

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THESES AND DISSERTATIONS RELATED TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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ABREU, Dixon. 2002. **Islanders In Transit: Insular Migrancy And Shifting Identities In Atlantic Narratives (Pedro Verges, Junot Diaz, Maria Olinda Beja, Luis Rafael Sanchez, Manuel Ferreira, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome E Principe)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tulane University 0235. Pages: 00204. Descriptor: Literature, African; Literature, Modern. Access # AAI3069237 . Source: DAI, 63, no. 10A (2002): p. 3548 [ABSTRACT: This study examines the works of contemporary writers (such as Pedro Vergés, Junot Díaz, Maria Olinda Beja, Luis Rafael Sánchez and Manuel Ferreira) whose works intersect on the levels of ideology, narrative, and construction within the insular imagination. Encompassing the Atlantic island nations of Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and São Tomé e Príncipe, it argues that the insular subject, a victim and agent of our modern world contemporary Diaspora, is in a perpetual voyage toward a shifting identity. The project maintains that transit and migrancy, in our (Post)-Modern/(Post)-Colonial moment, erase and eradicate the subject's original identity, and impose a new “indefinable” identity that is shadowed by loss, in a betweenness of place and being. The conceptual voyage of the subject's identity in modern migrancy maps out the migrant cycle that the subject undergoes: the relationship the subject develops with the insular space, the dislocation from place, the relocation of culture and place, and the attempt of a homecoming. ---- Based on the ideas that Benítez Rojo proposes in *La isla que se repite*, the existence of a shared experience among the many island nations of the Caribbean, particularly the colonial legacy, aids in effectively legitimizing the Atlantic cultural bridge. The repeated experience of colonialism that Benítez Rojo proposes as a link among Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico, allows the comparison with Portugal's colonial project while it ruled in Africa, and specifically in Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe. Thus, legitimizing the common experience of their transatlantic colonial past. Indeed, the Atlantic insular experience is based on repetition, and this project links the diasporic migration, represented in insular literature, to the present day status of these nations. ---- The conclusion argues in favor of a relationship among migrancy, (Post)Coloniality/(Post)Modernity and insular identity and creates a link between the repeating Atlantic colonial past and the current labor diasporas. It reiterates the creation of new hybrid identities, and the cultural role as a “dangerous supplement” that migrancy plays in the modern proliferation of shifting identities.]

ACRA-BRACHE, Susana. 2004. **Toward A Contemporary Vision Of Music Education In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Temple University 0225. Pages: 00176. Descriptor: Education, Music; Education, Philosophy of. Access # AAI3128511. Source: DAI, 65, no. 04A (2004): p. 1292 [ABSTRACT: The purpose of

this descriptive research study is to stimulate and solicit thought among current Dominican music educators with the intent to create a foundation for their professional growth and for the growth and enhancement of music education in the Dominican Republic. Three research questions were asked: (1) What are the current beliefs and practices of Dominican music educators? (2) What proportion of Dominican music educators have knowledge or experience with contemporary practices in music education? (3) What recommendations can Dominican music educators make to improve music education in the Dominican Republic? ---- Thirty-five volunteer Dominican music educators participated in a 120-hour comprehensive course in music education offered by the researcher. The content of the course was focused on contemporary American practices and philosophy of music education, curricular foundations of music education, measurement and evaluation of musical behaviors, and methodology and techniques for teaching music education in a variety of school settings. ---- Participants were asked to complete an initial questionnaire, a final questionnaire, and a final group project. The research questions were answered with data obtained from these sources. Data were first translated into English, then, summarized, and presented in tables and narrative form. ---- Results of research questions one and two illustrate that contemporary music education practice is not featured in music education curriculum throughout schools in the Dominican Republic. Music educators have scant knowledge or experience with such practice. ---- Dominican music educators' answers to research question three provided recommendations for the improvement of music education in the Dominican Republic. Recommendations include separation of music education from other arts; creation of more music education college programs; revision of the national curriculum and music guidelines; improvement of teaching resources and facilities; creation of a music education association; and provision of scholarship and exchange programs. ---- Music education in the Dominican Republic can and should be strengthened through teacher training in contemporary practices of music education. The role of music education within the national curriculum should be revised. A strong and longstanding commitment to improve music education is required from the government and the entire community, and support from the international community will be necessary as well.]

ADAMS, Robert Lee, Jr. 1999. **The Poetics Of Desire: Dialogic Encounters In The Dominican Borderlands**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas at Austin 0227. Pages: 00159. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI9956783. Source: DAI, 60, no. 12A (1999): p. 4488. [ABSTRACT: Although Vodú is almost exclusively identified with Haiti, the religion occupies a central place in Dominican society and culture. My dissertation explores Vodú in the San Juan Valley of the Dominican Republic. Dominican Vodú, like its counterpart in Haiti, consists of an infinite number of Vodús, shaped by regional, local, and personal histories. As an open-ended form without orthodox rules, each practitioner must literally fashion his or her own "local" practice. My analysis emphasizes how specific practitioners construct daily religious, medicinal, and political routines. Furthermore, the investigation pays close attention to how class, racial, gender, and nationalist ideologies, national and global economic environments, and technological innovations shape "local" Vodú practices in the Dominican borderlands. Through the course of the investigation, anthropological knowledge,

methods, and theories are interrogated in light of the data produced about Dominican Vodú.]

AGUILAR-PIEDRA, Hugo Gerardo. 2001. **Tydeidae Of Citrus From Selected Countries: Distribution, Seasonal Occurrence, Relative Abundance, And Feeding Habits (Acari: Prostigmata)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00181. Descriptor: Biology, Entomology; Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAI3039736. Source: DAI, 63, no. 01B (2001): p. 53. [ABSTRACT: Surveys were conducted to identify the Tydeidae on citrus orchards in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and selected countries, i.e., Bahamas, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Italy, Morocco, Portugal and Spain. The citrus habitats sampled were inner and outer leaves, immature and mature fruit, inner and outer twigs, and flowers and brushings from the tree trunk. Tydeids were collected on 42 ground cover plants of more than 80 sampled in those orchard sites not using herbicide programs. ---- Nine tydeid species were identified from the surveys: *Lorryia formosa* Cooreman, *Tydeus californicus* (Banks), *T. gloveri* (Ashmead), *T. munsteri* Meyer & Ryke, *Pseudolorryia mumai* (Baker), *Paralorryia shawi* (Baker), *Parapronematus acaciae* Baker, *Apopronematus* sp., and *Metapronematus* sp. *Lorryia formosa* was the prevalent species collected in Florida, ranging from 43,000 mites in Mixon II to 433,000 in Pollard on the eight combined habitats throughout the season. The frequencies of *L. formosa* ranged from 65% in Mixon I to 98.5% in Pollard. The highest densities of *L. formosa* were observed on leaves. *Tydeus gloveri* ranged second in abundance in the Trask orchard. *Pseudolorryia mumai* comprised 20% of the total tydeid population in the Mixon I orchard. *Parapronematus acaciae* was more abundant in Mixon II with 13% of the total population. *Paralorryia shawi*, *T. californicus*, *T. munsteri*, *Apopronematus* sp., and *Metapronematus* sp. were found in low numbers. The tydeid populations peaked between April and May, and were found in low densities between July and October, when the populations began to increase again. *Lorryia formosa* was the only species found on all citrus habitats sampled. Tydeid species associations were common in most of the habitats, e.g., *L. formosa*, *T. californicus*, and *T. gloveri* were important leaf dwellers. *Lorryia formosa* was found associated with *T. gloveri* and *P. mumai* on twigs, and with *P. shawi* and *Apopronematus* sp. on tree trunks. *Parapronematus acaciae* was also found on twigs. ---- Feeding studies demonstrated that the tydeid species evaluated had preferences for certain fungi on citrus trees. *Colletotrichum* sp. served as a food source for *P. mumai* and *P. acaciae* and was found in the digestive tracts of *L. formosa*, *T. californicus* and *T. gloveri*. *Penicillium* sp. was found in the digestive tracts of *L. formosa* and *T. californicus*. *Lorryia formosa* was observed feeding on *Malephora crocea* Jacques, *Typha domingensis* Persoon and *Quercus* sp. pollens, and *T. californicus*, *T. gloveri* and *L. formosa* were maintained on a diet of ice plant pollen and sugar water. *Lorryia formosa* females were observed feeding on eggs and early immature stages of *Aculops pelekassi* (Keifer) but would not feed on *Phyllocoptruta oleivora* (Ashmead). *Lorryia formosa* was found associated with scale insects, mealybugs, and detritus on citrus leaves and twigs, where this tydeid species aggregated.]

ALAM, Muhammad Mehboob. 1992. **Multiobjective Optimization And Multicriteria Decision Analysis For Reservoir Operations**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Colorado

State University 0053. Pages: 00183. Descriptor: Engineering; Civil Hydrology; Operations Research. Access # AAG9231763. Source: DAI, 53, no. 06B, (1992): 3039 [ABSTRACT: Reservoir operation involves decision making in the presence of conflicting and noncommensurable objectives. It is difficult for the decision makers to select the most satisfactory solution because of the complexity in evaluating the tradeoffs between various objectives. To handle these problems, a methodology was developed to improve the identification of preferred solutions in an iterative manner. For this purpose, multiobjective optimization and multicriteria decision analysis techniques were combined to improve the reservoir operation. ---- An iterative approach is developed in this study. The analysis involved in the approach includes three multiobjective optimization models and two multicriteria decision analysis techniques. The optimization models were utilized to evaluate six objectives. These objectives were annual firm water supply, annual firm energy, recreational volume, monthly volume change, minimum and maximum release. Water supply and energy were primary objectives while others were secondary objectives. The optimization models were utilized to maximize the firm energy and water supply; to develop a tradeoff between firm energy and water and to access all the primary and secondary objectives in the best possible way by minimizing the shortages and goals violations. A Generalized Dynamic Programming code, CSUDP was used to develop the optimization models. Generalized Goal Programming and Weighting Methods were used for the multiobjective optimization. The multicriteria decision analysis techniques of PROMETHEE and Weighted Average Method were used to rank the pareto optimal solutions generated by the optimization models. ---- Sensitivity of objectives and their weights were identified to design a reservoir operational policy. The iterative procedures presented in this study systematically improve the reservoir operations. ---- Finally, it was demonstrated how to handle qualitative objectives along with the quantitative objectives using the iterative approach presented in the study. ---- Data of the Valdesia reservoir of the *Dominican Republic* and the Tarbela reservoir of Pakistan were analyzed in this study.]

ALEGRIA, Luis F. 2002. **Remote Monitoring System Design And Results From A Typical Rural PV Solar Home System.** Degree: M.S.Eng. Institution: University of Massachusetts Lowell 0111. Pages: 00079. Descriptor: Engineering, Civil; Engineering, Electronics And Electrical; Energy. Access # AAI1409438. Source: MAI, 41, no. 01 (2002): p. 272. [ABSTRACT: The objective of this study was to design, develop and install a remote Data Acquisition System (DAS) in a Solar Home System (SHS) using the hardware (dataloggers, modems, etc.) and software available in the market. A compact signal conditioning and sensor system was developed, so that the whole system, including communication equipment, storage battery and charge controller, fitted in a small enclosure. Data from over six months of monitoring in the Dominican Republic was used to characterize the loads as a function of time, the battery state of charge, the charge controller set points, the module energy production and the system efficiency. Uncertainty analysis revealed good precision estimates. The average PV module production was less than expected. The SHS was designed to have maximum four hours of TV per day, while the measured average daily usage was close to seven hours and represented 76% of the total load. The battery appeared to be typically brought down to 40% state of charge. The battery Wh efficiency was 79%.]

ALLY, Shamir Andrew. 1994. **Preparing Caricom For The Twenty-First Century Through Regional Economic Integration**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Walden University 0543. Pages: 00373. Descriptor: Economics, General; Business Administration, General; Business Administration, Accounting. Access # AAI9536768. Source: DAI, 56, no. 06A, (1994): 2334 [ABSTRACT: The subject is an evaluation of the prospects for the Caribbean Community and Common Market's (CARICOM) regional economic integration and its preparation for the twenty-first century. The objectives are to document the history and development of the administrative centralization of the Colonial Caribbean; to identify the critical obstacles overcome and those still remaining for economic integration, and to present recommendations for advancing the goals of the Treaty of Chaguaramas which established CARICOM during 1970 with thirteen countries into a new COMMUNITY OF SOVEREIGN STATES TREATY to achieve greater economic expansion and political integration. ---- Regional integration of a population under six million people and the pooling of resources and coordinated efforts in the use of pooled resources could bring about results in economic development and an enhanced bargaining power. In the CARICOM area, regional integration is the only viable strategy for optimal development. Regional integration must also involve efforts in, and integration of production; functional cooperation and common services in appropriate areas; coordinated and joint efforts in external trade, economic relations and policies. ---- The following topics are examined: the role of governments and privatization; the labor movement; the development of small business; an export-oriented policy; a single-market economy; a common Caribbean currency; investment, savings, and financial institutions; the policy on capital markets development; the Caribbean Basin Initiative; US Tax Code 936; US Foreign aid programs; greater freedom of movement; export-led growth; activity based costing (ABC); manufacturing and diversification; agriculture; mining; the environment; social and cultural concerns; demographic and human resources; and the potential for success. ---- In preparation for the twenty-first century, the following topics are examined: common policies; ISO 9000 certification; multinationals: Caricom's best friend; US foreign aid; Great Britain and the Commonwealth of nations; Caricom immigrant visas; Latin America and the wider Caribbean; a new rush into Latin America; Cuba with or without Castro; the European Economic Community; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; the Uruguay round talks; US opposition to NAFTA; CARICOM and the American Free Trade Agreement; the Association of Southeast Nations; strengthening CARICOM ties with Canada; and strengthening US-CARICOM relations. ---- CARICOM Secretary-General Edwin Carrington announced in Jamaica on March 20, 1994 after a meeting of regional diplomats that a COMMUNITY OF SOVEREIGN STATES TREATY will be ready for signing during July 1994 in Barbados. This Treaty will consist of CARICOM members, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, the *Dominican Republic*, Surinam, Haiti, the Netherlands Antilles, Martinique, French Guiana, and Guadeloupe. When all 25 sovereign and all 12 non-sovereign potential member states join, it will be the world's fourth largest regional grouping with a population of 200 million, gross domestic product of \$500 billion, exports of \$80 billion, and imports of \$100 billion.]

ALVAREZ, Luis. 1995. [**State, Politics And Society In The Dominican Republic (1930-165)**]. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00238. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAI9603113. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10A, (1995): 4110 [ABSTRACT: The dissertation analyses the *Dominican* history between 1930 and 1965, focusing in the capitalist state under the Trujillo dictatorship and the relationship between it and the ruling class. I also analyze the economic and political changes that happened during the period. The main hypothesis is that the capitalist state in the *Dominican Republic* fostered the development of the ruling class, but the ruling class was not a national bourgeoisie. This class was more interested in capital accumulation, and developing itself as a ruling class, than in the development of a democratic society and government after Trujillo's death. ---- Nevertheless, the ruling class played an important role in the process of establishing a new political order. At the beginning, the effort to democratize the *Dominican* political system and society was a way to prolong the system of Trujillo's dictatorship without Trujillo. ---- The process of cosmetic democratization opened the door to a new political order in which new political parties and new social groups started to challenge the autocratic order. These newly emerging groups: urban workers, peasants, students migrants to the cities and professionals, comprised a new social movement relentlessly struggling to democratize the *Dominican* society and improve their economic condition. The social movement relentlessly struggling to democratize the *Dominican* society and improve their economic condition. The result was the development of a pluralist political society. ---- The ruling class wasn't prepared to conduct a democratic process after the Trujillo assassination, even when it opened the door to democratize the society. The mayor effort for establishing a real democratic regime occurred under the Bosch government. The Bosch dream to carry out a democratic revolution failed because of the opposition of a conservative coalition under the direction of the oligarchical bourgeoisie. This class alliance overthrew the Bosch government, sowing the seeds for the 1965 civil war. ---- The dissertation also analyses the multiple causes of the civil war and the different foreign policies of the United States toward the *Dominican Republic*. In this context, I analyze the 1965 American intervention, and the role of the ruling class and the other political and social sectors in the *Dominican* society in that process.]

AMARAL, Nilson Amaral. 1987. **A Computer-Based Simulation Model For Agro-Ecological Zone Yield Assessment (Jamaica, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00241. Descriptor: Engineering, System Science. Access # AAG8714293. Source: DAI, 48, no. 03B, (1987): 0862. [ABSTRACT: Computers and information systems are fundamental tools for decision makers and planners. A computer-based simulation model was developed in this study with the objective of providing a practical and useful tool for decision makers and planners to estimate crop yields in relatively large and homogeneous regions, the so-called agro-ecological zones. The simulation model was developed in two modes: First, the deterministic approach was used to analyze yield trends in an a posteriori type of analysis. Second, a stochastic approach, with random environmental inputs, was used to provide decision makers with the yield-distribution parameters necessary to make inferences about yield values, as well as crop-yield prediction. ----The technique used in the simulation model does not rely solely on yield time series but on the process of

biomass production, where water deficit is a primary constraint. The Monte Carlo approach was employed to generate random variates based on the distribution parameters of the population data for the exogenous environmental inputs. A variance-partitioning technique, which considers random variation in the input parameter, was used with the Monte Carlo approach. ---- The simulation results, using three regions in Jamaica and three agro-ecological zones in the Dominican Republic as data sources, showed the validity of the model when results were compared with observed-yield data for those locations, as well as with FAO yield guidelines. Results are presented in the form of tables, scattergrams, and histograms to serve as an aid to decision making and planning. - --- Limitations do exist in the simulation model and are presented in the last chapter. Data completeness and precision pose some limitations to the final analysis, which indicates a need to improve data collection. ---- Despite its limitations, the model shows the feasibility of the systems approach to crop-yield estimation and opens new insights into the process of yield prediction for use in decision making and planning, and as a linkage to other models such as economic-optimization models.]

ANDERSON, Laurie Claire. 1991. **Neogene Corbulid Bivalves Of The Dominican Republic And Florida: Species Distributions, Intraspecific Variability, And Patterns Of Naticid Gastropod Predation**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00183. Descriptor: Paleontology; Paleoecology; Paleozoology. Access # AAG9133379. Source: DAI, 52, no. 10B, (1991): 5164. [ABSTRACT: Corbulid bivalves from Neogene deposits of the northern Dominican Republic southwestern Florida provide an opportunity to evaluate controls on species distributions, intraspecific variability, and naticid gastropod predation. ---- Factors with the potential to affect species distributions and intraspecific variability are important in understanding the history of fossil organisms. The distributions of four Neogene Dominican corbulid species were related to paleoenvironmental conditions; appearances and disappearances probably represented migrations rather than speciations and extinctions. *Corbula cercadica* Maury and *C. viminea* Guppy ranged from brackish into marine deposits. *Corbula vieta* Guppy occurred primarily in marine deposits, and *Corbula* sp. cf. *inflata* Adams occurred exclusively in brackish-water deposits. Two species showed intraspecific variability over time and space. In *C. cercadica*, morphology varied with paleodepth and paleosalinity; marine forms were smaller and less elongate than brackish-water forms. Variability in *C. viminea* was probably related to sediment type, with smaller individuals in coarser substrates. ---- Naticid predation on corbulids is of interest because previous authors have reported it to be unstereotyped (naticid predatory behavior is typically stereotyped) and highly unsuccessful, possibly indicating abnormal predator behavior and/or prey defense mechanisms. Predation patterns on *C. caloosae* Dall compared to sympatric *Chione cancellata* (Linne), of the family Veneridae, from the Plio-Pleistocene of Florida indicated that naticid predation on corbulids is not always unstereotyped and unsuccessful. Predation was site selective and highly successful in both species, and size selective in *C. cancellata*. Predicted prey rankings, based on cost/benefit analyses, were generally inconsistent with observed rankings. The size range of *C. cancellata* predicted to be most profitable was not preferred. ---- To evaluate the extent and causes of anomalous predation, I examined Neogene corbulid species from the Dominican Republic southwestern and Florida (*C. caloosae*, *Corbula* sp., *Corbula*

cercadica, *C. viminea*, *Corbula vieta*, and *Corbula* sp. cf. *inflata*). Predation was site-, size-, and valve-selective in most species. There was evidence that drilling frequencies, and the number of incompletely- and multiply-bored valves differed significantly among species, paleoenvironments, and regions, and over time. Probable explanations of anomalous predation are small sample size and variable prey-shell thickness, while paleoenvironmental conditions influence drilling frequencies.]

