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THIS PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE IN PUERTO RICO LISTS WORKS ON PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITIES (MAINLY RURAL), SOCIAL PATTERNS, FAMILY PATTERNS AND PRACTICES, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, AND MIGRATION. ALTHOUGH THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS JOURNAL ARTICLES, IT CONSISTS MAINLY OF BOOK-LENGTH RESEARCH STUDIES. DATES OF PUBLICATION RANGE FROM 1931 TO 1962, BUT MANY OF THE WORKS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE 1950'S. THIS ARTICLE APPEARS IN DOROTHY DULLES BOURNE AND JAMES R. BOURNE, "THIRTY YEARS OF CHANGE/ IN PUERTO RICO/ A CASE STUDY... AND IS PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK A. PRAEGER, PUBL., 111 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y., P.403-411, PRICE-\$15.00. (LB)

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Thirty Years of Change in Puerto Rico

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Brameld, Thomas. The Remaking of a Culture: Life and Education in Puerto Rico. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1959. 478 pp.

This book is an analysis and appraisal of Puerto Rican culture today. It is addressed to Puerto Ricans and to people in other countries concerned with how a frontier culture seeks to remake itself, especially with how it wishes to enlist education in that remaking.

Community Change: An Action Program in Puerto Rico. September 15, 1953, issue of Journal of Social Issues, Vol. IX, No. 2. Articles by Stuart Chase, "Redesigning an Economy"; Fred G. Wale, "The Division of Community Education"; Carmen Isales and Fred G. Wale, "The Field Program"; Raul Munoz, Belen M. Serra, Angelina de Poca, "Research and Evaluation in a Program of Community Education"; F. Cannell and Stephen B. Withey, "Concluding Comments."

Discusses this unusual education program in rural Puerto Rico, which is concerned not with personal development of individuals, but with people living together in communities and tries to stimulate them to use their own aptitudes for solution of community problems. Includes results of survey on present socio-economic conditions in rural communities, as well as social and community activity.

*Note: This bibliography has not been compiled as a complete list of Puerto Rican studies but has been selected for purposes of this project.

Edel, Matthew. "Land Reform in Puerto Rico, 1940-1959," Caribbean Studies (October, 1962 and January, 1963).

Article gives in narrative style the story of land reform.

Fernandez Mendes, Eugenio (ed.). "Portrait of a Society." Mimeographed book of readings of Puerto Rican Sociology. Río Piedras, P.R., 1956. (Puerto Rican Collection, University of Puerto Rico.)

Includes following articles: Kathleen L. Wolf, "Growing Up and Its Price in Three Puerto Rican Subcultures," in Psychiatry, November, 1952. Article presents contrasting ways in which children grow up in three different class groups: small rural coffee and tobacco farmers, sugar workers, and middle class of small rural town. Patterns of adult behavior and training of children. S. L. Descartes, "Historical Account of Recent Land Reform in Puerto Rico," in Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium, Caribbean Commission, Washington, D.C., 1947. John P. Angelli, "San Lorenzo: A Case Study of Recent Migrations in Interior Puerto Rico," in The American Journal of Economics and Sociology, January, 1952. Analysis of instability as reflected in population shift of one small segment of interior Puerto Rico as people abandon rural areas on account of decline of coffee and tobacco crops.

Hansen, Millard, and Wells, Henry (eds.). Puerto Rico: A Study in Democratic Development. January, 1953, issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Vol. CCLXXXV. 166 pp.

Includes articles: Luis Muñoz Marín et al., "Political Development"; Harvey S. Perloff, "Transforming the Economy"; J. Mayone Stycos and Reuben Hill, "The Prospects of Birth Control in Puerto Rico"; J. J. Galbraith and Carolyn Shaw Solo, "Puerto Rican Lessons in Economic Development"; Theodore Moscoso, "Industrial Development in Puerto Rico"; Rafael Pico, "The

Role of Planning in Puerto Rico"; Simon Rottenburg, "Labor's Role in Industrialization"; Julian H. Steward, "Culture Patterns of Puerto Rico"; Francisco Ayala, "The Transformation of the Spanish Heritage"; Kingsley Davis, "Puerto Rico: A Crowded Island"; R. G. Tugwell, "What Next for Puerto Rico?" Also text of constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The purpose of this collection is to describe in some detail what happened in Puerto Rico between 1941 and 1957 and explain its significance.

Hanson, Earl Parker. Transformation--The Story of Modern Puerto Rico. New York: Simon & Shuster, 1955. 416 pp.

The story of Puerto Rican development with emphasis on the role played by its leaders, particularly Muñoz Marín, and from Introduction by Chester Bowles, "We are neither radical nor conservative," says Muñoz Marín, "we are merely realistic. . . ."

Hill, Reuben, Stycos, J. Mayone, and Back, Kurt W. The Family and Population Control: A Puerto Rican Experiment in Social Change. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 481 pp. A cooperative study of the Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, and the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

Population is still increasing in Puerto Rico, one of the world's most densely populated areas. This study concentrates on 633 families of the lowest income group in an effort to determine why families act as they do re fertility and how they might be induced to change.

Koenig, Nathan. A Comprehensive Agricultural Program for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953. 299 pp., tables, graphs, illus.

This two-year cooperative study by U.S. Department of Agriculture and Commonwealth of

Puerto Rico deals with problems of agriculture in Puerto Rico against the background of the people and their land. Gives descriptions and statistics of progress in rural life and makes recommendations.

