and included titles spanning the political spectrum: monarchist, conservative, liberal, socialist, and anarchist. More specialized papers and the provincial press would be considered at a later date.

It was generally agreed that the project would not necessarily be restricted to the inclusive dates noted above. Rather, if feasible, efforts would be made to acquire on microfilm complete files of each title; for example, El Imparcial for 1867 to May 1933 and La Epoca for 1849 to 1936. Further, it was decided that the acquisition of the Civil War press must also await a later stage of the project.

Dr. Edward Malefakis, Dr. Stanley Payne and Dr. Edward Inman Fox were selected from the group to serve on a committee to develop the project. The Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress agreed at the meeting to administer the project with Mr. Wisdom serving as executive director of the project. The above noted committee was invited to serve as advisory to the Hispanic Foundation for implementation of the recommendations of the group.

During the calendar year 1967 the executive director of the project inventoried holdings in United States and foreign repositories of the newspaper titles selected for priority acquisition. The results of this inventory were published in "Spanish newspaper project: summary report" in December 1967 and which was distributed to interested individuals.

In 1968 holdings of United States libraries of El Sol for June 1, 1922 - November 2, 1936 were successfully assembled for microfilm at the Library of Congress. The filming of El Sol was completed just prior to the organizational meeting of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies held at Wesleyan

University, April 20, 1969.

During 1969 additional microfilm holdings of several of the priority newspaper titles have been acquired. Listed below are the holdings on microfilm of Spanish newspapers as of April 1, 1970 and current microfilming of Spanish newspapers in progress.

1. Holdings on Microfilm of Spanish Newspapers as of April 1, 1970

1. La Epoca (Madrid)

Positive microfilm

Library of Congress has: January 1, 1870-July 9, 1936

Negative microfilm

British Museum has: January 1, 1870-June 30, 1909

Library of Congress has: July 1, 1909-July 9, 1936

(Photoduplication Service)

2. El Sol (Madrid)

Positive microfilm

Library of Congress has: June 1, 1922-November 2, 1936

Negative microfilm

Library of Congress (Photoduplication Service):

June 1, 1922-November 2, 1936

3. El Crisol (Madrid) (Superseded by La Luz)

Positive microfilm

Library of Congress has: Año 1-2, April 21, 1931-January 6, 1932.

Negative microfilm

Harvard University has: Año 1-2, April 21, 1931-January 6, 1932

4. La Luz (Madrid)

Positive microfilm

Library of Congress has: Año 1, nos. 1-185, January 7-August 9, 1932

Negative microfilm

Harvard University has: Año 1, nos. 1-185, January 7-August 9, 1932

II. Current Microfilming of Spanish Newspapers in Progress

1. El Imparcial (Madrid) January 1, 1870-May 30, 1933

The Library of Congress has placed an order with the British Museum for the microfilming of El Imparcial for the period January 1, 1870-May 30, 1933. When filming is completed the Library of Congress will receive a positive microfilm and the British Museum will retain the negative.

2. El Sol (Madrid) December 1, 1917-May 31, 1922

The Library of Congress has ordered from Microfilms Español (Madrid) a negative microfilm of El Sol, for the period December 1, 1917-May 31, 1922. Ricardo Urgoiti, son of the editor of El Sol, is making his complete file of El Sol available to Microfilms Español for filming. When filming is completed the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress will receive the negative microfilm and will make positive microfilms available at cooperative prices.

3. A.B.C. (Madrid) 1942-1955

The Library of Congress currently has a project to microfilm A.B.C. for the period 1942-1955. Positive microfilms of A.B.C. for the period January 1, 1956-July 1969 are available for the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago.

Donald F. Wisdom
Assistant Director
for
Hispanic Publications
Hispanic Foundation
Library of Congress

INVENTORY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

The following doctoral dissertations are in progress under the direction of the professor whose name is indicated after that of the institution. The estimated date of completion is indicated in parentheses. A dissertation reporting form is included in the present Newsletter.

Columbia University (Robert O. Paxton)

17. William J. Irwin, "Internal Divisions within the CEDA, 1933-1936" (1971-72).

Princeton University (Edmund L. King)

18. Les Fontanella, "The Popular Reception of Technology and Letters in Romantic Spain" (1970).

University of Texas (Thomas F. Glick)

19. Robert C. Bogard, "Africanismo and Morocco, 1859-1912" (1971).

20. David Vassberg, "The Sale of Tierras Baldías during the Reign of Philip II" (1971).

CURRENT RESEARCH INVENTORY

Below are listed historical and related social science topics listed in the Latin American Research Review, Volume V (1970). Members are urged to report current research projects for publication both in the Review and in this Newsletter. Report forms may be obtained from D. Cheryl Wilkins, Latin American Research Review, 214 Archway, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78705.

SPAIN

Joseph B. ACEVES (Anthropology, Southern Methodist University).

Tranquility, Individualism and Value Conflicts Related to Changing Worldview in a Developing Area. Fieldwork in Segovia Province, Spain, focused on the extent to which worldview influences and affects social integration, cooperation, and receptivity to innovations. The key variables are the apparently contradictory values of tranquility and individualism held by peasant villagers.

José AMOR y Vázquez (Literature, Brown University). Literary Relations between Spain and Spanish America. The two foci of the project are Mexico and Argentina from 1905 on. Project has two main facets: the degree of interest of leading Spanish writers in Latin American subjects and writers, and of Latin American writers for Spain and Spanish writers.

Charles J. BISHKO (University of Virginia). The Medieval Frontier in Spain and Portugal as the Forerunner of the Colonization of Latin America.