ANDUJAR, Julio Gabriel. 1999. **Essays On The Political Economy Of The Dominican Reform Process (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Florida International University 1023. Pages: 00119. Descriptor: Economics, General; Political Science, General. Access # AAI9949325. Source: DAI, 60, no. 11A (1999): p. 4099. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation provides an analytical framework to study the political economy of policy reform in the *Dominican Republic* during the nineties. Based on a country study, I develop two theoretical models that replicate the mechanisms of policy approval in developing countries with weak democracies. The first model considers a pro-reform President who submits a tariff bill to an anti-reform Congress dominated by the opposition party. In between, two opposing lobbies try to get their favored policy approved. Lobbies act as Stackelberg leaders vis a vis a weak President. The behavior of the Congress is determined exogenously while the lobbies act strategically pursuing the approval of the reform bill and indirectly affecting the President's decision. I show that in such a setting external agents like the Press play an important role in the decision-making process of the political actors. ---- The second model presents a similar framework. However, the President, who is a Stackelberg leader, is allowed only two choices, total reform or status-quo. I show how a lobby reacts to an increase in its rival's or its own size. These reactions depend on the President's level of commitment to the reform. Finally, I discuss the effect of variations in the size of the lobbies on the President's choice. The model suitably explains real events that took place in the *Dominican Republic* in the mid-nineties.]

ANTONINI, Gustavo Arthur. 1968. **Processes And Patterns Of Landscape Change In The Linea Noroeste, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00232. Descriptor: Physical Geography. Access # AAG6912955. Source: DAI, 30, no. 02B, (1968): 0699 [ABSTRACT: None]

ARNAUD-SANTANA, Eladio. 1992. **Genetics And Breeding For Resistance To Common Blight, Web Blight, And Rust Diseases In Dry Beans (*Phaseolus Vulgaris* L.) (*Xanthomonas Campestris*, *Thanatephorous Cucumeris*, *Uromyces Appendiculatus*)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln 0138. Pages: 00105. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Pathology; Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG9225459. Source: DAI, 53, no. 04B, (1992): 1665 [ABSTRACT: Common blight (CB), caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Xcp); web blight, incited by *Thanatephorous cucumeris* (Tc); and rust, caused by *Uromyces appendiculatus* (Ua) are major constraints to bean yield and seed quality. Experiments were conducted to identify germplasm resistant to Xcp and Ua. In another study the inheritance and heritabilities of seed infection, leaf and pod reactions to Xcp, leaf reaction to Tc, plant architecture, and their associations were determined in dry bean crosses. ---- Significant germplasm x Xcp

strain interactions occurred for the leaf and pod reactions of 18 dry bean accessions tested with four Xcp strains in the greenhouse at UNL, NE. Positive correlations were found for leaf and pod reaction to Xcp strains. Significant germplasm (18 accessions) x Ua race (7) interactions were also detected. IAPAR-14 and BAC-6 (Brazil) lines had the best combined resistance to both pathogens. ---- The reaction to Xcp was quantitatively inherited. Heritability values of .07, .11, .46, .11, .36, .53, .34, and .27 for leaf reaction; .10, .10, .13, and .27 for pod reaction; and .44, .26, .36, and .53 for seed infection were estimated for F₆ and F₃BC₂ lines derived from the crosses 'PC-50' x XAN-159, 'PC-50' x BAC-6, and 'Venezuela 44' x BAC-6 (greenhouse, UNL, NE). No significant correlations were detected between leaf and pod reactions or between leaf reaction, pod reaction, and Xcp seed infection. ---- Quantitative inheritance was observed for leaf reaction to Xcp and Tc, plant uprightness (PU), pod distribution (PD), and branch density (BD) in F₆ lines from the cross BAC-6 x HT7719 and its reciprocal in field studies at San Juan de la Maguana, Dominican Republic. Heritability values of .13 (CB), .14 and .27 (WB), .30 and .44 (PU), .18 and .17 (PD), and .21 and .23 (BD) were estimated. No significant correlations were detected between CB and WB or between either CB or WB with any of the architectural traits except for low correlations between WB and PU (= +0.22, +0.28). A low correlation (+0.27) was observed between PU with BD but not with PU and PD.]

ARTILES-GIL, Jose Leopoldo. 2002. **Neoliberal Discourse And The Crisis Of Politics And Culture: A Comparative Study Of Dominican Republic And Costa Rica Grass-Roots Politics During The Eighties**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00328. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; History, Latin American; Political Science, General. Access # AAI3037461. Source: DAI, 62, no. 12A (2002): p. 4355. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation attempts to explain the relationship between the policies of structural adjustment and the neoliberal discourse that justified them, and of the social mobilizations and discourses opposed to these policies in two small Latin American countries during the 1980's: the *Dominican Republic* and Costa Rica. Two analytical perspectives converge in this dissertation: (1) discourse analysis (Michel Foucault and Ernesto Laclau), with which the genealogy and resulting hegemony of the neoliberal discourse is reconstructed, that as a consequence became the dominant frame of intelligibility in explaining the transformations that ended by displacing the Keynesian model of organization of the economy, and in designing and implementing the policies that restructured capitalism, and (2) the theories of social movements, combining the contributions of the model of political process (Tilly, Tarrow, McAdam) and frame analysis (Gamson, Snow and Benford). ---- Regarding the two national cases, that of the *Dominican Republic* turned out to be the most documented, with the Costa Rican case serving to demonstrate, in a timely fashion, how the different strategies adopted by the social movement organizations, as well as the relationship among organizations and states and the framing of the issues, relate to the political culture and the historical memory given in each society, leading to different results. Given the differences between the political regimes of the *Dominican Republic* and of Costa Rica, which can be reduced fundamentally to the difference between an authoritarian regime and a Welfare State, in Costa Rica the responses to the neoliberal policies and discourses were more effective in counteracting these and in preserving social policies that benefited the most vulnerable

groups. It is also argued that, even in the case of Costa Rica, and more so in that of the *Dominican Republic*, the social conflicts of the eighties being an unequal struggle among global and national actors, the latter being unable to combat the former on their own terrain, finally, and in spite of the differences between both cases, the readjustment implied the imposition of neoliberalism as a hegemonic discourse, determining that the social and economic policies had the latter as its only reference.]

ATKINS, George Pope. 1966. **The United States And The Dominican Republic During The Era Of Trujillo**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The American University 0008. Pages: 00376. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG6609829. Source: DAI, 27, no. 04A, (1966): 1092 [ABSTRACT: None]

AUSTERLITZ, Paul. 1993. **Dominican Merengue In Regional, National, And International Perspectives (Dominican Republic, Dance Music)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Wesleyan University 0255. Pages: 00467. Descriptor: Music; Anthropology, Cultural; Dance. Access # AAG9328133. Source: DAI, 54, no. 06A, (1993): 1988 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation surveys the social history of Dominican merengue, arguing that the genre's syncretic, fluid, multivalent nature has allowed it to serve as a national symbol for Dominicans. The dissertation employs a comparative approach, contrasting merengue styles of various geographic areas and historical periods. ---- An Afro-American transformation of the contradance, merengue developed as an international dance music with urban and rural variants in several Caribbean areas in the nineteenth century. Merengue became popular in Dominican upper-class salons for a period of time, but was later repudiated by the Eurocentric elite because of its African influences. Regional variants flourished among the rural population. ---- During the 1916-24 U.S. occupation of the Dominican Republic, one regional variant, merengue cibaeno, resurfaced in the salons of the Cibao region as an affirmation of resistance to U.S. hegemony. ---- In 1936, the dictator Trujillo decreed that merengue cibaeno become the national dance music of the Dominican Republic. Jazz and Cuban-influenced interpretations of the style were broadcast by the state-supported radio station and all Dominicans were expected to dance to it as an expression of support for Trujillo's regime. A regional music belonging to the lower strata of society thus became a national symbol, disseminated through the mass media and performed by all strata of society in all regions of the country. The production of a national expressive cultural form paralleled a centralization of power that characterized Trujillo's political and economic policies. ---- After Trujillo's fall in 1961, the Dominican Republic became increasingly influenced by mass-mediated international culture emanating from the United States. Incorporating elements of rock and salsa, merengue came to symbolize the modernity of the Dominican Republic. The national dance came to serve as a marker of Dominican ethnicity in the growing Dominican communities in the United States. As a result of access to the international music business in New York City, merengue became diffused world-wide in the 1970s and 80s. ---- The internationalization of Dominican merengue did not signal the demise of the regional merengue variants. Merengue cibaeno continued to develop and gained entry into the mass media, and regional merengue variants are still occasionally performed in several areas of the country.]

AYALA, CESAR J. 1991. **Industrial Oligopoly And Vertical Integration: The Origins Of The American Sugar Kingdom In The Caribbean, 1881-1921**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Binghamton 0792. Pages: 00443. Descriptor: Economics, History; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9110799. Source: DAI, 51, no. 12A, (1991): 4229. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is a study of the sugar industry of Cuba, the Dominican Republic southwestern and Puerto Rico. As a result of U.S. state intervention in 1898 (Cuba and Puerto Rico) and 1916-24 (Dominican Republic southwestern) there developed in the three islands a plantation economy based in centrales that were vertically integrated with the sugar refining industry of the United States. The dissertation explores first the development of oligopoly in the sugar refining industry of the United States after the formation of the "Sugar Trust" in 1881, and then the extension of the oligopolistic network of sugar refiners into the Caribbean early in the twentieth century. The central argument is that the seemingly independent U.S.-owned companies produced raw sugar in the three islands were actually integrated, through interlocking directorates, into an oligopolistic refinery-plantation complex centered in the refining industry of the United States. The entire complex encompassing the metropolitan refining industry and the colonial sugar plantations is labeled "the American Sugar Kingdom." The dissertation explores the developmental implications of oligopoly and colonial vertical integration.]

AYBAR, Isidro, Jr. 2002. **The Confluence Of Latin-Caribbean Musical Styles And Twentieth-Century Symphonic Techniques: An Original Composition With Supporting Analysis, And An Analysis Of "En Memoria De Chano Pozo" By David Amram (Original Composition)**. Degree: D.A. Institution: University of Northern Colorado 0161. Pages: 00187. Descriptor: Music. Access # AAI3056660. Source: DAI, 63, no. 06A (2002): p. 2038. [ABSTRACT: The Latin Caribbean musical style is continually changing and evolving. By "Caribbean," the author is referring to the islands which lie within the Caribbean Sea and along the fringes of the Atlantic Ocean. In this particular study the author refers to the following islands: Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and Cuba. These three islands exhibit creative hybrids of European musical forms with African derived rhythms. ---- Despite the diversity of Latin-Caribbean musical styles only a few composers have written works which incorporate a mixture of Latin-Caribbean genres with twentieth-century symphonic techniques. The composer who demonstrates this confluence to the fullest capacity with authenticity is David Amram. In this study, the author analyzes David Amram's *En Memoria de Chano Pozo*, which incorporates authentic Latin-Caribbean rhythms with twentieth-century symphonic methods. This dissertation also includes documented conversations with David Amram and a summary of the author's personal interactions with musicians and composers in the Dominican Republic. ---- In this study the author also analyzes the original composition *Confluencia Unica* with the intent to demonstrate how these two same elements can be successfully combined using, but not restricted to, atonality, free twelve-tone and polytonal musical traits. The title of this piece when translated from the Spanish language means "a unique mixture," which embodies the purpose of this study. It is the hope of this author that this project will invoke further interest and study of cultural diversity within the musical arts.]

AYBAR, Julio Antonio. 1987. **The Supply Of And Demand For Money In The Dominican Republic: 1961-1985**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of South Carolina 0202. Pages: Ph.D. Descriptor: Economics, Finance. Access # AAG8724809. Source: DAI, 48, no. 08A, (1987): 2121. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation analyzes three specific economic areas of the *Dominican Republic* for the period 1961-85: the money supply, the demand for money, and the causal relationship between money and nominal income. Throughout the study three different definitions of money (M1, M2, and M3) are analyzed. ---- The money supply analysis found that the growing government deficit which reached unusually high levels during period 1978-83 produced a significant expansion of the monetary base. At the same time, the country was submitted to strong external shocks that appreciably deteriorated the terms of trade. As a consequence of these internal and external factors, the rate of inflation and the depreciation of the exchange rate accelerated significantly, the international reserves reached an unusually high deficit, and the country faced growing difficulties in meeting the external debt. This critical economic situation led the country to sign an agreement with the International Fund in early 1983. ---- The study of the demand for money estimated the demand for real money both in the long-run and in the short-run for M1, M2, and M3. The arguments used in the regressions were the real income, the expected inflation, and an institutional change variable--the spread of the banking system. ---- Three hypotheses were tested in the demand for money: the linear homogeneity, the stability of the function, and the open economy hypothesis. The results support the hypotheses of linear homogeneity and stability but not the open economy. ---- Causality analysis indicates a causal relationship running from the money supply to nominal income--in the broader definitions of money, M2 and M3--and feedback between those variables in the narrow definition of money, M1. The results of the study suggest that the money stock is an exogenous variable and that M3 is the best definition of money.]

B-

BANDA, Alejandro. 2002 **Characterization Of Field Strains Of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV) Using Molecular Techniques**. Degree: Institution: University of Georgia 0077. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Biology, Microbiology; Biology, Genetics; Agriculture, Animal Pathology. Access # AAI0804240 . Source: DAI, 63, no. 08B (2002): p. 3570 [ABSTRACT: This study was aimed to apply different molecular techniques in the genotyping of field strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) currently present in the United States and in some other countries. The different techniques included the reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction/restriction fragment length polymorphism (RT-PCR/RFLP), heteroduplex mobility assay (HMA), nucleotide and amino acid sequence analysis, and riboprobe *in situ* hybridization (ISH). From 150 samples analyzed from the United States, 80% exhibited RFLP identical to the variant Delaware E strain, other strains detected included Sal-1, D-78, Lukert, PBG-98, Delaware A, GLS IBDV standard challenge strain-like (STC-like). The analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence of the VP2 hypervariable region from six strains classified as Delaware variant E, revealed some amino acid substitutions that make them somewhat different from the original variant E strain isolated in the mid 1980s. The isolate 9109 was classified as a standard strain, but, it exhibited a unique RFLP pattern characterized by the presence of the Ssp I restriction site characteristic of the very virulent IBDV

(vvIBDV) strains. The pathogenic properties of this isolate were compared to those of isolate 9865 (variant strain) and the Edgar strain. All three strains induced subclinical disease, however by *in situ* hybridization some differences in the tissue tropism were observed. The viral replication of the variant isolate 9865 was more restricted to the bursa of Fabricius. Isolate 9109 and the Edgar strain were also observed in thymus, cecal tonsils, spleen, kidney and proventriculus. A variety of inactivated IBDV strains received from Latin America were detected by RT-PCR/RFLP. The more interesting findings include the presence in Mexico and Venezuela of IBDV strains with unknown RFLP patterns, and the observation of RFLP patterns indicative of vvIBDV strains in Brazil and Dominican Republic. Finally, the HMA was evaluated as a method for genotyping IBDV. The HMA was able to differentiate between standard, antigenic variants and very virulent strains. Minor differences between antigenic variants were also detected. The results obtained by HMA were similar to that obtained with RFLP and phylogenetic analysis.]

BANERJEE, Poulabi. 1998. **Genetic Mapping And Positional Cloning Of An Autosomal Recessive Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP14 ON 6P21.3) Gene, Tubby-Like Protein 1 (TULP1), IN Two Extended Kindreds From The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00122. Descriptor: Biology, Genetics; Biology, Zoology. Access # AAG9910553. Source: DAI, 59, no. 10B, (1998): 5218. [ABSTRACT: In this study two extended, inbred, pedigrees segregating an autosomal recessive form of Retinitis pigmentosa (arRP) were identified from an isolated region of the Dominican Republic. To map the RP locus, the pedigrees were genotyped with microsatellite markers and linkage was established to chromosome 6p21.3. This new locus for arRP (RP14) was subsequently refined to a 2 cM region flanked by the markers D6S1568 and GGAT13C01. This minimal genetic region of approximately 2.1 Mb was observed to be homozygous-by-descent in the Dominican pedigrees indicating a founder effect. To isolate the disease gene segregating in these kindreds, I physically mapped and cloned the region and constructed a complete YAC and a partial BAC contig across the region. The contig contains 12 YACs and 31 BACs and is characterized by 46 markers including 8 microsatellite markers, 6 gene derived sequences/ESTs obtained from public databases, 28 new STSs and 4 new ESTs obtained by BLAST search using DNA sequence from the ends of the BAC and YAC inserts. With a STS density of approximately one every 20 kilobases, this contig significantly enhances available maps of the region. TULP1 (tubby-like protein 1) was considered as a candidate target for the disease mutation because it mapped to the RP14 minimum genetic region and because a mutation in the highly homologous mouse tub gene leads to obesity, deafness and early progressive retinal degeneration. We observed a splice-site mutation (IVS14+1, G\$to\$A) that is homozygous in all affected individuals (N = 33) and heterozygous in all obligate carriers (N = 50) from the two RP14 linked kindreds. The mutation was not observed in 210 unrelated controls. The data indicate that impairment of TULP1 protein function is a rare cause of arRP and that the normal protein plays an essential role in the physiology of the retina.]

BARNES, Sarah Frances. 1996. **International Development Planning And Ngos: A Case Study In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: M.U.R.P. Institution: Technical University of Nova Scotia (Canada) 0300. Pages: 00125. Descriptor: Urban And

Regional Planning; Political Science, International Law And Relations; Political Science, Public Administration. Access # AAGMM13599. Source: MAI, 35, no. 02, (1996): 0458. [ABSTRACT: This thesis examines an irrigation development project undertaken in a small community (Nizao) near San Jose de Ocoa, a rural, inland region of the Dominican Republic. The project involved the planning for and installation of spring-fed, PVC pipe, sprinkler irrigation technology. It was a collaborative project involving the community, the local planning office and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in "developed" countries, including the Canadian-based HOPE International Development Agency. ---- Field observation work and interviews of people directly affected by the irrigation project, of planning officials in the Dominican Republic and of representatives of the NGO were the methods used in forming the qualitative evaluation of the project. It is argued that the project's long-term relevance and sustainability as a macroeconomic, market-oriented project is uncertain as a result of external "actors" like the IMF. However, there are clearly current microeconomic accomplishments which are likely to continue, notable the ability of the residents of Nizao to feed themselves on a daily basis. ---- Placed within the broader context of international development planning theory, the thesis reflects on potential directions for NGOs undertaking development in South countries. Specifically, NGOs are encouraged to be aware and open about their experiences within the larger planning context, with particular reference to: (1) their expert ability to deliver rural development projects; (2) their ties to governmental bodies; (3) the influence of planning "actors" who are powerful, yet often forgotten in the discussions surrounding NGOs and the international development planning process; (4) successes and failures of the projects and the planning process and; (5) the opportunity to lobby and solicit funds from the powerful, external "actors".]