Landy, David. Tropical Childhood: Cultural Transmission and Learning in a Rural Puerto Rican Village. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 291 pp. illus.

Studies 18 families as representative of the lower-class population dependent upon sugar cane and discusses composition of the family, living conditions, health and disease, religion, income, family economics, formal education (including rural Second Units), traditional attitudes toward sex, courtship, and childbearing.

Lewis, Gordon. K. "Puerto Rico: A Case Study of Change in an Underdeveloped Area," Journal of Politics, XVII (1955), 614-50.

The thesis is that American occupation and control have left a real colonial psychology in the Puerto Rican people. Though material transformation since 1898 has been remarkable and planned progress in health, education, agricultural reform, public works, industrialization, etc., has been great, Puerto Rico is still a society subordinate in law and fact to the American sovereign.

Mills, C. Wright, Senior, Clarence, and Goldsen, Rose Kohn. The Puerto Rican Journey: New York's Newest Migrants. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1950. 238 pp.

A report on Puerto Rican migration to New York City, based on interviews with a member of 1,113 families, covering some 5,000 persons. Compares migrants' new environment in New York with former Puerto Rican environment.

Mintz, Sidney W. Worker in the Cane: A Puerto Rican Life History. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960. 288 pp. illus.

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Based on taperecorded interviews with a cane cutter of a small village of Santa Isabel, the book tells his life story, partly in his own words, with background material by author.

Morales Otero, P. et al. "Health and Socio-Economic Studies in the Tobacco, Coffee, and Fruit Regions," The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. New York: Columbia University Press (March, 1939).

Study conducted with 2,567 rural families in tobacco regions, 2,488 families in coffee regions, and 688 families in fruit regions. Data on living conditions, health, social conditions, economic conditions.

Perloff, Harvey S. Puerto Rico's Economic Future: A Study in Planned Development. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950. 434 pp. illus. Also London, England: Cambridge University Press, and Toronto, Canada: W. J. Gage & Co., Limited.

Based largely on a study sponsored by the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico, the book gives historical background, political and economic developments since 1898, and appraises the island's industrialization program in terms of modern social science. The program has developed considerably in the sixteen years since the book was published.

Petrullo, Vincenzo. Puerto Rican Paradox. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1947. 173 pp.

This book is more or less a popular approach intended to give an over-all picture of Puerto Rico and its people. It is chiefly concerned with what happens to a people when denied self-government, and examines the future.

Roberts, Lydia J., and Stefani, Rosa Luisa. Patterns of Living in Puerto Rican Families. Río Piedras: University of Puerto Rico, 1949.

Presents a picture of living conditions in

Puerto Rican families, based on an island-wide study of a representative sample of about 1,044 families (601 in rural areas) in 25 municipalities. Findings in 230 tables are for latter part of 1946, and include sections on housing, home conditions, health, diets, educational and cultural advantages, and implications of the findings.

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This study was accepted as part of requirements for Doctor of Education degree, School of Education, Indiana University. It traces development of the Second Unit Rural Schools from their establishment in 1928 as community schools and consolidated rural schools of a vocational character. Their objectives included improving living conditions in rural communities through vocational guidance, raising productive capacity of the people, and providing a program of social and health instruction based on needs of country people.

Rosario, José C., and Carrión, Justina. "Rebusca Sociológica," Summer School Review. Rio Piedras: University of Puerto Rico, (July 6, 1937, August 2, 1937).

The first article gives data from a study of social and economic conditions of 105 families in a small typical rural community of the coffee region. The second deals with the same type of data for 105 families in the sugar cane region. Both articles include excerpts from statements made by the people in colloquial Spanish, showing attitudes re family, marriage, women, religion, etc.

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of a three-year cooperative study of patterns of hospital and medical care of 2,951 families throughout the island and an island-wide survey of facilities. It discusses old unsolved problems and new problems just emerging and concludes that, though much progress has been made, there is still a serious problem of substandard conditions and care. Recommends a comprehensive long-range plan.

Steward, Julian, et al. The People of Puerto Rico: A Study in Social Anthropology. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1956. 540 pp.

A cultural historical study of behavior patterns of certain of the Puerto Rican people with emphasis on modification of cultural form, function, and pattern of modern Puerto Rico. Concerned especially with features which distinguish people engaged in major forms of agricultural production. It presents its analysis in the form of hypotheses applicable to other world areas. Intensive analysis of selected communities and subcultures: Tabara, a tobacco and mixed crops municipality; San José, a traditional coffee municipality; Nocora, government-owned sugar plantation; Canamelar, a rural sugar plantation.

Stycos, J. Mayone. Family and Fertility in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Lower Income Group. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. 332 pp.

This book discusses the influence of prevailing sexual norms, family structure, ideologies, and other aspects of social structure. It represents the first stage of a three-stage project on human fertility in Puerto Rico. It provides a picture of lower-class family, including child-rearing, courtship, and marriage.

Tumin, Melvin, with Feldman, Arnold. Social Class and Social Change in Puerto Rico. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1961. 549 pp.

A study of the Social Science Research Center, College of Social Sciences, University

of Puerto Rico. Based on 999 interviews with family heads who form a roughly representative sample of the Puerto Rican population. This study analyzes the class structure and concludes that the single most effective reducer of past inequalities has been free public education. The study asks what men are as a result of their relative positions and what they become when they change position.

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