_____. Royal Mesta and Municipal Mesta in Spain and New Spain.

_____. The Spanish and Portuguese Reconquista to 1492.

Robert I. BURNS (University of San Francisco). Islam Under the Crusaders; Colonialism in the Thirteenth-Century Kingdom of Valencia. Analysis of the colonized society itself at the moment of subjugation and the ensuing 40 years with acculturative effects on the religion, social system, economic life, and psychology of the Mudéjars.

Alfonso GONZALEZ (Geography, University of Calgary). Population and Settlement in Spain. Population problems and trends along with settlement patterns in Spain, including an attempt to correlate and compare with Latin America (especially Argentina and Uruguay).

Lloyd KASTEN (Language, University of Wisconsin). Words of Arabic and Persian Origin in the Works of Alfonso X. This study was begun by A. R. Nykl and left incomplete at the time of his death. In addition to common words in Spanish derived from Arabic there abound in the works of Alfonso X lexical items which are technical or which have no known Spanish equivalent which Alfonso used freely in his works.

. Edition of Alfonso X, General Estoria, Parts III and IV. A text of Alfonso's magnum opus has been published only through Part III. Covering the history of the world before Christ it establishes certain practices in historiography and provides us with a huge mass of linguistic material. This edition is based on all known manuscripts of the work.

Clara E. LIDA (Wesleyan University). The Spanish Labor Movement and the Origins of Spanish Anarchism (1868-1888). A study of anarchism in Spain during the years of the First International and its repercussions on the Spanish labor movement. Special emphasis is being placed on the agrarian aspects of the problem, linking the development of a political ideology to the social and economic structure of the Spanish countryside.

Juan J. LINZ (Sociology, Yale University). The Social Structure and Politics of Modern Spain. A long-term research project. Two papers, "From Falange to Movimiento-Organización. The Spanish Single Party and the Franco Regime (1936-1968)" and "Opposition in and under an Authoritarian Regime: The Case of Spain," involve an explicit or implicit comparison with other non-competitive regimes. They are based on historical, biographical, and survey data as well as institutional analysis, and legal, political, and ideological debates. Project will also involve a study of the Spanish political elite: cabinets and

parliaments from 1885 to the present, selected legislatures including the present Cortes, mayors of Spanish municipalities, and the local elites of 11 Andalusian communities.

Francisco José MORENO and Julian FERHOLT (Political Science, New York University). Attitudes towards Political Violence in Spain: A Psycho-Cultural Study. A psychologically oriented study of prevalent attitudes toward political violence in Spain. Through specially designed interviews it is hoped to discover and classify the predispositions toward political violence existing in Spain.

Joseph F. O'CALLAGHAN (Fordham University). A History of Medieval Spain.

Stanley G. PAYNE (University of Wisconsin). Modern Catalan Nationalism. A study of the development of Catalan nationalism in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with attention to its sources, social origins, economic relations, and politics. Also interested in a comparison with Basque nationalism and the broader question of regional nationalism in modern Spain.

Ann PESCATELLO (Washington University). The Outcaste: The Female in Iberian Societies. An historical synthesis based on primary documentation and secondary sources. In the nature of a comparative inquiry into the historical role of the female of the various racial and ethnic groups who came into contact with Iberian cultures: their social, economic, and cultural roles and their importance as a force for continuity/change.

Ruth PIKE (Hunter College). Seville in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

Bernard F. REILLY (Villanova University). The Manuscript Tradition of the Historia Compostelana. Examination and analysis of the extant manuscript to determine principal lines of transmission. Will serve as preparatory study for critical edition.

. Episcopal Participation in Royal Government in León-Castile (950-1150 A.D.). An analysis from chartulary materials of the offices held and the duties performed by bishops in the royal curia of the period.

David R. RINGROSE (Rutgers University). Madrid and the Casti-

lian Economy, 16th-19th Centuries. A study of the role of Madrid in the evolution of the economy of the Spanish interior, including population shifts, changes in crops, decline of other interior cities. Madrid now appears as a major agent in transferring to the interior economy (otherwise isolated) the negative effects of the imperial disaster in the 17th century, but was unable to transmit the positive effects of the 18th century recovery.

Stanley J. STEIN and Barbara STEIN (Princeton University). Merchants and Monarchs in Spain and New Spain, 1763-1828: Atlantic Empire and Revolution.

Iris M. ZAVALA (State University of New York, Stony Brook). Secret Societies as Political Parties in the Nineteenth Century. Before any political party was established, masonry and secret societies were used for this purpose. The influence of Buonarroti, Babeuf, Blanqui, Mazzini was felt in the comunero movement and in the more sophisticated masonic group of the 30's and 40's, in which republican and democratic ideologies played a major role.

PORTUGAL

Alan K. MANCHESTER (Duke University). The Transfer of the Portuguese Court to Rio de Janeiro, 1807-1822. Project focuses on the procedure by which the transfer of a national government was effected, and on the consequences of the transfer on the creation of a bureaucracy in the new location, the transition of Brazil from colony to co-kingdom, and the preservation of the unity of Portuguese America.

Ann PESCATELLO (Washington University). Portugal in America: Analyses and Interpretations. A summary and analysis of Portuguese achievements in America with most of the emphasis on Brazil. It is designed as an overall summary of the so-called "colonial" period.

Joyce F. RIEGELHAUPT (Anthropology, Sarah Lawrence College). Peasant Life in Portugal. Extended field study and follow-ups on impact of modernization on traditional agricultural peasant life in Portugal. Additional historical research on 19th and early 20th century rural conditions.

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The list is current through April 1970. Further additions will be reported in future Newsletters.

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The following doctoral dissertations are in progress under my direction (please include name of student, title or short description of research topic and estimated date of completion):

(Signed)

Name

Department

University

TO:
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University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

The following doctoral dissertations are in progress under my direction (please include name of student, title or short description of research topic and estimated date of completion):

(Signed)

Name

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University