BATISTA, Jose Manuel. 2003. **Exposing The Specter Of Universality In Early Afro-Hispanic Poetry And In The Poetics Of Its Major "White" Practitioners (Emilio Ballagas, Luis Pales Matos, Manuel Del Cabral, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Georgia 0077. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: [None]. Access # AAI0805516 . Source: DAI, 64, no. 08A (2003): p. 2897 [ABSTRACT: Underpinned by post-colonial theory, the study traces the specter of universalism as it is articulated in the Afro-Hispanic cultural production of the Spanish-speaking Caribbean from the colonial period up until the 1950s. Since the *negristas* perceived Afro-Caribbean particularity as deviation, universalism amounts to the inherited colonial discourse sustained by an elitist literary establishment and related cultural institution. The central twentieth-century poets under study are the white-identified Creole poets Emilio Ballagas, Luis Palés Matos, and Manuel Del Cabral, respectively, from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. The representation of another poet, the nineteenth-century Cuban bard Plácido, provides the ground work for analyzing the colonialist discourse that informs the neocolonialist discourse in which *negrista* practice flourished. In the first chapter, the criterion for Plácido's initial canonization is shown to be contingent upon a Eurocentric perspective imbued with white supremacy, which encouraged the erasure of Plácido's blackness. In the second chapter, two *negrista* poetry anthologies, one by Emilio Ballagas and the other by Ramón Guirao, are revisited and deconstructed in order to examine the lack of a decolonizing thrust. In the third chapter, cover illustrations and prints related to the *negrista* poetry collections of

the aforementioned twentieth-century poets are analyzed to derive a grammar that is then applied to the canonized *negrista* poetry of the white-identified Creole poets. The binary comes across as an effective rhetorical device for neocolonialist discourse. In the last chapter, the Universal Ideal of Man is shown to emerge as the central concern in the latter poetry of Ballagas, Palés Matos, and Del Cabral. In fact, the legacy of white supremacy from the racially-stratified, Spanish-speaking Caribbean of the colonial era informs the trajectory and poetics of these *negristas*. Throughout the study, specific texts of the 1930s and 40s provide evidence that José Martí's image reigned as the "official" representative of the Universal Ideal of Man in Cuba.]

BEJARANO AVENDANO, Luis Fernando. 1997. **Characterization Of The Internal Tide North Of Mona Pasaje (Caribbean)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00114. Descriptor: Physical Oceanography. Access # AAG1386642. Source: MAI, 36, no. 01, (1997): 0141. [ABSTRACT: This work studies the generation of large amplitude internal tides over subsurface ridges on the north side of Mona Passage (between Puerto Rico and *Dominican Republic*) and the applicability of the Baines' 1982 linear model for the calculation of the oceanic internal tides generated by the interaction of the surface tide with the bottom topography in the region of El Pichincho. The formalism is restricted to essentially two-dimensional topography. Predictions from an analytical model were tested using the site specific data and then compared to experimental results. Estimates were made for energy fluxes of the internal waves to discuss the possible formation of solitary waves in the area. Results of tide numerical modeling were used to estimate the amplitudes of tidal velocities used in the calculations of such energy fluxes.]

BELLIARD, Marianella. 2000. **"Whiteout": Myth, Identity And Racial Erasure In Cuba And The Dominican Republic (1844-2000)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University; 0146. Pages: 00231. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative. Access # AAI9985228. Source: DAI, 61, no. 08A (2000): p. 3157 [ABSTRACT: This study, "Whiteout": Myth, Identity and Racial Erasure in Cuba and the *Dominican Republic* (1844–2000)" examines the development of national and racial identity in nineteenth century Cuban and *Dominican* societies in the context of twentieth century postcolonial theory. Contemporary postcolonial theory is invaluable in analyzing Cuba and the *Dominican Republic's* inscription as postcolonial states after achieving their very qualified independence in the nineteenth century, Cuba in 1898 and the *Dominican Republic* in 1844. However our theories of poscoloniality and its many paradoxes can be transformed, and some of its tenets demystified, through an investigation of these two nations' seemingly contrasting approaches to nation formation, and above all, the role of race within national identity. ---- When examined together, Cuba and the *Dominican Republic* bring to light some dilemmas and significant gray areas of postcoloniality. Despite their similarity as Hispanophone Caribbean nations with a profoundly African population, these nations' different approach to the relationship between the center and periphery contrast different postcolonial forms. Cuba and the *Dominican Republic* accomplish the feat national unity in very distinct ways. Since the nineteenth century, the *Dominican Republic* has exhibited a pro-colonial tendency, romanticizing and identifying with Spanish colonial rule, in order to erase the historical fact of Haitian occupation and

African ancestry. Cuba, on the other hand, has taken a strong anti-colonial stance since the 1880s, defying Spain and celebrating its Caribbean roots. ---- While *Dominican* celebration of its colonial past represents the antithesis to postcolonial theory, Cuba seems to be the archetype of the postcolonial, on the surface. But notwithstanding its anti-colonial stand, Cuban national identity leaves the racial question suspended, despite the celebration of Cuba's racial diversification. ---- I draw on the novels I will call their respective national narratives, the 1882 novel *Cecilia Valdés* by Cirilo Villaverde, and the 1882 novel *Enriquillo* by Manuel de Jesus Galván. The entire sweep of postcolonial nationhood cannot be found in two discrete texts, however, monumental they are to their societies. Still, the contradictions, evasions, and outright fantasies of each national narrative illuminate the complexities of Caribbean postcoloniality as do no other documents. These literary texts are the carriers of the "imagined community" of each postcolonial text, and make it possible to see how elusive and evasive the racialized identity of Hispanophone Caribbean nations with a majority of citizens of African descent can be. The Mulatta Cecilia, And The Indian Enriquillo, Will Perform These Contradictions In This Study.]

BENJAMIN, McDonald Phillip, Jr. 1994. **Credit Schemes For Microenterprises: Motivation, Design And Viability**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076. Pages: 00222. Descriptor: Economics, Finance; Economics, Theory; Business Administration, Banking. Access # AAI9511257. Source: DAI, 55, no. 11A, (1994): 3591 [ABSTRACT: Although employment in microenterprises is expanding rapidly in developing countries, microentrepreneurs have limited access to formal savings, credit and insurance services. Since they cannot insure fully against idiosyncratic risk or obtain sufficient resources for investments with high net economic benefits to society, Pareto efficiency does not hold. Even constrained Pareto efficiency is unlikely, given the externalities, endogenous information and incomplete markets that characterise developing economies' financial markets. We therefore motivate non-market interventions on efficiency grounds. ---- We analyse a key aspect of the design of microlending operations with a moral hazard model that considers under what conditions group lending is superior to loans to individuals. If banks can monitor borrowers' investments intensively, group lending is inadvisable as it passes on risk to borrowers that the bank can readily absorb. Under asymmetric information, we find that even if agents pursue investments with uncorrelated returns, provide no assistance to each other and borrow in groups that do not reduce transaction costs, group lending schemes involving interlinked contracts are still justified when there is some cooperation between agents. Without cooperative behaviour, group lending fails to outperform individual loans. Thus lenders should adopt practices that foster cooperation, e.g., let borrowers form the groups, keep the same group together over time, and offer short term, frequently repeated loans. - --- We consider whether banking for the poor can be viable by adapting and applying Yaron's subsidy dependence index (SDI) to 13 microlenders. We find that ADEMI's operations in the *Dominican Republic* confirm that banking for the poor can be profitable. Furthermore, most other microlenders' reliance on subsidies has fallen steadily, although econometric analysis reveals that this is mainly because their use of subsidies has increased less rapidly than their scale of operations. Nonetheless, some of the sample microlenders have excellent prospects for viability. ---- Our theoretical and empirical

findings support our thesis, namely that there are efficiency considerations that justify banking operations targeted at the poor and that properly designed banking schemes for the poor can be economically viable.]

BENSON, Dirk Laris. 1986. **Evaluation Of Stalk Borer Resistance Mechanisms And The Development Of A Population For Multiple Stalk Borer Resistance In Maize Zea Mays L. (Diatraea, Dimboa, Silica)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00194. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG8623166. Source: DAI, 47, no. 07B, (1986): 2677. [ABSTRACT: Fifty accessions from the Germplasm Bank Unit of the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement's (CIMMYT) Maize Program were evaluated for Southwestern corn borer (SWCB), *Diatraea grandiosella* Dyar, leaf feeding resistance. The most resistant entries included accessions from Antigua, the *Dominican Republic* and the British Virgin Islands. ---- Evaluation of the roles that the hydroxamic acid DIMBOA, acid detergent fiber (ADF), lignin and silica in whorl tissue play in *Diatraea* leaf feeding resistance were made. High levels of DIMBOA did not condition resistance to SWCB or sugarcane borer (SCB), *Diatraea saccharalis* F. ADF content was also not correlated with SCB resistance. High lignin levels were correlated with susceptibility to SCB leaf feeding. However, the levels of lignin in the most susceptible entries and some of the resistant entries were the same indicating that lignin levels were not responsible for the resistance seen. ---- The silica levels of all the resistant entries and some of the moderately resistant entries were high. Silica levels of all materials evaluated were not correlated with resistance. This indicates that high silica levels per se were not responsible for the resistance seen. Other unknown chemical and/or physical factors were involved in the resistance of the materials studied. ---- Ten plant introductions (PI) from the Plant Introduction Station at Ames, Iowa, previously determined to be resistant to second-brood European corn borer (ECB), *Ostrinia nubilalis* Hubner, were analysed along with the resistant check Cornell 6006 for ADF, lignin, and silica contents to determine if the levels of these constituents in leaf sheath and collar tissues were responsible for the resistance found in the PI's. All the PI's had higher lignin, lower silica and borer tunnels than Cornell 6006. However, the levels of silica and lignin were high enough to be factors in the resistance of some of the PI's. --- - A population was developed to combine resistance to multiple species of stalk borers (SWCB, SCB and ECB) with good agronomic plant type and temperate to tropical adaptation. The major germplasm components of the population are temperate and sub-tropical Antigua derived materials, varieties from sub-tropically adapted Population 47 and temperate to tropically adapted Plant Introductions.]

BETANCES MEDINA, Emelio R. 1989. **The Political Process In The Dominican Republic: The Making Of The Dominican Capitalist State, 1844-1924**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick 0190. Pages: 00310. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Sociology, General. Access # AAG9013391. Source: DAI, 50, no. 12A, (1989): 4119 [ABSTRACT: Using an historico-sociological approach to examine the formative years of the Dominican capitalist state (1844-1924), this study conceives of the state as an expression of class relations and as an institutional ensemble used by the ruling class to enhance its economic and political interests. The development of the Dominican capitalist state is analyzed in

the context of an expanding international capitalist system which demanded that export economies and states be responsive to the needs of capital accumulation. ---- This study argues that weak socio-economic structures prevented the local elites from organizing a capitalist state responsive to international capital and local elites. This weakness prompted the formation of annexationist political forces during the nineteenth century, which inhibited the development of the state. Liberal forces evolved in response to the annexation by Spain in 1861-65 and attempts to annex the country to the United States in 1868-69, but they did not muster sufficient power to control the government. Liberal President Ulises Heureaux (1886-1899) was a conservative dictator who ruled harshly and promoted foreign investments. ---- The transition to a modern capitalist state in the Dominican Republic did not occur until foreign capitalists began to invest in the sugar industry and the country's economy became integrated into the international capitalist system. This research explains how initially foreign residents, planters and merchants constituted the nuclei of a national bourgeoisie. Subsequently, the monopolization of the sugar industry and continued reliance on foreign credit undermined this process. As political elites grew weaker, the state went bankrupt and became increasingly subordinated to the United States. ---- The United States established a military government in the Dominican Republic in 1916 in order to organize a solid national government without the collaboration of local political elites. This study argues that the United States was unable to achieve its goal until the collaboration of local political elites was secured. The United States withdrew from the country in 1924, leaving behind a strong national government but weakly structured ruling elites. These particular historical circumstances provided the ideal conditions for the emergence of the Trujillo dictatorship in the 1930's.]

BICKEL, Keith B. 1999. **Mars Learning: The Marine Corps Development Of Small Wars Doctrine, 1915-1940 (Military Doctrine, Counterinsurgency, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00332. Descriptor: History, Modern; History, Latin American; Political Science, General. Access # AAG9920687. Source: DAI, 60, no. 02A, (1999): 0512. [ABSTRACT: What shapes doctrine? In the process, what causes certain doctrines to be promulgated? Some say stimuli external to institutions—like technology, geography, or structure of the international state system—explain doctrinal content. Others say stimuli within institutions—bureaucratic politics or organizational structure—explain it. Some hedge and say both depending upon the circumstances. Added to the mix in the past decade are arguments about the “culture” of a military institution or the role of key individuals, usually leaders. As becomes evident reading through the literature, proponents of one approach are quick to point out weaknesses of alternative explanations, suggesting that the study of doctrine is still fertile ground for fresh insights. ---- The particular doctrine of interest here is the small wars doctrine written in the mid-1930's but developed over a two decade period of fighting insurgencies in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua. It was one of the first doctrines ever written by the Marine Corps, yet no one has made a serious study of this part of Corps history apart from a few anecdotal histories and one campaign study of the Dominican Republic. This study fills in that gap. ---- This study also shows that, by analyzing the campaigns of all three interventions and the process giving rise to a small wars doctrine, individuals in the lower ranks of their

institutional hierarchy (i.e. low- to mid-grade officers) played a larger role in determining the content and promulgation of doctrines than is generally recognized in the literature on doctrine-making after World War II. These individuals were not the civilian or military leaders, mavericks, or geniuses that populate the current literature. They were lower level officers, experts in their field, who created and promulgated doctrine, sometimes even despite the reluctance of their senior-most leadership. Equally important, by tracking the contribution to doctrine that these individuals made, one develops a clearer picture of which stimuli influenced the content of the *Small Wars Manual* that was finally published in 1940.]

BINDER, Bradley Fletcher. 1989. **The Chemistry And Biology Of Insect Growth Regulators From Plants In The Genus *Nama* (Hydrophyllaceae)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Arizona 0009. Pages: 00171. Descriptor: Entomology; Botany; Physiology. Access # AAG9003477. Source: DAI, 50, no. 09B, (1989): 3822. [ABSTRACT: A strategy for the discovery of new insect growth regulators from arid lands plants was developed. Plant genera with a history of toxicity, medicinal use, or incorporation in native american cultures were selected. ---- Forty-five species from twenty-one families were collected, extracted, and tested for biological activity on the large milkweed bug, *Oncopeltus fasciatus*. Eight extracts were toxic and the extract of *Nama hispidum* (Hydrophyllaceae) caused nymphs to undergo precocious metamorphosis to an adult. The active component of *N. hispidum* was precocene II (6,7-dimethoxy-2,2-dimethyl chromene). ---- Nine *Nama* species, representing four of the five sections in the genus were gathered from Hawaii, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the *Dominican Republic*. In addition to the insect anti-hormone, precocene II (PII), present in *N. hispidum*, *N. rothrockii* contained at least two different insect juvenile hormone mimics, and *N. sandwicense* contained insect anti-hormone and insect juvenile hormone mimics. ---- Fifth instar larvae of *Heliothis zea* were used as model insects to distinguish between post-ingestive intoxication and feeding deterrence during exposure to PII. Larvae fed artificial diet with PII were deterred from eating, and had retarded weight gain, growth, and development. Insects grown on diet with PII consumed less food, could not digest the food, or convert ingested food to body mass. *in vivo* radiotracer studies with the nutrient, ^{14}C linoleic acid, show a lower rate of transport and incorporation of radioactivity into fat body tissue. A change in the midgut epithelial cells from PII resulted in reduced transport efficiency and retarded larval growth and development. Scanning electron microscopy of the midgut epithelia indicated that cytotoxic damage is induced by PII. Observed changes in the midgut epithelial cells are consistent with a destructive alkylation of cell structures by PII.]

BISSELL, Richard A. 1984. **Health And Hurricanes In The Developing World: A Case In The Dominican Republic (Epidemiology, Public, Disasters, Relief, Evaluation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Denver 0061. Pages: 00249. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAG8519428. Source: DAI, 46, no. 07B, (1984): 2274. [ABSTRACT: This is a study of the public health consequences of a 1979 hurricane disaster in the *Dominican Republic*, an evaluation of the health relief that followed the disaster, and an investigation of the role that three communities played in their own protection and recovery. ---- The epidemiology section of the study used data

from provincial and community levels. The provincial data, covering approximately three and one half years prior to and one and one half years following the disaster, demonstrate delayed-impact epidemic increases in typhoid fever, gastroenteritis, measles, and hepatitis. The delays represented two to three generations of the incubation periods of the pathogens, resulting in peak incidences one to six months following the hurricanes. Previous studies have failed to show these delayed-impact epidemics. ---- The community-level data were obtained by surveys administered two weeks and two years after the disaster. These data showed an approximately ten percent injury rate (mostly lacerations), and post-disaster increases in several infectious diseases, supporting the aforementioned provincial data. ---- In the evaluation of the post-disaster relief efforts we found several flaws. (1) Health relief was designed primarily to ameliorate acute trauma-induced problems and neglected measures to treat or prevent infectious disease. In fact, most health relief terminated before the epidemic occurred. (2) The Ministry of Public Health failed to redirect a sufficient amount of the nation's medical resources to the most devastated areas, which are medically underserved in normal times, and failed to use its own epidemiologic data for outbreak detection and monitoring. Relief providers agreed that most of their problems resulted from a lack of organization rather than a lack of supplies. ---- The investigation of the communities' responses to the hurricanes revealed two basic problems that augmented the public health threat, lack of knowledge and lack of compliance. The population had little idea of what kinds of dangers the storms would present, and knew little about post-disaster disease prevention measures. When such measures were suggested by national authorities via radio, community compliance was low. All three communities expressed a desire to diminish these problems by increasing local emergency response capacity.]

BLANCO JIMENEZ, Javier Guillermo. 2001. **Taxonomic Revision And Cladistic Analysis Of *Homoschema* Blake (Coleoptera:Chrysomelidae: Alticinae)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico); 0553. Year. Pages: 00056. Descriptor: Biology, Entomology; Biology, Zoology. Access # AAI1400533. Source: MAI, 39, no. 01 (2001): p. 149 [ABSTRACT: The West Indian genus *Homoschema* Blake is revised and redescribed. Seven new species are described: *H. biscutatatum* sp. nov. (Hispaniola), *H. blakeae* sp. nov. (Jamaica), *H. furthi* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic), *H. lineatum* sp. nov. (Dominica), *H. lingulatum* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic), *H. pseudobuscki* sp. nov. (Jamaica), and *H. sasha* sp. nov. (Cuba). Twenty species are redescribed: *H. androsense* (Bahama Islands), *H. azureipenne* (Guadeloupe), *H. buscki* (Hispaniola), *H. dominicae* (Dominica), *H. felis* (Bahama Islands), *H. fraternum* (Puerto Rico), *H. hoffmani* (Hispaniola), *H. jamaicense* (Jamaica), *H. latitarsum* (Puerto Rico), *H. latum* (Cuba), *H. leucurum* (Hispaniola), *H. longense* (Bahama Islands), *H. manni* (Cuba), *H. nigriventre* (Puerto Rico), *H. obesum* (Puerto Rico), *H. opimum* (Hispaniola), *H. orientense* (Cuba), *H. ornatum* (Cuba), *H. pingue* (St. Croix, V.I.), and *H. xanthocyaneum* (Jamaica). A key to the species is provided. A cladistic analysis based on 16 morphological characters of adults from 29 taxa supported the monophyly of *Homoschema*. Cladograms indicate several evolutionary patterns involving the head capsule, pronotum, and the genitalia of both sexes. Phylogenetic relationships among some *Homoschema* species are unresolved in all equally parsimonious trees.]

BODINI, Hugo C. C. 1984. **Viability Of Small-Farmer Communities In The Enriquillo - Cul De Sac Depression Of Hispaniola (Chile)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Tennessee 0226. Pages: 00240. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8421367. Source: DAI, 45, no. 06A, (1984): 1868 [ABSTRACT: The viability of rural development in a semiarid environment of Hispaniola has been examined to provide basic knowledge for the improvement of living conditions of small-farmer communities. The viability of these communities in the semiarid Enriquillo-Cul de Sac Depression has been studied within the conceptual framework of appropriate development, desertification control and a small-farmer approach. Priority has been given to the geographical expression of viability and various areal levels of potential and constraint in relation to agriculture. ---- Relationships between levels of viability, geographical characteristics, and conditions for development in each community were studied in five sectors of the Enriquillo-Cul de Sac Depression where most of the small-farmer communities are located. The technique known as threshold analysis was employed. Natural and spatial factors were used to define thresholds of viability corresponding to levels defined within the model. Economic, legal and socio-anthropological dimensions of analysis were included later to complete the definition of present viability. Areas with high, medium and low levels of viability were located, and their geographical characteristics, potential and constraints identified and measured. Official reports on productivity, costs and prices, plus the results of almost 1000 family interviews facilitated calculation of the approximate population that can be supported within each viability level. ---- The figures demonstrate that most of the present population, about 60 percent, is located in areas with medium or low viability and that even for the other 40 percent, conditions of family income surplus, social services or physical condition of the rural habitat are inadequate. The area has no potential to support a settlement under present circumstances. On the contrary, there is a real need for investments, new economic activities and better conditions of housing and services. The alternatives to immediate development are very low levels of living and a high rate of emigration, primarily to the capital cities of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.]

BONILLA-VEGA, Zobeida Enid. 1998. **Work, Illness, And Healing Among Women Workers In Nontraditional Agriculture In The San Felipe Valley, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00160. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Women's Studies; Agriculture, General. Access # AAG9905914. Source: DAI, 59, no. 09A, (1998): 3519. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation analyzes work, illness, and healing strategies among women agricultural workers in the Southwest of the *Dominican Republic*. This study uses an organizing framework derived from the biocultural and medical pluralism models in medical anthropology as well as from women's constructions of causes of illness and their identification of healing choices. The present work is a woman-centric study situated within the field of women's health. Methodologically, this study has emphasized the importance of the ways in which women experience illness as an important component in the process of developing new knowledge in women's health. ---- A total of 111 women who work in the nontraditional agricultural export (NTAE) sector in the San Felipe valley were interviewed. The NTAE sector is a plan of development implemented throughout developing countries to address

the economic problems resulting from the economic crisis and structural adjustment policies of the 1980s. The new strategy of development consisted in diversifying agricultural production for export throughout the region. A feature of this economic strategy is its heavy dependence on low-cost female labor. ---- The sample of 111 women was constructed from the lists of employees and farmers of two companies located in the valley. The quota sample consisted of 38 women tomato pickers, 38 women banana packers, and 35 women agro-industrial workers. The women interviewed identified four major influences on their health status: paid work, social reproductive roles, environment, and economic conditions. Musculoskeletal problems associated with occupational settings emerged as the main health problem. Respiratory ailments, headaches, and fatigue-like symptoms were also found in high frequencies with respect to other health problems reported and were related to environmental, economic, and social reproductive influences. ---- At the level of healing choices, women indicated that they resort to home remedies and to self-care as the initial response to illness. The initial illness diagnosis is effected by the woman herself in the majority of cases followed by a health care provider such as a nurse or a physician. A lay person, either the woman herself or a relative followed by a physician from the public health care system, performs the initial consultation. It was found that women resort to a combination of health therapies and practitioners from both biomedicine and local medicine. ---- The findings of this study highlight the perception of illness and risk factors in relation to larger economic, cultural, and environmental conditions. This study brings to the forum the issues of women's health as workers in agricultural production and especially of women workers in developing countries as the new internationalization of labor and food production requires low-cost female labor. The health conditions that the women described in relation to their workplace raises a new set of health issues about women's health in the *Dominican Republic* and adds a different set of health concerns to the public health agenda that has traditionally focused on women's reproductive health and fertility control. Finally, this study highlights the potential of pluralistic medicine as a low-cost health care alternative in the midst of limited health care resources.]

BONNEY, Marshall Doane. 1977. **Indicators Of National Commitment To Primary Education In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign 0090. Pages: 00102. Descriptor: Education, Administration. Access # AAG7726634 . Source: DAI, 38, no. 06A, (1977): 3161. [ABSTRACT: None]

BONNLANDER, Heinke P. 1994. **Two Epidemiological Studies In Central Haiti (Malaria, Cerebral Malaria)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Oregon State University 0172. Pages: 00065. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAG9434249. Source: DAI, 55, no. 09B, (1994): 3839 [ABSTRACT: Two epidemiological studies, designed to expand our knowledge of morbidity and mortality indicators concerning malaria and Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination in the Hospital Albert Schweitzer health district located in Central Haiti's Artibonite Valley, are presented. The hospital serves a rural population of 190,000 in its 610 square mile district. A large proportion of the rural population still relies on traditional healers in times of illness. Consequently, accurate morbidity and mortality data from individuals and communities in the district

are scarce. ---- The first study investigated an outbreak of axillary lymphadenitis and abscesses after Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination among rural Haitian children treated at Hospital Albert Schweitzer from January 1986 through March 1991. Seventy-seven cases of vaccine-related complications were identified, all among children immunized before the age of 1 year. The proportions of children with complications were 0.017% for 1986 through 1989, 0.91% for 1990, and 2.2% for January through March 1991. The probable explanation for the increase is a change in the BCG strain or in the reactogenicity of the Pasteur strain. ---- The second study, also conducted at Haiti's Hospital Albert Schweitzer, sought to assess the numbers of malaria cases seen at the hospital in 1982-1991, the distribution of cases by age and sex in the 1989-1991 period, and the validity of official reports indicating an overall decline in malaria cases. ---- Review of the hospital's laboratory records (1982-1986, 1988-1991), patient medical records (1989-1991), and patient discharge summary cards (1989-1991) revealed 5,251 malaria cases identified through examination of approximately 65,000 blood smears. The largest numbers of cases were diagnosed in 1982 (1,150 cases) and 1988 (980 cases), the smallest numbers in 1990 (120) and 1991 (317). Peak malaria incidence occurred yearly in the November through January period, a few months after the rainy season. ---- Of the 838 malaria cases found in the 1989-1991 period, 53% occurred in females and 47% in males. Relatively high numbers of cases (41.1 cases per year of age) were found among children aged, 0-6 years, with the largest number of cases in any one-year age group (54) occurring among children 1 year old. (In general, the numbers of cases declined with increasing age.) Eight cases among hospital inpatients ended in malaria-related death; five of these deaths occurred among children aged 0-6 years, and six involved cerebral malaria (a common complication of *P. falciparum* infection). ---- Overall, the results of this study supported official reports showing a general decline in the number of malaria cases in this region of Haiti between 1982 and 1991. Primary health care may have contributed to the decline in malaria in addition to a 1990 drought in the Dominican Republic, whose mountains supply the district's Artibonite River with its water. ---- Finally, a brief overview of Haiti's history and its political economy is given because, ultimately, health care is closely related to development and resource distribution.]

BOWIN, Carl Otto. 1960. **Geology Of Central Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Princeton University 0181. Pages: 00249. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG6101982. Source: DAI, 22, no. 01, (1960): 0228 [ABSTRACT: None]

BRAY, David Barton. 1983. **Dependency, Class Formation And The Creation Of Caribbean Labor Reserves: Internal And International Migration In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Brown University 0024. Pages: 00378. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG8325954. Source: DAI, 44, no. 07A, (1983): 2187 [ABSTRACT: The premise that cycles of the world economy generate surplus labor supplies in the Dominican Republic, as well as other Caribbean islands, is explored in this dissertation. This surplus labor supply acts as an industrial reserve army in the service of capital accumulation at the local, national and international levels of the world system. The manner in which surplus labor supplies are generated and distributed--both internally and internationally--points to an on-going restructuring of class formation at a global level. The central concepts employed in the analysis are economic

dependency, process of class formation, and the creation and deployment of the industrial reserve army. ---- The specific case study is that of La Laguna, a rural area in the northern Cordillera of the Dominican Republic. Due to a particular set of social and economic factors La Laguna passed from an economy based primarily on subsistence agriculture to a cash crop (cacao) produced for the world market. This also involved the emergence of a process of class formation based on semiproletarian wage labor, self-exploitation through household labor, and capital accumulation. As cash crop agriculture expanded the creation and export of surplus labor also expanded. Surplus labor was differentially generated by the class process and differentially incorporated into internal and international labor markets. A major finding is that while Dominican internal migration originates in all levels of rural society, Dominican international migration from the rural areas is primarily from a "step-migrating" rural capitalist class. There is also significant evidence that the bulk of Dominican international migration originates in the urban "middle class." ---- Comparisons are drawn with migration from the urban Dominican Republic as well as Jamaica and Puerto Rico. It is demonstrated that in each case the internal process of class formation combined with external demand has created a differential "tapping" of Caribbean reserve labor supplies.]

BRENA PUYOL, Agustin Felipe. 1996. **Modeles Probabilistes D'evenements Extremes En Hydrologie (French Text, Precipitation, Dominican Republic, Prediction)** . Degree: Ph. D. Institution: Universite Laval (Canada) 0726. Pages: 00264. Descriptor: Hydrology. Access # AAGNN14079. Source: DAI, 57, no. 12B, (1996): 7422 [ABSTRACT: Dans cette recherche, on propose deux modeles probabilistes qui permettent d'evaluer la frequence de la hauteur de pluie maximale de 24 h, lorsqu'on utilise des series de differente longueur que la serie de valeurs maximales et la frequence de certaines valeurs singulieres qui se produisent de facon variable et inattendue dans les series de donnees. Les hypotheses de base de deux nouvelles approches reposent sur la theorie de valeurs extremes et sur les lois statistiques qui ont ete developpees pour evaluer la frequence en termes de probabilite d'occurrence. On a realise une application pratique sur les donnees de la hauteur de pluie maximale de 24 h recueilliies dans huit stations pluviometriques de la Republique Dominicaine; les resultats montrent une bonne performance des modeles proposes pour estimer la frequence de la hauteur de pluie maximale.]

BRENNAN, Denise Ellen. 1998. **Everything Is For Sale Here: Sex Tourism In Sosua, The Dominican Republic (Tourism)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Yale University 0265. Pages: 00343. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Women's Studies. Access # AAG9831397. Source: DAI, 59, no. 04A, (1998): 1233. [ABSTRACT: This is a study of sex tourism in a small town on the north coast of the Dominican Republic. This project is at the intersection of several areas of research: Transnational processes (tourism and migration) and globalization; political economy; women, work and the household; gender and sexuality; and social change and development. It focuses on the lives of Dominican women who migrate to Sosua from throughout the Dominican Republic to sell sex to foreign tourists. It also explores how tourist development has transformed the physical, social, political and economic landscape of Sosua. ---- Dominican women use sex work in this tourist enclave as a way to establish contact with, and hopefully to marry, foreign

tourists. Thus, their internal migration to Sosua is a stepping stone--through marriage--to international migration. To understand why these women perceive Sosua as a land of opportunity, this study explores the process of globalization and the transnational links it creates. By migrating to Sosua these women are engaged in an economic strategy that is simultaneously very familiar and something altogether new. In short, they try to take advantage of the global linkages that exploit them. ---- Yet, despite their hope that anything can happen in Sosua, a recurring story seems to unfold: Only a handful of women establish ongoing transnational relationships, while most eventually leave sex work with their fantasies unfulfilled. Although transnational spaces seem to promise endless possibilities and to blur divisions between the center and the periphery, sex workers' experiences in Sosua suggest otherwise. As tourism--and sex tourism--in Sosua demonstrate, transnational processes not only open up opportunities, but also reproduce unequal, dependent relations along lines of gender, race, class, and nationality. ---- These women's experiences are set against the backdrop of Sosua, where rapid tourist development has ushered in profound social change. Commercialization, violent crime, corruption, drugs, and sex work have prompted worries over the loss of Dominican "culture." Sex workers have become a flashy symbol of all that has gone awry with Sosua's development. These mothers-turned-sex workers embody Sosua's transformation, real and imagined, from a safe, "authentic" Dominican town into a dangerous, decadent, hybrid space.]

BROOME, Darren Kash. 2002. **Strategies Of Resistance In Alvarez's "In The Time Of The Butterflies" (Julia Alvarez, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Alabama 0004. Pages: 00166. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3051971. Source: DAI, 63, no. 05A (2002): p. 1846. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines the lives of four sisters, living under the dictator, Rafael Trujillo, in Julia Alvarez's *In the Time of the Butterflies* written in 1994. As the first woman to write about the *trujillato*, or a novel about the Rafael Trujillo dictatorship, she challenges the national narratives of Dominican Republic Literature. *The trujillato* has traditionally been a male dominated literature. However, Alvarez is able to redefine a woman's role in this type of literature. In this dissertation, I examine the methods Alvarez employs to give the sisters' identity and voice. By giving them voice, they become resistant subjects and by giving them identity, they no longer play the traditional roles in literature. In the next six chapters, I will look at the strategies of resistance Alvarez uses in her novel to develop the characters into recognizable subjects. In the second chapter, I look closely at the totalitarian dictator Rafael Trujillo to give a better understanding of why the Mirabal sisters resisted his regime. The third chapter looks at two narrative forms which can be construed as resistant—the *bildungsroman* and *testimonio*. In the fourth chapter, writing the female body is presented as another strategy of resistance which is seen as a vehicle of power, expression and change for female characters. In the fifth chapter, the last strategy of resistance is Julia Alvarez's post-colonial critique of the Dominican Republic. I look at the ways colonizers, like the perpetrators of patriarchal domination, have often deprived marginalized people such as women, indigenous people or members of the lower class of identity.]

BROWN, Isabel Zakrzewski. 1991. **The Dialectics Between Modernity And Nationalism In Three Dominican Novels. (Spanish Text) (Verges Pedro, Cartagena Portalatin Aida, Veloz Maggiolo Marcio)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Emory University 0665. Pages: 00140. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9204806. Source: DAI, 52, no. 09A, (1991): 3299 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation proposes to show that a dynamic dialectic between modernity and nationalism is a necessary process of the pursuit of an authentic literary expression of a third-world country whose position in the literary field is decidedly marginated. Through their narratives, the authors studied reveal the delicate balance they attempt to achieve while writing a novel that addresses nationalistic concerns while simultaneously coinciding with contemporary trends, especially with regard to the novels of the "boom" and "post-boom" of Latin America. --- - Three approaches for the foundation of a novelistic tradition in the *Dominican Republic* are examined in this dissertation. Approaching modernity in its economic or aesthetic manifestations, and nationalism for the expression of the autochthonous and political independence, Pedro Verges, Aida Cartagena Portalatin and Marcio Veloz Maggiolo strive to bring forth an authentic *Dominican* novel of universal appeal. In *Solo cenizas hallaras* (bolero) Verges opposes the influence of American culture and capitalism to a nationalistic perspective. In part, this novel is a reinterpretation of the canonical polarization of the urban versus the rural. *Escalera para Electra* is Cartagena Portalatin's depiction of the sub-altern feminist author who wishes to be intergrated to the current literary trend as evidenced by the French "nouveau roman" and by the Latin American "boom." This novel can be viewed metaphorically as the expression of the struggle for recognition by that which is marginated realizing that by means of acceptance it might sacrifice its originality. *La biografia difusa de Sombra Castaneda* is the latest novel by Veloz Maggiolo who proposes a rewriting of official *Dominican* history. Through the invention of a mythical hinterland that is located somewhere on the *Dominican* and Haitian border ancient taino myths are combined with afro-haitian folklore while allegorizing the dictatorship of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. Veloz Maggiolo's approach to the dialectic between modernity and nationalism privileges the autochtnous while relegating modernity strictly to the form. ---- The paradox of denouncing modernity while employing its stylistic characteristics for the purpose of creating an original and authentic voice is not resolved but rather displayed as an intrinsic part of the process for recognition of a sub-altern voice, in this case, the contemporary novel of the Dominican Republic.]

BROWN, Susan Ellen. 1972. **Coping With Poverty In The Dominican Republic: Women And Their Mates**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00156. Descriptor: Anthropology. Access # AAG7306800. Source: DAI, 33, no. 09B, (1972): 4087. [ABSTRACT: None]

BROWNE, Sharon Anderson. 1989. **Women's Perceptions Of Their Needs Relative To Development Programs Through Partners Of The Americas And Other Organizations: Case Studies In Belize, The Dominican Republic, And Michigan**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00215. Descriptor: Women's Studies; Education, Intercultural; Education, Adult And Continuing. Access # AAG8916469. Source: DAI, 50, no. 04A, (1989): 1112. [ABSTRACT: Women in

developing countries are increasingly involved in small-scale projects and programs designed to improve their individual, social, and economic situations. Women involved in development programs through the Partners of the Americas organization in Belize (Central America), the *Dominican Republic*, and Michigan (United States) are striving to make this private, voluntary organization more responsive to their needs. Until recently, program planners assumed that what the women in Michigan's Partner countries needed were programs in home economics and related areas. Inadequate knowledge and information used in the program-development process resulted in inappropriate conceptualizations of needs. ---- The researcher's purpose was to investigate perceptions of the needs of women involved in Women in Development programs on the north and south sides of the Partnership. Data from the findings will be used to design programs, networks, and processes that are responsive to the needs of the constituencies and that are appropriate to organizations' missions. ---- A purposively selected group of 33 women was the major source of data. This study was essentially quantitative; however, qualitative research procedures were used in data collection, analysis, and reporting. Responses to open-ended interviews were tape-recorded and hand written; the transcripts were content analyzed. Data were collected in Belize, the *Dominican Republic*, and Michigan. ---- The researcher concluded that respondents were interested in broadening the knowledge, technical skills, and resource bases for programs. They were vitally interested in education, vocational training, and opportunities for personal growth and self-determination. Basic human needs are for food, water and water resources, health and sanitation, housing, transportation, and energy resources. Employment opportunities and a steady source of income are important instrumental needs. Programs designed specifically for women are vital. Needs assessments are necessary to the program-development process; collaborative methods should be given special attention. New program-development procedures need to be devised.]

BROWN-JOHN, Clive Lloyd. 1971. **Economic Sanctions: The Oas And The Dominican Republic, 1960-1962**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Toronto (Canada) 0779. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG0507566. Source: DAI, 33, no. 03A, (1971): 1209 [ABSTRACT: None]

BURPEE, Charlotte Gaye. 1995. **Assessing The Potential For Vegetative Cover In Harsh, Tropical Environments: A Case Study From The Dominican Republic (Soil Degradation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00186. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI9605837. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10B, (1995): 5232. [ABSTRACT: Vegetative cover is a key to protecting soil from degradation, but is not used extensively in tropical agricultural systems, due in part to socio-economic and technical constraints. This research addressed physiological (weather and soil), ecological and socio-economic constraints to the use of vegetative cover for food production and erosion control in a rural village in the tropics. Specifically, there were four phases: (1) characterizing boundary conditions of temperature and water for germination of eight tropical species and two temperate benchmark species in growth chambers, (2) evaluating reliability of laboratory germination tests as a rapid screening technique for soil surface

germination at a semi-arid field site, (3) investigating socio-economic factors with potential to affect dry-season cover crop adoption and use and (4) reviewing patterns of land use and marine ecosystem change and their relationship to human activity systems to address possible constraints and advantages to the use of vegetative cover. ---- Boundary condition experiments clearly identified species with potential for harsh surface soil environments like those found in the village of Buen Hombre (vegetable amaranth, jack bean, tropical kudzu, lablab bean, sunnhemp, tepary bean, and tropical velvet bean). Two species, vegetable amaranth and tepary bean, germinated well under a wide range of temperatures and water potentials, and sunnhemp performed well at all but the driest water potentials. Jack bean, lablab bean and tropical velvet bean were only able to germinate within a narrow window of near-saturation water potentials, but tolerated a wide range of temperatures. ---- Field germination was reduced 19 to 44% compared to lab germination and was severely limited by biological interference from birds and insects. Biotic factors were equally or more important to germination success and early survival than soil or weather factors. ---- In combination with key informant and group interviews, traditional socio-economic survey instruments yielded valuable data. Villagers barely subsist in a non-cash farming-fishing economy, which is based on intricately related, fragile marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Vegetative cover, if introduced at no cost to farmers and evaluated in collaboration with them, has great potential to diversify agricultural production activities, extend the growing season and protect marine ecosystems from potentially damaging erosion.]

C-

CABAL, Miguel F. 1995. **Entry, exit and growth of micro and small enterprises in the Dominican Republic, 1992-1993**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00211. Descriptor: Economics, Commerce-Business; Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAI9619783. Source: DAI, 57, no. 02A (1995): p. 791. [ABSTRACT: Small scale enterprises in developing countries have emerged as an important sector because of their role in employment and income generation. Despite their importance, little is known about their patterns of growth--entry and exit of enterprises and change in employment of surviving enterprises. Using data sets from repeated nation-wide cluster surveys conducted in the *Dominican Republic*, this dissertation contributes to the understanding of the dynamics of these enterprises. ---- For the first time, panel data are used to estimate firms birth, closure and migration rates. The probability of firm failure is estimated using a discrete hazard model, and the risk of business failure for different reasons is examined. This study also estimates the different components of employment growth in the micro and small enterprise sector. The study examines some factors associated with the probability of growth of surviving enterprises using an ordered logit model. ---- About one fourth of the enterprises operating at the beginning of a year opened in a one-year period and a similar figure closed in the same period. Closure rates tend to be higher for female-owned enterprises and for those in trade activities. These rates are higher in sectors and in periods where the performance of the economy is improving. ---- Hazard rates may vary by age of the enterprise and the hazard rate of closing for business reasons is higher than for non-business reasons. The results of the hazard model show an inverse relationship between the probability of failure and both the size and the age of the enterprise. Female-owned businesses and

trading enterprises have higher hazard rates. Enterprises receiving formal credit are more likely to survive. Previous experience with failed business increases the hazard rate. These effects remain unchanged across cohorts but they are stronger and more significant for younger firms. ---- With respect to employment, evidence shows that during years of slow economic growth, birth rates tend to increase but the size of these new firms is smaller. The overall closure rate is lower but relatively more large firms are closing. The proportion of expanding enterprises as well as their growth rates are smaller. During fast economic growth periods, employment generation is lead by expansion of existing firms which implies longer lasting jobs. Job losses are more likely due to business closures than to shrinkage of surviving ones. The effect of the explanatory variables on the chances of hiring and firing workers in the short run varies according to macroeconomic conditions and this is different by type of worker.]

CABEZAS, Amalia Lucia. 1998. **Pleasure And Its Pain: Sex Tourism In Sosua, The Dominican Republic (Prostitution, Tourism, Informal Economy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00268. Descriptor: Women's Studies; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9922757. Source: DAI, 60, no. 03A, (1998): 0904. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines the political economy of "sex tourism" in the Dominican Republic, a Caribbean nation where expanding tourism development is radically altering people's lives. It analyzes the tourism and prostitution economy in the resort of Sosúa, in the province of Puerto Plata, the largest and oldest tourism development node in the country. ---- In this study of sexuality and tourism I have used a multi-perspective approach to examine the complex web of social, economic, and political relations that inform sex tourism. Capitalist accumulation takes place at the level of women's bodies on a global scale, from household reproduction to export manufacturing and the tourism and sex industries. This study contributes to our understanding of how global capitalism creates conditions for women to sell sexual services at far better rates of pay than they can sell other forms of labor. ---- Gender arrangements are rapidly disintegrating in the Dominican Republic as the new economic changes erode the configuration of male providers and as male desertion becomes more prevalent. I explore how an unstable economy that offers limited opportunities to procure a livelihood has encouraged women to turn to prostitution with foreign tourists as a defense against economic uncertainty and the exploitation of wage labor in export-processing zones and domestic service. Through sex work with tourists women forge transnational linkages to a globalized economy. However, sex tourism represents not just a strategy to improve their economic situation but also the possibility of marrying a foreigner and migrating to a developed nation. ---- Sex tourism is constituted within shifting, contradictory discourses and appears as an unstable, de-essentialized category of work fraught with multiple meanings and contradictions. Sex tourism emerges from this analysis as a new modality of prostitution that depends on the national and international discourses and practices of racial and sexual difference. It gives women new sources of dependence and independence and the possibility to challenge and reinscribe gender, labor, and racial relations.]

CABRAL DELGADO, Cesar Raul. 1976. **Faculty Conditions Of Service In The Universities Of The Dominican Republic: A Survey Study**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution:

Saint Louis University 0193. Pages: Pages: 00141. Descriptor: Education, Higher . Access # AAG7712085. Source: DAI, 37, no. 12A, (1976): 7560. [ABSTRACT: None]

CACHAN, Manuel. 1988 **El Discurso Narrativo Del Caribe Hispano: Una Perspectiva Del Cuento (1960-1970). (Spanish Text) (Caribbean, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tulane University 0235. Pages: 00320. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; History, Latin American. Access # AAG8817285. Source: DAI, 49, no. 06A, (1988): 1468. Access # AAG8817285. Source: DAI, 49, no. 06A, (1988): 1468. [ABSTRACT: Traditionally, the Caribbean has been considered a separate area from the rest of Spanish-America and containing its own unity. Various theories of this Caribbean unity have been proposed. One has been suggested by Ramiro Guerra. By 1930, Guerra had already stated that the impossibility of combining the slave system with the agricultural-technological development of the sugar plantation was responsible for the shift from slave to wage labor and a transformation in the property system. Thus, for Guerra, the fundamental characteristic of Caribbean unity was the transformation of a feudal system into a capitalist one through a modernization process which established a society structured upon the principle of exploitation. This new society's principal characteristic was an economic relationship between capital and salaried workers. --- Jorge Manach, on the other hand, considered that the unity of the Caribbean was based on literature. Manach asserted that Caribbean literature was more nationalistic and less cosmopolitan than the literature of South America. Another theorist, Jose Antonio Portuondo postulates that the factor which defines the Caribbean as a unity is the presence of American imperialism in the region. This situation, according to Portuondo, promoted the isolation that traditionally existed among the Caribbean nations. The polemic about Caribbean unity asserts that the Caribbean has undergone a series of historical changes which have given the region its unique characteristics, and, furthermore, that the economic and political interdependency created by the development of the sugar industry during the XIX Century have given Cuba, the *Dominican Republic* and Puerto Rico a distinctive character fostered, in part, by the "plantation society." My hypothesis is that there is a unitary Caribbean literary discourse that is an expression of socio-economic, political and cultural unity that affects the entire Caribbean region. In an attempt to find common elements that constitute a Caribbean literary discourse, Foucault's concept of "general history," which focuses on discontinuity, will be used to analyze the literature that has emerged from historical junctures of rupture in the region. For Cuba, a study of Jesus Diaz's *Los anos duros*, as a representative work of the testimonial literature that emerges with the Cuban Revolution. Miguel Fonseca's *El enemigo*, as a representative work of the "post-War Generation," and as a testimonial of the American intervention in the *Dominican Republic*. An analysis of Luis Rafael Sanchez En cuerpo de camisa as a new questioning of Puerto Rican identity in the light of the crisis of "munocismo."]

CALDER, Bruce Johnson. 1974. **Some Aspects Of The United States Occupation Of The Dominican Republic, 1916-1924**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: 00273. Descriptor: History, United States. Access # AAG7607980. Source: DAI, 36, no. 10A, (1974): 6890. [ABSTRACT: None]

CAMPOS BRITO, Rosa Cecilia. 2001. **Hacia Una Diaspo-America: Imaginarios Transnacionales En Textos Contemporaneos De Caribenos En Los Estados Unidos (Spanish Text, Julia Alvarez, Achy Obejas, Frances Negrón-Muntaner, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Puerto Rico)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of New Mexico 0142. Pages: 00150. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; American Studies; Cinema. Access # AAI3033932. Source: DAI, 62, no. 11A (2001): p. 3792. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores the various discursive and filmic strategies that U.S. Latina writers, Julia Álvarez and Achy Obejas, and filmmaker, Frances Negrón-Muntaner, employ to articulate the notion of a “Diaspo-America” in their narratives, *How The García Girls Lost Their Accents* (1992), *Memory Mambo* (1996), and film, *Brincando el charco: Portrait of a Puerto Rican* (1994). By representing America as a crossroad of diasporas, as a transnational imaginary, these texts not only expand the territorial boundaries of Hispanic Caribbean nations and the U.S. itself, but also undermine conventional assumptions of who is Dominican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, or American. --- Employing a cultural studies perspective informed by postmodern anthropology, feminist and postcolonial theories, this study analyzes the intersections of gender, race, sexuality, ethnicity, and nation in the construction of dynamic transnational subjectivities in Caribbean born U.S. Latinas' cultural productions. The central theme of these works, created in the nineties, is the diasporic experience. I argue that these writers' and filmmaker's discursive and narrative strategies redefine traditional conceptions of history and culture, citizenship and gender identity. By interrogating the power relations that produce widely varying configurations, hierarchies, asymmetries, and contradictions, Álvarez, Obejas and Negrón-Muntaner are able to open a space for themselves within hegemonic discourses of the nation (multiculturalism, assimilation ideology, *mestizaje*) and claim membership in societies that are always questioning their right to belong. More importantly, through this process they move from a politics of identity to a politics of representation. --- The first chapter is an introduction to Dominican, Cuban and Puerto Rican immigration history and cultural contributions. In the second chapter I analyze the construction of transnational and hybrid identities in Julia Álvarez's *How The García Girls Lost Their Accents*. In chapter three, I show how Achy Obejas's *Memory Mambo* debunks the nationalist rhetoric of the U.S. Cuban exile community that promotes totalizing notions of *cubanidad* (Cubanness). In the fourth chapter I explore Frances Negrón-Muntaner's film, *Brincando el charco: Portrait of a Puerto Rican*, and show how she interrogates previous cultural and national Puerto Rican identity paradigms.]

CARRASCO, Domingo Antonio. 1991. **The Role Of Hillside Farmers In Achieving Sustainable Watershed Management: A Dominican Republic Example (Sustainable Management, Soil Conservation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00139. Descriptor: Agriculture, General; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAG9208755. Source: DAI, 52, no. 10B, (1991): 5025. [ABSTRACT: Watershed management is a critical aspect of natural resource management in the Dominican Republic southwestern (D.R.). For decades the process of slash and burn agriculture combined with periodic hurricanes has greatly increased already significant hill-side erosion and deforestation problems (CRIES, 1982 and Witter, et al., 1985). The resulting erosion has greatly reduced the life expectancy of major dams, their electrical generating capacity, and greatly increased nutrient loading in

lakes and rivers (Southgate, 1985). ---- In an attempt to limit erosion and stabilize hillside farming practices and increase farmer income, USAID with the Dominican Secretary of Agriculture (SEA) implemented the Natural Resource Management Project (NARMA) in 1982. The NARMA project was first implemented in the Ocoa watershed with technical assistance for farm management, agronomy, credit system, erosion abatement, social services, agricultural zoning and forestry. In 1985, almost 90% of the farmers in the watershed were participating in NARMA's programs, greatly reducing hillside erosion rates (Witter, et al., 1985). USAID funding for technical assistance and many of the related programs ended in 1986. ---- During the summer of 1990, 150 hillside farmers from 22 communities within the Ocoa watershed were interviewed using a structured questionnaire to measure the sustainability of NARMA's programs. Additionally, twenty officials from the Dominican government and local funding agencies were interviewed to evaluate the success and long-term sustainability of the NARMA project. Positive correlations at the .05 significant level were recorded for the adoption of conservation practices and use of credit, extension agent visits, and farmers requesting additional extension services. Conversely, the study identified that 62% of the farmers who adopted conservation practices because of the NARMA project, have since discontinued them and returned to highly erosive farming practices. This study documents what happened and possible alternative management approaches, which may provide a more sustainable future for watershed management in the Dominican Republic and elsewhere.]

CARRUYO, Light. 2002. **Forest Politics, Gendered Subjects: Local Knowledge And The Negotiated Meanings Of Development In Rural Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Santa Barbara 0035. Pages: 00236. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Women's Studies. Access # AAI3064704. Source: DAI, 63, no. 09A (2002): p. 3380 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation uses multiple methods to argue that economic development in the Dominican Republic has based its legitimacy on rescuing peasants from their own subsistence practices so that they may serve the nation as "productive citizens." Likewise, discourses of environmental conservation have focused on rescue, in this case, the rescue of the forest from peasant subsistence practices. Together, and sometimes in conflicting ways, development and conservation have created categories of rural citizenship—mediated through legislation, military force, and more recently development projects—that have undermined not only local subsistence practices, but understandings of masculinity and womanhood in La Ciénaga. The core of the dissertation is a case study of La Ciénaga de Manabao (Dominican Republic), a rural community located on the edge of the Armando Bermúdez National Park in the Cordillera Central. The dissertation is based on fourteen months of ethnographic fieldwork in the Dominican Republic between 1998 and 2001. During this time period I conducted participant-observation, oral history interviews, informational interviews, and archival research. ---- My theoretical and empirical focus is on local knowledge, which I argue emerges from the tensions between national discourses and peasant lived practices and definitions of well-being. Thus, this dissertation centers the ways in which Ciénaguera/os are not simply victims or beneficiaries of development, but rather active participants in creating, and at times subverting, the development landscape. In the context of a national economy with little room for small farmers, and a rural economy with little room for women, I illustrate the

complexity of Ciénaguera/o engagement with development by analyzing residents' gendered relationships to eco-tourism, paid and unpaid work, and grassroots organizing. I suggest that because local voices are often unexpected and complex, it is necessary to specify the links between historically crafted identities and current development as they exist in the lived practices of local peoples. It then may become possible to imagine well-being as a process that emerges from local knowledge, rather than as a condition that results from rescue.]

CASTILLO, Laura. 1999. **Feminist Popular Education In Latin America: A Case Study On The Political Empowerment Of Women In The Dominican Republic (Political Development)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00150. Descriptor: Education, Social Sciences; Women's Studies; Education, Adult And Continuing. Access # AAG9940770. Source: DAI, 60, no. 08A (1999): p. 2863. [ABSTRACT: Women in the *Dominican Republic* are actively involved in efforts that contribute toward the democratization process of the nation. Through their collective organizing and involvement in political organizations or groups they are addressing issues of concern that affect all community members. Nonformal education programs, in particular feminist popular education programs, are playing an important role in this process. Moreover, these educational programs have successfully reached out to poor adult women as an alternative to formal schooling. ---- Feminist popular education programs are transforming women's public and private lives and in the process enabling them to engage in collective struggles. Through the educational efforts of such programs, participants are acquiring the skills, knowledge, critical awareness, self-esteem, and self-confidence necessary to question and challenge oppressive societal structures, norms, and beliefs, and take control of their lives. ---- The researcher's purpose was to explore the relationship between education and political development. More specifically, this study explored the impact of feminist popular education on the political empowerment of poor women and consequently contributions made to their political mobilization and participation and to the political development of the *Dominican Republic*. ---- The nature of this case study was qualitative. The researcher attended educational sessions and group meetings as a participant observer and conducted standardized open-ended interviews of thirty purposely selected female participants in two programs, as well as evaluated the educational programs. Data were gathered from seven field sites in the *Dominican Republic*: four urban communities and three rural communities. ---- The findings indicate that these programs effectively address the problems and needs of poor women and contribute to individual and community empowerment and development. Personal empowerment included an increase in participants' self-esteem, self-value, self-confidence, self-reliance, ability to analyze issues involving gender and class subordination from a critical perspective, as well as a re-definition of their social roles. Consequently, participants were also being politically empowered to collectively organize in order to address and resolve issues impacting women and the community as a whole.]

CASTRO, MAX J. 1985. **Dominican Journey: Patterns, Context, And Consequences Of Migration From The Dominican Republic To The United States**. Degree: Ph. D. Institution: The University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00548.

Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAG8605583. Source: DAI, 47, no. 01A, (1985): 0327 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation analyzes current international migration from the *Dominican Republic* to the United States. Major topics covered include the social and historical background to *Dominican* emigration, the social composition of the *Dominican* migrant population, and the consequences of emigration for one sending community and for the DR. An international comparison reveals that the *Dominican* immigration into the U.S. is disproportionately large. Compared to other immigrant groups, *Dominican* immigrants in the 1960s and 1970s were more likely to be destined for manual occupations. Still there has been a substantial loss of professionals to the DR, mitigated by the rapid expansion in higher education. The onset of large-scale emigration is related to a major change in the country's model of economic development and political rule and in the role of the U.S in the DR. In a case study of a sending community, the consequences of migration at the local level were mixed. Economic benefits accrued to households directly involved, with a limited spinoff effect. Return migration is substantial. Return migrants own a disproportionate share of businesses. At the national level, the economic benefits are more modest than claimed, but *Dominican* public opinion evaluates migration to the U.S. positively.]

CHANLATTE, Marino Armando. 1983. **Demand For Food Commodities In The Dominican Republic And Some Implications For Nutritional Policies.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00162. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8324949. Source: DAI, 44, no. 07A, (1983): 2204. [ABSTRACT: The nutritional problem has been identified as one of the most important development issues in the *Dominican Republic*. The nutritional status and other development problems associated with food consumption projections and the effect of food demand on trade are of major concern for the *Dominican* policymakers. This study developed a full matrix of demand elasticities for food commodities at a disaggregated level. The primary concern of this study was to develop these estimates and to demonstrate their usefulness in evaluating nutrition and food consumption policies. --- Coefficients estimated from 30 demand equations were used to estimate the elasticities matrix. These demand equations were estimated using the tobit model and data from a national household consumption survey. This matrix was comprised of 996 price and income elasticities for 30 food commodities and groups of commodities, the all-food aggregate, and one nonfood group. Family size elasticities were also estimated. In general, the estimated cross and direct price elasticities for most of the commodities were within a logical range. --- The effects of changes in prices and income on calorie and protein intake were estimated using the elasticities. --- An increase of 10 percent in the price of rice, and also in income, was postulated, and the change in calorie and protein intake was estimated. --- An analysis of the effect of a change in income and prices on the consumption and import goals of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) crop programs was undertaken for rice, red beans, and cassava. The conclusions were that, in the three cases, the projections of the SEA's operative plan could be improved by making use of price and income elasticities.]

CHAPMAN, Francisco. 1987. **Illiteracy Ans Educational Development In The Dominican Republic: An Historical Approach.** Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University

of Massachusetts 0118. Pages: 00162. Descriptor: Education, History Of. Access # AAG8805902. Source: DAI, 49, no. 05A, (1987): 1076 [ABSTRACT: Most of the studies done on Dominican education emphasize current educational problems. There have been limited use of the country's educational history. ---- This study focuses on the Dominican Republic's educational history in order to appraise the present and prescribe future solutions to pressing educational problems. In order to explain the present situation of education, in general, and the problem of illiteracy, in particular, an historical sequence of the most important events affecting education was covered. An historical framework was included to provide a better understanding of the nation's cultural diversity and how it impacted on the development of education in the country. The major educational problems affecting the Dominican Republic since the creation of its first Ministry of Education were explored in detail. ---- After reviewing the history of education in the Dominican Republic and reviewing the present situation, one might conclude that the Dominican educational system has been condemned to failure. ---- Migration to the United States has become an important aspect in Dominican life. The immigration impact in this nation's education is apparent, and its presence in the educational system in states like New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts is well felt. Therefore a study of the Dominicans in the educational system became a necessity. This dissertation addressed this topic in a limited way. The conclusions and recommendations are directed to educators in the Dominican Republic as well as in the United States, since it is known that more than 900,000 Dominicans are residing in the United States. Education in this country is compulsory; therefore, its educational system became an unwilling partner in the education of the present school-age Dominicans. ---- This study will enhance the knowledge of educators in the Dominican Republic and challenge educators in the United States to address the needs of those students coming from a system of education that denied them the right to learn. Furthermore, it is the intent of this dissertation to become an important document in the development of initiatives to solve educational difficulties encountered by teachers, students, parents, and administrators in working out any obstacles created by this new wave of immigrants called Dominicans. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

CHEN, Chuan-Yu. 2003. **Drugs In Context: A Cross-National Study Of Adolescents And Their Behavioral Repertoire**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00302. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Psychology, Behavioral; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare. Access # AAI3080637. Source. DAI, 64, no. 02B (2003): p. 659 [ABSTRACT: With the nationally representative samples of school-attending youths from Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic (the PACARDO project), this study provides cross-national evidence of adolescent drug involvement in the context of behavioral repertoire. Overall, about one in two, and one in three adolescents in the study have had using alcohol, and tobacco, respectively. An estimated 10% of the adolescents in the region had tried any illegal drug at least once, including marijuana, inhalants, methamphetamine, crack cocaine, heroin, and MDMA (ecstasy). Some notable between-country variations in these estimates were observed. For example, the cumulative occurrence of alcohol use was found the highest in the Dominican Republic (□80%). However, for the cumulative occurrence of tobacco and

marijuana smoking, the highest rate was found in Costa Rica (47% and 9%, respectively). ---- With incorporation of the Behavioral Repertoire Self-Rating scale (BRSR), developed by Johanson et al. (1996), five primary facets of behavioral repertoire have been identified in this research on Latin American adolescents: religious-, socializing-, sport-, home-based-, and traditional female-role activities. Adolescents with a greater breadth of behavioral repertoire in general were more likely to have had a recent-onset first chance to try drugs, and a recent-onset first use of drugs. The relationship between the breadth of behavioral repertoire and drug involvement was found to vary by the feature of behavioral repertoire. ---- There is an inverse association between the levels of religious behavioral repertoire and the occurrence of adolescent drug experiences, mainly seen in relation to first chances to try tobacco, and marijuana, and first use of these two drugs (aORs = 0.6□0.8). The links between the adolescent religious behavioral repertoire and alcohol experiences are weaker and are not statistically independent of other observed associations. The inverse relationship between religious behavioral repertoire with the first chance to try alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana was varied across subgroups defined by levels of religious devotion. ---- There is a prominent positive association between the levels of the adolescent socializing behavioral repertoire and the occurrence of adolescent drug experiences, not only with respect to tobacco and marijuana, but also with respect to alcohol (aORs = 2□5). The links between adolescent socializing behavioral repertoire and the occurrence of drug involvement are not altered even when levels of affiliation with deviant peers, conduct problems, social withdrawal, and school maladjustment were taken into account. ---- Notwithstanding several important limitations, this present study shows that the adolescent behavioral repertoire may have an important role in early transitions that ultimately may lead to drug problems. As noted above, prospective research with longitudinal, population-based data conveying at least three points of measurement might be needed to disentangle the reciprocity between behavioral repertoire and drug involvement. In addition, the incorporation of personal attributes (e.g., personality traits), macro-contextual factors (e.g., country or societal composition of religious denomination), and micro-system process factors (i.e., deviant peer affiliation, family drug use) will also be helpful to discern their possible mediation and moderation effects on the relationships between behavioral repertoire and adolescent drug involvement.]

CH'EN, Evelyn Nien-Ming. 2000. **Worlds Of Exile: Nabokov, Rushdie, Kingston, Roy, And Diaz**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Virginia 0246. Pages: 00212. Descriptor: Literature, Modern; Literature, English; Literature, American; Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI9954425. Source: DAI, 60, no. 12A (2000): p. 4422 [ABSTRACT: In "Worlds of Exile," I define exile as a phenomenon of migrants who cannot surrender their past lifestyle, language, or culture without great anxiety. In the cases of Vladimir Nabokov, Salman Rushdie, Maxine Hong Kingston, Arundhati Roy, and Junot Diaz, their new language is English; their original homelands are Russia, China, India, and *Dominican Republic*. Although exile entails highly personal experiences, these writers from a variety of different cultures describe them in astonishing similar ways. They create hybrid languages as if language itself could become a kind of abode from which they reorganize their new worlds. ---- Exile apparently frees these writers to play with language. Each writer invents his or her own

version of English: Nabokov's English is fastidious and acrobatic; Rushdie delights in linguistic eclecticism; Roy emphasizes the capacity for language to be design by manipulating letters, saying that she enjoys their "look on a page"; Kingston marvels at the way English can create Chinese sounds; and Diaz shows how English and Spanish together form a musical hybrid. They all speak of having a passion for English: Nabokov delights in his "love affair" with English in *Lolita*; Roy says "I love English" and Kingston confesses an early attraction to English in her meditations on language. For these writers, language is less a pragmatic tool than a creature for which they have great feeling. Their shared habit of indulging in linguistic fetishes appears to compensate for their psychic uneasiness in a new physical environment.]

CHITTICK, John Bennett. 1994. **Adolescents And Aids: The Third Wave. A Report On Hiv/Aids Programs At The High School Level (Immune Deficiency)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00688. Descriptor: Education, Secondary Education, Health; Psychology, Behavioral. Access #AAG9432390. Source: DAI, 55, no. 07A, (1994): 1896 [ABSTRACT: HIV/AIDS programs at three different Massachusetts high schools primarily are compared: sampling over time (1989 and 1993); from key parties (administrators, staff, parents and students); and on issues of HIV/AIDS awareness, attitude and perceived effectiveness of behavioral intervention components. Additionally, students' opinions at two other schools (inner-city and affluent suburban) with different curricula are contrasted with each other and with the three main schools' programs. The study findings shed light on reasons why these schools, facing similar needs, choose different approaches for their HIV/AIDS curricula. ---- The main three schools which were chosen for the initial study in 1989 were then beginning the process of developing new programs. This thesis study compares the 1993 HIV/AIDS programs in these schools as reported by students and staff and compares student reports with those of the other two schools. ---- The study reports on the schools' programs, as viewed by the superintendents, principals, the faculty persons teaching the HIV/AIDS curricula, the heads of the health curriculum, school-based nurses, concerned parents and school board members. A focus of the research is an analysis of student perceptions and opinions. The self-report data were collected from both interviews and questionnaire surveys from the five schools, as well as from additional students at other schools, in an attempt to obtain diverse ethnic (minority), socio-economic and geographic populations of adolescents from Utah, Illinois, Maine and the Dominican Republic. Three different surveys (in 1989 and 1993) were conducted with a total sample of 2,783 respondents. Other pertinent information was obtained from classroom observation, from a review of the curricular materials, and from research of the literature. ---- Main findings are that school programs are primarily influenced by the public's perception of the AIDS pandemic and the threat of HIV/AIDS to adolescents, and perceptions of student needs and community values. In schools with more extensive HIV/AIDS information programs, the satisfaction level among students and parents was higher than in schools where the curriculum was not as complete. In general, students reported they want more detailed and explicit information while schools felt the information was adequate, and parents were not sure. Students wanted more information provided anecdotally by HIV-positive peers and people with HIV/AIDS. Changing high risk adolescent behaviors will continue to be difficult, but repeated information through comprehensive "reality-based" education

and learning negotiation skills were perceived by students to be a more effective basis for future change. ---- Recommendations from students primarily, and from twenty-five leading authorities in the medical/scientific and educational fields of AIDS research are included. The interview results, together with reports in the literature, suggest the potential of a third wave of HIV/AIDS that will primarily involve adolescents.]

CHU, Kevin Charles. 1988. **Songs And Courtship Behavior Of Male Humpback Whales (Megaptera Novaeangliae) In The North Atlantic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Boston University 0017. Pages: 00218. Descriptor: Biological Oceanography; Zoology. Access # AAG8810222. Source: DAI, 49, no. 06B, (1988): 2022 [ABSTRACT: During the breeding season, male humpback whales sing long, complex songs of unknown function. In other species, singing has been shown to convey information about the status or quality of the individual. I hypothesize that singing may allow a listener to assess the physical condition of a humpback whale. ---- This study took place on the major breeding ground for humpbacks in the North Atlantic--Silver Bank, *Dominican Republic*. Some areas of Silver Bank have many coral heads. There are fewer singers near the coral than where coral heads are rare. However, there are more singers near the coral heads in March than in February, even though whale density throughout Silver Bank is greatest in February. This suggests that the value of singing in any location may change depending on temporal characteristics of the population. ---- Singing humpbacks make inordinately long dives. Some singers apparently can dive longer than others, and therefore may be in better physical condition. I propose that the long dives provide a means by which a singer's stamina might be assessed. ---- Characteristics of singing convey information about a whale's dive time. Song length and dive time are closely correlated. Also, aberrations in the song pattern are associated with breathing. Most important, however, is that the received signal gets fainter as the singer rises to the surface. This aspect of the display cannot be faked. Therefore, by singing, a male humpback is broadcasting reliable information about his dive times. ---- I hypothesize that dive time and song duration are factors in the competition between singers, specifically that longer dives and songs are better displays. In support of this theory, I find that songs and dive times are longer where singing competition seems to be greater. Also, singers with longer songs or dives appear to display more persistently than other singers. ---- Singers of aberrant songs occur where there are few other singers, and therefore may be less competitive. Aberrant songs are shorter than normal ones. If aberrant singers are peripheral males, this would support the theory that song length is a factor in song competition.]

CLARKE, Scott Howard. 1991. **Acceptance, Negotiation, And Rejection: The Creation Of Meaning From Dominican Television**. Degree: M.A. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00274. Descriptor: Mass Communications; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG1345101. Source: MAI, 30, no. 01, (1991): 0007. [ABSTRACT: This thesis uses a cultural studies approach to examine how television audiences in the Dominican Republic produce meaning from television. The study uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative data drawn from in-depth interviews conducted with Dominican television viewers in 1988. ---- Cultural studies hold that television texts project interpretations of reality which generally uphold the politico-economic domination of society by elite groups. If viewers accept these

interpretations, a dominant reading is said to have been made. Negotiated and oppositional readings result when viewers reject some or all of television's interpretations. ---- As expected, dominant groups generally preferred "elite taste" and culturally dissimilar programs and tended to make dominant textual readings about television and society. Also as expected, subaltern groups generally preferred domestic and regional programs and tended to make negotiated and oppositional readings about television and society. Middle sector groups were found to make textual readings similar to both dominant and subaltern groups, depending on the area under study.]

CLINTON, Richard Edgar, Jr. 2001. **The United States and the Caribbean Legion: Democracy, dictatorship, and the origins of the Cold War in Latin America, 1945—1950.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Ohio University; 0167. Pages: 00317. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, United States. Access # AAI3015162. Source: DAI, 62, no. 05A (2001): p. 1922 [ABSTRACT: In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Truman administration officials were presented with a unique “window of opportunity” in that the absence of an external geopolitical threat to U.S. interests in Latin America allowed the State Department to pursue policies aimed at promoting democracy in the region. Those democratization efforts included a marked attempt to distance the United States from unsavory authoritarian regimes in the region, particularly the dictatorships of Rafael Trujillo in the This dissertation examines United States foreign policy toward the Caribbean basin during the period 1961-1965. The Caribbean basin is defined according to geographic and U.S. strategic considerations to include Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Caribbean islands of Cuba and Hispaniola. In scope, the dissertation begins with the administration of John F. Kennedy and ends with the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. This project examines the degree of continuity and change between the policies of the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson administrations as they relate to the Caribbean basin and to Latin America as a whole. It emphasizes the decision-making processes and factors influencing policymakers over the implementation of specific programs, but addresses policy initiatives such as the Alliance for Progress, counter-insurgency, and U.S. intervention in the region.and Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. ---- The Trujillo and Somoza regimes were also the primary targets of the Caribbean Legion, a loosely organized, multinational group of political exiles and adventurers dedicated to the overthrow of Caribbean dictatorships in the late 1940s. This dissertation examines U.S. attitudes and responses toward the Caribbean Legion, within the broader context of the evolution of Washington's policy toward democracy and dictatorship in Latin America. U.S. perceptions of the Legion were influenced by the changing attitudes of U.S. policymakers toward Latin American authoritarianism; in both cases, the policies pursued were largely conditioned by the presence or absence of a perceived extra-hemispheric threat to U.S. interests in the region. ---- The United States ultimately came to oppose the Caribbean Legion's efforts to topple the Trujillo and Somoza regimes, as the Legion's antidictatorial crusades coincided with the emergence of the Cold War as the dominant feature of inter-American relations. After mid-1947, the geopolitical imperatives of waging the Cold War took precedence over efforts to promote democracy in the region, and dictators such as Trujillo and Somoza were once again valued as vital allies in the global struggle against communism. Truman administration officials therefore viewed the Caribbean Legion as a destabilizing force that threatened to

deprive the United States of two of its staunchest anti-communist allies, disrupt hemispheric unity, and create conditions of political and social instability that could be exploited fortuitously by the international communist movement.]

COATS, John Daniel. 1995. **A Matter Of Perspective: United States Policy Toward The Caribbean Basin During The Kennedy And Johnson Administrations, 1961-1965**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00261. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI9539180. Source: DAI, 56, no. 09A, (1995): 3711 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines United States foreign policy toward the Caribbean basin during the period 1961-1965. The Caribbean basin is defined according to geographic and U.S. strategic considerations to include Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Caribbean islands of Cuba and Hispaniola. In scope, the dissertation begins with the administration of John F. Kennedy and ends with the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. This project examines the degree of continuity and change between the policies of the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson administrations as they relate to the Caribbean basin and to Latin America as a whole. It emphasizes the decision-making processes and factors influencing policymakers over the implementation of specific programs, but addresses policy initiatives such as the Alliance for Progress, counter-insurgency, and U.S. intervention in the region.]

COLBERG, Carmen Elisa. 1989. **Esquema Historico-Biografico De La Literatura Antillana Femenina En El Siglo Xix. (Spanish Text) (Dominican Republic, Cuba, Puerto Rico)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00244. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI9032945. Source: DAI, 51, no. 06A (1989): p. 2032 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation presents a historical and biobibliographical study of Nineteenth Century women writers in the Spanish Caribbean and of their literary contribution to the cultural development of their respective countries: The Dominican Republic, Cuba and Puerto Rico. ---- The Nineteenth Century was a crucial period for these islands. It marks the inception of national cultures and the beginning of the struggle for political independence. In this period, a number of women writers overcame the limitations imposed upon them by society. They wrote on themes of common interest, like liberty and patriotism, themes which gained them entrance into man's literary and political worlds. ---- After a chapter dedicated to the position of women in Caribbean society, chapters 2, 3 and 4 deal with the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Puerto Rico. They focus on their political and literary histories as well as on the position of women writers within each island. ---- Each woman writer is presented in chronological order in the section devoted to each country. The study also discusses the genres to which they contributed, the themes that concerned them and the critics' comments of their works. ---- The main writers discussed are: in the Dominican Republic, Josefa Antonia Perdomo y Heredia (1834-1896), Salome Urena de Henriquez (1850-1897), Amelia Francisca Marchena (1850-1941) and Virginia Elena Ortea (1866-1903). In Cuba, Luisa Perez de Zambrana (1835-1922), Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda (1841-1873), Aurelia Castillo (1842-1920), and Juana Borrero (1877-1896). In Puerto Rico, Maria Bibiana Benitez (1783-1873), Alejandrina Benitez (1819-1879), Carmen Hernandez de Araujo (1832-1877) and Lola Rodriguez de Tio (1843-1924).

However, numerous minor writers whose works are equally important to the understanding of the culture of the times, are also included.]

COLEMAN, Andrew Jay. 2000. **Tertiary Tectonics Of The Hispaniola Fault Zone In The Northwestern Piedmont Of The Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00305. Descriptor: Geology; Paleontology. Access # AAI9969684. Source: DAI, 61, no. 04B (2000): p. 1833 [ABSTRACT: The Hispaniola Fault Zone (HFZ) separates the Cordillera Central from a piedmont in the west-central region of the *Dominican Republic*. The HFZ is part of a 250-km wide plate boundary zone known as the Northern Caribbean Plate Boundary Zone. This active zone of tectonic deformation separates the North American and Caribbean plates. New structural mapping within the piedmont zone, a dissected plateau that separates the Cordillera from the Cibao Valley, reveals strike-slip faulting began as early as the Oligocene and has continued until at least the late Miocene. Strike-slip faulting along the piedmont is responsible for creating a pull-apart basin. En echelon patterns of parallel and oblique faults cutting the piedmont have resulted in thick deposits of clastic rocks eroded from the Cordillera. In addition, carbonate reefs and reworked sediments can be found. Most of the sedimentary units have faulted boundaries with each other. Their complex geometries, including both dip-slip and strike-slip faulting as well as folding, can be explained by a Riedel model. The study area is bounded by the coordinates 70°45' W to 71°15' W and 19°30' N to 19°20' N within the San José de las Matas and Monción quadrangles of the piedmont. New road-cuts and a dam project within the study area create a unique opportunity to produce a new, 1:50,000 scale geologic map. Folding and faulting within the pull-apart basin are consistent with regional deformation and the tectonic evolution of the North American/Caribbean plate boundary.]

COLLAZO-MATOS, Aristides. 1997. **Ethno-Aesthetic Description And Political Interpretation Of Selected Spanish Caribbean Prints From 1950 To 1980 (Printmaking, Twentieth Century, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00317. Descriptor: Art History; History, Latin American .Access # AAG9811714. Source: DAI, 58, no. 10A, (1997): 3756. [ABSTRACT: This research presents an examination and analysis of selected Spanish Caribbean printmaking art works for their aesthetic qualities and political contents. The purpose was to identify characteristics that may document a regional aesthetic affinity. ---- The method employed consists of techniques derived from ethnography, phenomenology and hermeneutics. Published material, interviews with art experts and artists provided information from inside the culture. Interviews with artists followed a dialectical hermeneutical approach, guided by some principles from H. G. Gadamer's hermeneutics theory. ---- An aesthetic analysis of 37 prints from Cuba, 34 from Puerto Rico and 13 from Dominican Republic was conducted following elements of the phenomenological method proposed by E. F. Kaelin. Each print is described first, followed by interpretation of possible meanings. Each analysis ends with a question the artist may be posing on his work. ---- The prints were found to fall into three categories, Realist Figurative, Non-Realist Figurative and Non-Figurative. The predominant category was Non-Realist Figurative. ---- Preferences for specific artistic mediums seem to be

dominant in each decade. Relief prints in both woodcut and linoleum techniques are preferred during the fifties. Silkscreen is preferred in Puerto Rico and lithography in Cuba during the sixties. Intaglio is the preferred medium during the seventies and after. Collography and mixed media are more typical of the late eighties. The dominant medium in the three decades as a whole seems to be relief techniques. ---- A cross-cultural analysis and comparison of invariants suggest that printmaking played an important role in the Spanish Caribbean from the sixties to the eighties and they function both as sociopolitical statements as well as aesthetic expressions. Even when artists are in different nations they express similar concerns, as observed in the prints by artists Carmelo Gonzalez, Lorenzo Homar, Alfredo Sosabravo, Antonio Martorell and Carlos Sangiovanni, among others. ---- Other significant findings follow: It seems there exist an "art world" that considers thematic content meanings as part of the aesthetic content of an art work. During recent years, dominance of perceptual content is also observed, which occurs as artists are exposed to international artistic trends.]

COTTAM, Hilary.Zozobra. 1999. **The Tensions Of Urban Space (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Open University (United Kingdom) 0949. Pages: (no mention). Descriptor: Urban And Regional Planning. Access # AAIC808707. Source: DAI, 63, no. 03C (1999): p. 421 [ABSTRACT: My enquiry starts from a practical concern: that of the intractable problems of our cities; inadequate service delivery, absent infrastructure, poverty, unemployment. Themes unquiet and persistent. I offer a critique of current approaches to policy and argue that post-structural theoretical shifts offer new practical perspectives and the potential for imaginative understandings, which remain largely unexplored. I focus on the built space and the emotions in an attempt to alter the perspective from which questions are asked, and to problematise the questioning process itself. Questions of method are integral to this thesis. ---- The story told is that of the barrio of La Ciénaga. It is at once a particular story; that of one of the oldest barrios of Santo Domingo, the capital city of the Dominican Republic, and of the individuals who live there. It is also a typical story of a deprived inner city area that can be found the world over. Residents of La Ciénaga discuss the public spaces of the barrio, the private spaces of their homes and their links with and visions of the wider city which surrounds them. Stories tell of what it feels like to live in such a place, how the built environment affects social relations, the possibility of community, aspirations and a sense of self. In the second half of the thesis I look at the story telling process: the purpose of stories: their ability to reveal and heal. I return to my practical concerns and examine the implications of both my method and the findings uncovered in the first half of the thesis, for the concrete recurring problem of the barrio: waste and absent infrastructure. The result is a solution that neither I, nor the barrio residents, could have imagined at the outset.]

CROSS-BERAS, Julio Antonio. 1980. **Clientelism, Dependency And Development: In Nineteenth Century Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00433. Descriptor: Sociology, General . Access # AAG8103009. Source: DAI, 41, no. 08A, (1980): 3728. [ABSTRACT: This thesis deals with the process of development the *Dominican Republic* underwent after its independence in 1844 up to the end of the nineteenth century. The main proposition tested is that the particular *Dominican* development was the outcome of the relationship between particular internal

and external forces. The principal concepts used are clientelism, dependency and development. It is asserted that *Dominican* development is a particular product of clientelistic politics and certain elements of a dependency situation. ---- *Dominican* history during the second half of the nineteenth century was basically the process of the transformation of the economy into one based on commercialized agriculture. At the same time it achieved a significant degree of national integration and began to participate in the world market. Three periods in *Dominican* history are depicted. The first *Dominican* covered the time from independence from Haiti in 1844 to the annexation to Spain in 1861. During most of this first seventeen years of independent life, the country was at war with Haiti. The second period was one of instability. After annexation to Spain war broke out in 1863 and lasted until 1865 when the *republic* was restored. A regionally motivated civil war lasted until 1879 when a period of political stability began. This time after 1879 is the third and most important period in *Dominican* history for the purpose of this study. ---- *Dominican* clientelism is seen as a socio-political system rooted in a poorly integrated polity, fragmented in three different regions. In the North commercial agriculture based on developed tobacco. In the South timber production was the major undertaking. And in the East a ranching economy developed first and was later the site of the development of large-scale sugar industry. A lack of regional integration of the country, coupled with the lack of a communication system and a sparse population, operated against national integration, which was only partially achieved by the end of the nineteenth century. ---- State consolidation and national integration were accomplished by the authoritarian government of President Ulises Heureaux. He succeeded in transferring the power based in rival regions to a national center. The government of President Heureaux is presented as a case study of the functioning of politics in the nineteenth century. He governed through a political machine based on loyalty to the president, authoritarianism, and prebendalism. It was a polity that resembled what Max Weber called the patrimonial state, of which clientelism is one class. ---- Development is approached as the broad process of social transformation by which new organizations and structures appeared, modifying or accommodating old ones. The integration of the nation to the world market came first through tobacco and later through the introduction of sugar, coffee and cocoa as export crops. Concomitantly, a significant urban growth took place. Technological innovations were introduced, especially in the productive sector but also in the communication system. The traditional patterns of land tenure based on the collective use of the land were transformed to private property, and with this change modern latifundio appeared in the country. ---- Information is presented to demonstrate how the *Dominican Republic*, through regional commercial and political links, became a dependent nation: first of European countries and later of the United States. Economic links to foreign countries by regional patrons were developed into national political influences.]

CROUCH, Luis Arturo. 1981. **The Development Of Capitalism In Dominican Agriculture**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00176. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8211894. Source: DAI, 42, no. 12A, (1981): 5194. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this dissertation is to explain, first, certain aspects of the growth of *Dominican* agriculture (sluggishness, unevenness); second the persistence of poverty and inequality. ---- Usual explanations of growth and poverty

are neoclassical, blaming incentive distortions, or structuralist, blaming farm size inequality. This thesis contends that the second explanation is wrong because fast growth comes from the large farms, and that the first is correct but superficial because it exogenizes the source of policy distortions. As for poverty, the neoclassicals assume the poor are farmers and therefore better prices solve both poverty and growth problems. This thesis contends that the poor are proletarians and that poverty originates in the specific form of capitalist development in the *Dominican Republic*. ---- The first part looks at the recent evolution of modern landed property, exploring connections between ensuing processes of proletarianization and impoverishment. In the case study this is done through the study of eight villages where 200 interviews were conducted. ---- Then the phenomenon of uneven capitalist penetration by crop is examined, and hypotheses are tested to explain the different rates of penetration. This is accomplished via a detailed survey of 1800 farms. ---- It is then shown that it is the crops where capitalism is most developed whose output grows fastest over time, because it is the producers of these crops who meet the conditions for successful political action against those who benefit from incentive distortions. This part depends on an exhaustive search through the daily media from 1960 to 1980, and on 60 interviews with policy makers important during this period. ---- There are two policy implications. First, if private capital accumulation in the economy as a whole is to have a long term future, it must to some extent be sacrificed in the rural sector, in the interest of legitimacy. Second, successful policy to correct anti-agricultural distortions must be preceded by policies giving incentives to the organization of farmers into groups capable of struggling at the policy-making level. Otherwise distortion-correcting policies will never get past those who benefit from the distortions.]

CRUZ-MARTES, Camille. 2001. **La Escritura De La Violencia: Historia, Autobiografía Y Novela En El Caribe Hispanico (Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Spanish Text, Cuba)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Brown University 0024. Pages: 00295. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3006707. Source: DAI, 62, no. 03A (2001): p. 1040. [ABSTRACT: I analyze the representation of violence in some canonical works of the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. I study how the description of violence affects the portrayal of the victim. The method of my investigation is the study of the discourses of both master and subordinate, paying particular attention to the description of physical violence in the literary text. My hypothesis is that the writing of violence reacts to the different discourses of institutionalized power affecting the portrayal of the victim as a rational being. I compare the *Relación acerca de las antigüedades de los indios* of Fray Ramón Pané and the *Brevísima relación de la destrucción de las Indias* of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. Both writers have widely differing views of the rationality of the "other" which affect the structure of their respective historical texts. I also investigate the creation of the modern concept of "self" during the Nineteenth Century. Studying the portrayal of the slave, the intellectual and the Indian, I see how violence is used to create their identities as well to propagate political projects. The text that are analyzed are: Juan Francisco Manzano's *Autobiografía de un esclavo*, José Martí's "El presidio político en Cuba" and Manuel de Jesús Galván's *Enriquillo* . Finally, I concentrate on the literary recreation of the history of slavery in two contemporary novels, studying how violence is used to illustrate different conceptions of the individual. Each definition evolved from the particular notions that the writers have of the violent history of their countries. I study

Miguel's *Barnet Autobiografía de un cimarrón* and Eduardo Rodríguez Juliá's *La noche oscura del Niño Avilés*. In these texts, violence (always a means, not an end), shows us how the subordinates can create a definition of themselves that reacts to the prejudices that institutional power wants to impose over them.]

CURRY, Earl Ray. 1966. **The United States And The Dominican Republic, 1924-1933: Dilemma In The Caribbean.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00280. Descriptor: History, Modern. Access # History, Modern. Source: DAI, 27, no. 03A, (1966): 0724 [ABSTRACT: None]

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D'AGOSTINO, Thomas Jay. 1992. **The Evolution Of An Emerging Political Party System: A Study Of Party Politics In The Dominican Republic, 1961-1990.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Syracuse University 0659. Pages: 00240. Descriptor: political science, general; history, latin american. Access # AAG9229664. Source: DAI, 53, no. 06A, (1992): 2084. [ABSTRACT: The demise of authoritarian military regimes throughout Latin America has generated significant interest in the processes of systemic transformation and democratic consolidation. With the resurgence of party politics and elections, scholars have focused on the functions performed by political parties in facilitating the transition to democratic rule in societies undergoing profound change. The euphoria accompanying redemocratization has diminished somewhat, however, as the inability of popularly elected civilian leaders to ameliorate endemic problems and mollify increasingly mobilized populations has raised serious questions regarding the potential for further democratic consolidation. ---- Despite its relative obscurity, the Dominican Republic affords an excellent opportunity to examine the difficulties encountered in transitional societies seeking to institutionalize politics in a competitive, electoral framework. A modern multiparty system has taken form since the demise of the Trujillo dictatorship in 1961. Employing a multicausal approach drawing on prevailing theories of development, this study explores both the origins of the party system and factors which have conditioned its evolution. Analysis of the period 1962-1990 is highlighted, with electoral data and information gleaned from interviews with prominent political leaders and observers used to illuminate evolutionary patterns and address questions of broad theoretical interest. ---- While analysis of the Dominican experience reveals significant progress toward democratic institutionalization, obstacles remain. Traditional values have proven remarkably resilient, blending with emerging democratic perspectives to produce an embryonic party system operating on the basis of personalistic leadership and patron-client relations. Although this system has helped mitigate the impact of rapid modernization, party politics remains elite-dominated and exclusionary. The consequent failure of governmental policies to address popular concerns has precluded innovative solutions to endemic problems. With political evolution having become inextricably linked to popular perceptions of the quality of life provided by democratically elected leaders, this study concludes that only through more effective integration of the masses and the creation of a formula for development in which elite and mass interests are reconciled will democratic consolidation continue and yet another devolution into military authoritarianism be averted.]

DAILY, Micheal Irvin. 1985. **Applications Of Imaging Radar To Geology (Remote Sensing, Image Processing, Landsat)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Santa Barbara 0035. Pages: 00339. Descriptor: Geology; Remote Sensing. Access # AAG8517877. Source: DAI, 46, no. 06B, (1985): 1849 [ABSTRACT: Imaging radar is a complex, recently-developed sensor whose potential in geologic applications remain largely unexplored. In vegetated, cloud-covered regions, imaging radar may be the single most important reconnaissance tool available; in better-exposed areas, it may provide valuable data complementary to those provided by optical systems. ---- This thesis is a collection of nine studies examining tone, texture, and features imaged by radars. A variety of computer image processing techniques were developed to reveal characteristics of these scenes. Field checking of sites suggests links between the geology and the images. ---- Tonal studies examine the effects of varying frequency polarization, and illumination geometry. Most surficial geologic units in Death Valley, California, are distinguishable by use of multifrequency, multipolarization radar data. Quaternary basalt flows in Idaho are separable by changing illumination geometry in the vertical plane, whereas desert fans and dunes show little tonal variation as function of changing illumination azimuth. ---- Topographic texture is strongly enhanced by radar's unusual imaging physics. Computer image processing techniques developed in this study prove useful in classifying and enhancing image texture. The classification technique, applied to areas in Tennessee and the Dominican Republic, yield results in good agreement with those of human interpreters. The enhancement technique resolves a plunging anticline that was not evident on unprocessed imagery. ---- Identification of features such as lineaments and large topographic highs is critically dependent on radar system parameters. Case studies and simulations from a variety of sites serve to clarify these phenomena. A mathematical model of topography-induced distortion provides insight into the relationship between a radar image and the illuminated terrain. ---- Imaging radar is shown to be a useful sensor for geologic mapping, especially when complementary data are present. Careful image processing, field checking of interpretations, and an understanding of radar imaging physics are critical to effective utilization of this unusual sensor.]

DAUER, Richard Paul. 1998. **Great Expectations Unrealized: Chester Bowles And U.S. Cold War Policy, 1951-1969 (Foreign Policy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Connecticut 0056. Pages: 00387. Descriptor: History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations; Biography. Access # AAG9906690. Source: DAI, 59, no. 09A, (1998): 3613. [ABSTRACT: In 1951, Chester Bowles (1901-1986) accepted President Harry S. Truman's offer to become Ambassador to India. Thus began nearly two decades of participation in the making and administration of U.S. Cold War foreign policy. Bowles twice served in New Delhi, India (1951-1953 and 1963-1969), became a member of Congress from Connecticut (1959-1961), and actively participated in the Kennedy administration, first as Under Secretary of State (1961) and later as Ambassador-at-Large (1961-1962). Bowles consistently sought to modify traditional U.S. Cold War policy to gain U.S. support of Third World economic development, nationalism, and neutralism. But Bowles did not convert policymakers to his prescriptions and became an increasingly marginal figure. This dissertation explores why Bowles failed by discussing his personality, his access to influential decisionmakers,

his policy recommendations, the Cold War context, and the bureaucratic structure of U.S. foreign policy. ---- Chapter I introduces Bowles's Wilsonian worldview. Chapter II examines his first ambassadorship to India and his unsuccessful attempt to gain adequate funding for India's economic development. Chapter III explores Bowles's criticism of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's foreign policy and his partially successful effort to redirect U.S. foreign assistance programs. Chapter IV recounts Bowles's attempts to restructure the State Department and attract talented people to public service and analyzes his fall from influence. Chapter V investigates Bowles's mixed record opposing Kennedy's militarization of policies towards Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Laos during the first six months of 1961. Chapter VI, examines Bowles's unsuccessful opposition to hard-line policies toward the People's Republic of China and Vietnam. ---- Chapter VII traces Bowles's unsuccessful effort to secure long-term U.S. military aid for India. Chapter VIII discusses U.S. food policy to India under the Johnson administration, examining Bowles's marginalization on this issue and others. A brief epilogue summarizes the last seventeen years of Bowles's life and concludes that, although he was often right, he did not reach his objectives because he lacked political skills, found it difficult to compromise, shied away from bureaucratic infighting, and overstated his case. More, he was a liberal visionary and moralist operating in a policymaking environment of amoral Cold War pragmatism.]

DAVIS, Michael Dwight. 1998. **The United States, The United Nations, And The Invention Of Multinational Peace Operations, 1946 To 1968 (Diplomatic History)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Maryland College Park 0117. Pages: 00460. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Modern; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9920931. Source: DAI, 60, no. 03A, (1998): 0858. [ABSTRACT: The United Nations was established in 1945 with its primary tasks to promote international peace and security. A foundational premise of the new organization was that the world's most powerful nations would cooperate to carry out these goals. Instead, the post-war international system split into three parts: the West, the East, and peripheral states. Subsequently, neither eastern nor western blocs entrusted the United Nations with the responsibility or the means to effect a system of international "collective security." As a result, one half of the UN's political mission statement was thwarted. On the other hand, the organization's efforts to promote peaceful relations within and between states were more successful, especially in the periphery—in areas beyond direct East or West control, but of great interest to both. By defusing or containing peripheral disputes, through *ad hoc* instrumentalities—or "peace operations"—the United Nations made its greatest contributions. In developing this capacity and conducting these missions, the United States was the organization's most staunch supporter—for both ideological and cost-benefit reasons. ---- Peace operations conducted by the United Nations between 1946 and 1968—the organization's "first generation of peacekeeping"—comprised four mission types: observation, traditional peacekeeping, enforcement, and nation-building. This study documents the development of these missions and U.S. support of UN efforts in Greece, Indonesia, Palestine, the Kashmir, Korea, the Sinai and Gaza Strip, Lebanon, the Congo, West New Guinea, Yemen, and Cyprus. It also examines the actions of regional organizations in Kuwait and the Dominican Republic as "extensions" of UN peacekeeping. ---- Every U.S. president from

Truman to Johnson proclaimed that the United Nations was a “cornerstone” of U.S. foreign policy. Although previously dismissed by diplomatic historians as mere rhetoric, Washington firmly supported UN mediation and peacekeeping efforts. The U.S. delegation sought to strengthen the organization’s capacity to promote international peace. U.S. military supplies and services were critical to the success of nearly every UN peacekeeping mission. Financially, U.S. contributions consistently exceeded 40% of UN expenses. United Nations’ peace operations embodied American ideological sentiments and played an important role in stabilizing the international system during the Cold War’s most dangerous years.]

DE BYAM, Ynes Maria Cardoso. 1986. **The Citizens Education Program In The Dominican Republic: Women Participants And Their Views.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00148. Descriptor: Education, Adult And Continuing. Access # AAG8700445. Source: DAI, 47, no. 09A, (1986): 3280. [ABSTRACT: Women in Third World nations have experienced a constant struggle to survive within systems that do not encourage social justice. The purpose of this study was to develop an understanding of what motivates women to participate in a literacy program in a developing nation, since there are only a few opportunities in those countries, and those opportunities are usually saved for the men. --- The study described the women's point of view on three major areas of focus. The first area of focus was a description of the Citizens Education Program by the women participants. The second area of focus was a description of the women participant's prior educational experience. And the third area of focus dealt with the motivation of the women to participate in the Citizens Education Program. ---- The research used the Grounded Theory Methodology of Glaser and Strauss to obtain the data. Interviews were done by the researcher using open-ended questions during the literacy classes. ---- The following conclusions were evident from the findings: (1) Each of the women participants talked about the Citizens Education Program in terms of how it affected them individually. (2) The women are acquiring a sense of self-worth and self sufficiency that was not there before. (3) The facilitator-student relationship is one of the most important aspects of the Citizens Education Program. (4) Only one woman in twelve who had participated in education, finished the first grade. (5) The most common reason for not participating in education was family responsibilities. (6) Twenty women thought that the most important reason why they were attending the literacy classes was in order to reach a personal goal. (7) The women participants expressed the desire to continue their education. (8) The women felt that the Citizens Education Program had made them set goals for their lives.]

DE FILIPPIS, Daisy Cocco. 1984. **La Trayectoria De La Poesia Dominicana Del Postumismo A "La Poesia Sorprendida." (Spanish Text) (Dominican Republic).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00256. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG8401894. Source: DAI, 44, no. 10A, (1984): 3078 [ABSTRACT: La tesis traza el desarrollo de la lírica dominicana a través de tres décadas. El Postumismo y La Poesía Sorprendida compendian la dicotomía esencial de la poesía dominicana contemporánea: la preocupación por buscar la esencia nacional en los elementos más humildes y la preocupación por la forma del texto y por los temas existenciales del hombre moderno. La tesis, a su vez, cumple una función dual: Introducir

la poesía dominicana a un círculo crítico que la desconoce a la vez que contribuir una nueva metodología crítica a los estudios literarios dominicanos. Para poder cumplir esta meta, el texto ofrece el panorama histórico-cultural a la vez que introduce el método de análisis semiótico basado en las teorías de Michael Riffaterre. Por estas razones aparecen quince análisis semióticos de poemas de autores dominicanos entre los que se encuentran Moreno Jimenes, Manuel del Cabral, Mises Burgos, Gatón Arce y Cartagena Portalatín junto a una fuente bastante nutrida de información sobre el nacimiento, la formación y la estética de estos movimientos. El texto además ofrece un estudio detallado de la organización de la revista *La Poesía Sorprendida*. Como la revista marca el momento en que la poesía dominicana se integra a las letras hispanoamericanas, incluimos sus índices, preparados por primera vez en este trabajo, ya que representan una ayuda valiosa para el lector interesado en encontrar nuevas fuentes para el estudio de numerosas figuras literarias hispanas contemporáneas.]

DE GALINDEZ, Jesus. 1956. **Trujillo's Dominican Republic: A Case Study Of Latin American Dictatorship**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00703. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG0020090. Source: DAI, 17, no. 03, (1956): 0663 [ABSTRACT: None]

DE LA FUENTE, Maria Teresa. 1985. **The Order Of Acquisition Of Spanish Consonant Phonemes By Monolingual Spanish Speaking Children Between The Ages Of 2.0 And 6.5 (Testing, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076. Pages: 00178. Descriptor: Language, Linguistics . Access # AAG8602363. Source: DAI, 46, no. 12A, (1985): 3705. [ABSTRACT: The order of acquisition of Spanish consonant phonemes by 55 monolingual Spanish speaking Dominican children between the ages of 2.0 and 6.5 was investigated. --- The results obtained were compared with: (a) The results of earlier studies of children acquiring Spanish as a first language; and (b) with the order of acquisition of English phonemes developed by Sander based on data from studies by Templin, Wellman and Poole. --- Tentative norms of consonant phonemes acquisition are then developed for Spanish speaking children. --- Recommendation on improving methodologies to test very young children, and on expansion and validation of elicitation instrument in other areas of Latin America and the United States are included. --- The elicitation instrument which was developed for this study is also included in the appendix. This instrument was designed to elicit Spanish consonant phonemes in initial, medial and final position in words. --- Results of this study indicate that monolingual Spanish speaking children are customarily producing all of the consonants phonemes of their native language at about age 3.0 to 3.5 years, and are reaching upper mastery at about age 6.0 to 6.5 years. There is no indication of differences between boys and girls with regard to acquisition of phonemes. Boys reached upper mastery at the same age as girls, not a year later, as studies with English speaking children have indicated.]

DE LOS SANTOS, Jesus Antonio. 1990. **The Impacts Of Trade And Agricultural Policies In The Dominican Republic: A Sector Programming Approach**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Virginia Polytechnic Institute And State University 0247. Pages: 00311. [ABSTRACT: A sector-wide programming model of the Dominican agriculture is developed and used to analyze the impacts of trade and agricultural policies in the Dominican Republic. The model

includes ten agricultural commodities which accounted for 75 percent of the total value of agricultural production in 1988. Linear demand functions for the commodities are included and the model is solved in its quadratic form using the GAMS/MINOS package. A competitive market is assumed where consumer and producer surplus is maximized. Quantities and prices are obtained endogenously. ---- Nominal and Effective Rates of Protection were estimated for selected crops. Results indicated negative protection for most of the crops. ---- Two sets of policy changes and market condition changes were evaluated using the sector programming model. Inward-oriented policies included a policy of self-sufficiency and a penalty on traditional export crops through an exchange rate differential. Outward-oriented policies consisted of a change in the fertilizer price to reflect the border price and the elimination of government subsidies in the agricultural sector. External market condition changes included the elimination of the US sugar quota and an increase in the US sugar quota up to the level assigned in 1990. ---- Agricultural production, income and employment are increased by a policy of food self-sufficiency, a reduction in fertilizer price and an increase in the US sugar quota. A policy of food self-sufficiency requires more government spending given the input subsidies available from the government.]

DE LOS SANTOS, Saturnino. 1991. **Job, Organizational, And Professional Commitment Of Extension Workers In The Dominican Republic (Organizational Commitment)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00290. Descriptor: Education, Agricultural; Education, Adult And Continuing. Access#AAG9211117. Source: DAI, 52, no. 11A, (1991): 3804. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the levels of job, organizational, and professional commitment of the extension workers in the Dominican Republic. Additionally, the study sought to investigate if relationships existed between job, organizational, and professional commitment of these extension workers and selected socio/psychological and work-related characteristics. Associations between job, organizational, and professional commitments were examined, and differences of the extension workers' levels of commitment by profession, employing organization, position in organization, region of work, and program area were determined. Furthermore, this study determined the proportion of variance in extension workers' job, organizational, and professional commitment which could be explained by selected extension workers' characteristics. And the best predictors of these three types of commitment were identified. ---- A descriptive-correlational research design was employed to guide this investigation. Data from 488 extension workers were used as the actual sample for the study. The sampled population consisted of extension employees of three public extension agencies from four randomly selected regions. ---- Extension workers' levels of job, organizational, and professional commitment were found to range from slightly high to moderately high across the three agencies. Also the extension workers scored higher in professional commitment as compared to job and organizational commitment; and their levels of self-perceived esteem and commitment with respect to employing organization were the lowest regardless of employing organization. Furthermore, positive moderate to strong associations were found between job, organizational, and professional esteem of extension workers and their job, organizational, and professional commitment. Extension workers' job and professional tenure were negatively related to their levels of organizational commitment. Moderate to substantial positive correlations existed between job, organizational, and professional commitments. ---- Extension workers' differed in their levels of self-perceived esteem and commitment by employing organization, position held, region of work, and program responsibility area. ---- The extension workers' socio/psychological (esteem) characteristics accounted (by far) for a larger proportion of variance in their levels of job, organizational, and professional commitment

as compared to their work-related characteristics. The best predictors of the extension workers' commitment to job were their levels of organizational commitment and self-perceived job esteem; commitment to employing organization was best predicted by the extension workers' self-perceived organizational esteem and job commitment; and professional commitment was best predicted by the extensionists' level of job commitment and self-perceived professional esteem.]

DE MOYA PONS, Rafael Francisco. 1987. **Industrial incentives in the Dominican Republic, 1880-1983**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00659. Descriptor: Economics, History; History, Latin American; Political Science, General. Access # AAI9020518. Source: DAI, 51, no. 03A (1987): p. 951 [ABSTRACT: This is a study on the industrialization policies pursued by the Dominican State in order to promote the installation of import substitution industries in the Dominican Republic. It tries to identify the economic and political interests that moved behind the making of the legislation designed by different Dominican governments to bring about industrialization. In this respect, this is a study on legal and economic decision making. It is also a study on political conflict between interest groups which represented not only different regions of the country, but also different theories of industrialization. ---- Industrial incentives to promote industrialization go back to the late nineteenth century and, specifically, to 1925 when the Dominican State took the first steps to legislate against an import-dominated economy. The findings made in this dissertation show that the prevalent view that import substitution industrialization policies in the Dominican Republic only started in 1968 with the passing of the famous "Law No. 299 of Industrial Incentives and Protection" is merely a myth which deserves to be discarded. There were already well designed policies since 1925 and, particularly, since 1942 when the Trujillo regime instituted a system of contracts to be granted to those who requested tax holidays and exemptions for the establishment of new industries. This system of contracts, plus its complementary policy of granting special tax concessions to private industrialists after 1954, explains the formation of a new industrial class after the Second World War which remained in power after the overthrow of Trujillo in 1961 and influenced most economic decisions of the Dominican State regarding industrialization policies. ---- By closely reconstructing the discussions brought about by the industrialization policies during the last two decades, the author has aimed at tracing the articulation of power behind the making of economic policy in the Dominican Republic, and has found the existence of a clear structure of political domination by the industrial class which emerged during the Trujillo Era (1930-1961) and which was able to influence and determine the making of industrial policy in the subsequent years (1962-1983).]

DEJESUS, Gladys Antonia. 1983. **Monetary Control In The Dominican Republic, 1965-80**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access # AAG8403507. Source: DAI, 44, no. 11A, (1983): 3436. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines the ability of the monetary authority of the Dominican Republic to maintain the annual rate of growth of the money supply below 15% as mandated by law. The main analysis deals with two issues: the ability of the monetary authority to predict the money multiplier and the ability of the monetary authority to control the size of the monetary base. ---- ARIMA models are

estimated for the components of the multiplier and used in the forecast of their future values. The resulting one quarter forward multiplier has a standard deviation of about 7%. Granger causality tests are performed to ascertain that a causal relationship exists from the changes in central bank domestic credit to changes in central bank foreign assets, but not vice-versa. Although this is the direction suggested by the monetary approach to the balance of payments, which would indicate the monetary authority cannot control the base, the sign of the effect is, paradoxically, not as would be expected.]

DEMAR, Margaretta Diane. 1986. **The New Internationalization Of Caribbean Food Systems (Hunger, Jamaica, Trinidad, Dominican Republic, Tobago)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00361. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG8704152. Source: DAI, 47, no. 11A, (1986): 4182. [ABSTRACT: Chronic hunger affects a large percentage of the population in a number of underdeveloped countries, even where available calories per capita are sufficient. Similarly, many underdeveloped countries face sharply increasing foodstuff import requirements despite relatively successful attempts to develop their agricultural sectors. ---- Explaining these seemingly paradoxical dynamics as they appear in the food systems of Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago is the focus of this study. Rejecting explanations based on assumptions of population-outstripping-food-supplies as overly simplistic, the study locates its investigation in the context of the "new internationalization process." In recent decades, national economies have been increasingly integrated into the international economy. Many productive decisions which previously responded to factors at the national or lower levels are now responding to factors at the global level, even when transnational capital is not directly involved. A "new" international division of labor has changed the role of many underdeveloped countries from that of being producers of primary products integrated into the international economy solely through commodity trade to being new locations of production for international capital. ---- This project presents evidence of this transformation as it has affected Caribbean food systems and evaluates its impact on food import dependence and nutritional vulnerability. The study concludes that although the new internationalization process improves the potential of underdeveloped countries to develop along conventionally defined lines, it actually exacerbates hunger among the nutritionally vulnerable and contributes to increasing import dependence in the Jamaican, Trinidadian, and Dominican food systems. ---- Furthermore, policies emanating from the state and other levels of political institutions have reinforced the new internationalization process and its impact. Yet, these institutions, and particularly the state, are often constrained in a number of ways, some of them themselves a result of the new internationalization process, so that they cannot do otherwise, even should they wish to do so. Under the current international system, the food politic does not allow for representation of mass interest in many underdeveloped countries.]

DERBY, Lauren Hutchinson. 1998. **The Magic Of Modernity: Dictatorship And Civic Culture In Dominican Republic, 1916-1962 (Trujillo Regime)**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00570. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, Modern. Access # AAG9910858. Source: DAI, 59, no. 11A, (1998):

4256. [ABSTRACT: The dissertation examines public culture and daily life during one of the longest dictatorships in Latin America, the regime of Rafael Trujillo (1930–1961). It explores the state choreography of public life during the Trujillato and how this helped forge a culture of consent to the regime. Drawing upon a wide range of sources, from official party records, novels, denunciations and rumors to life histories, it analyzes the culture of citizenship of a regime which included the people in affairs of state for the first time on a massive scale through their participation in rallies, parades and civic ritual. The study combines analysis of official projects—such as the rebuilding of the capital city and the execution of two year-long national pageants—with their reception by various public sectors. Moreover, it interprets local representations of the dictator through popular idioms of gender, race, honor, patronage and religion. Finally, in contrast to the literature which portrays the excessive state ceremony of the Trujillo regime as insignificant window dressing in relation to state terror, it argues that public ritual played a critical role in establishing a new mestizo state elite and civic identity.]

DI IORIO, Lyn F. 2000. **Killing Spanish: Doubles, Dead Mothers And Other Allegories Of Ambivalent United States Latino/A Caribbean Identity (Cristina Garcia, Rosario Ferre, Loida Maritza Perez, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00186. Descriptor: Literature, American; Literature, Latin American .Access # AAI3001819. Source: DAI, 62, no. 01A (2000): p. 170. [ABSTRACT: My dissertation explores novels by contemporary U.S. Latina Caribbean writers in which ambivalence about origins is expressed through allegorizing the origin as a dead woman. My interest in the trope of allegory—the subject of Chapter One—derives from my idea that U.S. Latino/a literature is now at what Frantz Fanon described as the “second phase”—the allegorical stage—of a literary evolution starting with assimilation and ending in national literatures, a notion complicated by the hybrid nature of contemporary U.S. Latino/a writings. My focus shows that literary strategies such as character doubling and magical subplots are due to allegorical structure, not magical realism, and allows me to address issues raised recently by theorists of minority literature. For example, in Chapter Two, “Allegory's Magical Fragments in Cristina García's *The Agüero Sisters*,” I explore the notion of linkage—between magical realism in Latin American works and in those by American minority writers, discussed by José David Saldívar in *The Dialectics of Our America*—concluding that García's magical realism is a by-product of her novel's allegorical structure. In Chapter Three, I show, by examining Rosario Ferré's transition from *autora puertorriqueña* to U.S. Latina writer, that Ferré—the only Latino/a author to have written books in both Spanish and English emerges as a writer in English by sacrificing “Spanish” through the death of the mother in her last book. In my final chapter, “‘That Animals Might Speak’: Doubles and the Uncanny in Loida Maritza Pérez's *Geographies of Home*,” I demonstrate how the presence of doubles and the memory of an uncanny encounter with a dying woman are reterritorializations of life in the *Dominican Republic*. The protagonist of *Geographies of Home* resolves her ambivalence about originary gender roles by taking on a masculinized, individualist American identity enabling her repression of memories of a violent past. These allegories of the killing of “Spanish” Caribbean origins—accomplished in these narratives through the deaths of potent mother

figures—allow the protagonists, daughters of murdered or sacrificially marked mothers, to take on ambivalent, assimilative identities as U.S. Latina subjects.]

DIAZ-RODRIGUEZ, Ivonne D. 2000. **Government Policies And Water Use In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00138. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Political Science, Public Administration; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAI9962388. Source: DAI, 61, no. 02A (2000): p. 703. [ABSTRACT: One of the most serious environmental problems in the Dominican Republic is the waste and misallocation of scarce water resources. This problem is largely induced by public policies. For example, the prices that farmers pay for water amount to only 1 percent of the cost of operating, maintaining, and amortizing irrigation systems. Accordingly, their interest in conservation is minimal. Commodity pricing policies also contribute to inefficiency. In particular, trade barriers have been used to maintain domestic prices of rice far above border values. This discourages the production of other crops in which the country holds a comparative advantage. In addition, high rice prices have caused consumption of the grain to fall, increasing nutritional problems among the poor. Furthermore, there is an environmental cost since rice production is very water-intensive. ---- In this study, the consequences of policy reform are investigated. Eliminating tariffs on rice imports and reducing irrigation subsidies are likely to have economy-wide impacts. Rice is a major part of the Dominican diet and therefore household expenditures. In addition, an increase in rice imports is likely to affect foreign exchange and relative prices. Accordingly, a general equilibrium framework is needed for this analysis. ---- A five-sector computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the Dominican economy is used to assess the consequences of policy reform. An important feature of the model is the assumption of imperfect substitution between domestically produced rice and imported rice, the Armington assumption. Another key feature of this model has to do with estimates of input substitution elasticities and the use of a constant elasticity of substitution (CES) production function, which facilitates sensitivity analysis. In addition, households are divided among six groups since poor, rural households, for example, are affected more by tariff elimination and subsidy reduction than other households are. ---- General equilibrium analysis reveals that, as cheaper rice imports come in from abroad, prices are reduced, causing Dominican growers to cut back production. The increase in rice imports outweighs the decrease in domestic output. Thus, rice consumption is able to increase. Production of other agricultural crops, particularly commodities destined for the foreign market, increases. Overall water use in agriculture is reduced and factors of production are diverted to the production of other crops. Significantly, every household experiences an improvement in net welfare because of liberalization of the Dominican rice market. The largest gains accrue to the poor, especially in rural areas, who spend a larger share of their earnings on rice than other people do.]

DISLA, LeAnne Campbell. 2002. **Confronting Imperialism: Towards An Evaluative Framework For Educators, Researchers And Activists**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 0153. Year: 2002. Pages: 00181. Descriptor: Education, Sociology Of; Education, Social Sciences. Access # AAI3046983. Source: DAI, 63, no. 03A (2002): p. 899. [ABSTRACT: As an educator, researcher and activist

working within an international, non-profit foundation, I interrogate the inherent imperialist tendencies of these positions. These tendencies of differentiating, stratifying, maintaining and reifying are seen in any development program proposing change. The implications of these processes are analyzed through *Educacion Para Todos*, (EPT), where I have attempted to create a cross-cultural (Dominican Republic and United States), critical, transformative educational experience for college undergraduate students. ---- The method used in conducting this analysis is based on a pedagogy of process, a continual, constant on-going self-evaluation, consisting of both praxis and self ethnography. Through praxis, I draw upon certain theoretical frameworks that I have implemented within EPT, Paulo Freire's answer to oppression, Myles Horton's response to capitalism and Nel Noddings's ethic of care. Each of these theorists, like myself, addressed certain problems. However, since these problems are embedded within imperialism, I designed a set of empirical questions exploring the implications of these activities within the imperialist framework. ---- Data for this study came from being the Director and Founder of EPT, a period spanning six years and two cultures. In studying the implications of this program on the Dominican community and on the American student intern, I analyze the experiences of the interns and the Dominicans in the community, host family, and education context. These experiences have driven and continue to drive the structures that I have implemented and maintained within the program. ---- In practice, I found that the implementations of these theoretical frameworks contributed to the problem. By implementing Freire, I often found the value orientations created and perpetuated by EPT were inescapable, so that a transformative education became a process of assimilation. By implementing Horton, I found that trying to work within the structure to create change, merely upheld and maintained the structure by accommodating. By implementing Noddings I, at times, reproduced the power differentials created in and among the organization and the people that it served. Essentially the only way to address imperialism is to acknowledge its presence by continual critique and reflection on ones actions and intents.]

DOBLES, Ricardo. 2002. **Educating Scholars And Wage Earners: The Paradox Of The "People's College" In Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1890—1925**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00246. Descriptor: Education, History Of; Education, Secondary; Education, Vocational. Access # AAI3086985. Source: DAI, 64, no. 04A (2002): p. 1196 [ABSTRACT: The United States is once again a nation of immigrants. The foreign-born population of the United States reached 19.8 million (7.9 percent) in 1990 and the numbers continue to rise. In fact, the nation has not seen such an influx of immigration since the turn of the century, when immigrants constituted 14.7 percent of the population. The schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts have experienced the impact of both of these waves of immigration. In the early 1900's, Lawrence was the self proclaimed "Immigrant City," with large numbers of immigrants from Ireland, Italy, Poland, Syria, and (French) Canada. Today, Lawrence is over 50% Latino, and the Lawrence public schools are over 80% Latino, predominantly from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. ---- Recent evidence suggests that the process of adjustment in Lawrence to the new population of students has been challenging and difficult. In 1996, citing a list of fifty unresolved and unaddressed concerns, the New England Association of Schools and Colleges revoked the accreditation of Lawrence High School. Not

surprisingly, the considerable academic difficulties of the current student population are often reported within a context of the earlier immigrant history of the city, often referred to as Lawrence's "golden years". Such comparisons between the current and previous waves of immigration are also common in the national discourse because for so long immigration was seen to be exclusively a phenomenon from America's past. ---- This investigation of immigrant education during the new wave (1890–1925) seeks to achieve two much needed outcomes; first, to shed light on, and challenge, the myth of the new immigrant who seemingly assimilated into American culture with ease. Second, to contribute to a better understanding of the obstacles and challenges confronting the latest newcomers. While the past cannot inform the present in any facile manner, an examination of the past may help to reframe our discussion of the present; and at this time, in the city of Lawrence as elsewhere throughout the United States, a reframing is sorely needed.]

DORMITZER, Catherine M. 2004. **Family Attention And Youthful Drug Use: Protection Against Involvement?** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00183. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI3130668. Source: [ABSTRACT: This thesis research utilizes nationally representative samples that were drawn to represent school attending adolescents in Panama, Central America, and the Dominican Republic (the PACARDO project). It focuses on the influence family attention may have on youthful drug involvement and how youthful drug involvement occur in geographical clusters that might be consistent with a "contagion effect" by region and by school. ---- The greatest inverse association between family attention and drug experience was found for marijuana involvement, in terms of magnitude of association. Youth with middle levels of family attention were 0.6 as likely to have the chance to try marijuana and were 0.5 times as likely to initiate marijuana use compared to youth with the lowest levels of family attention. Youth with the highest levels of family attention were 0.4 times less likely to have exposure opportunity and 0.3 times as likely to initiate use than youth with the lowest levels of family attention. ---- For alcohol and tobacco involvement, the magnitudes of the associations between the chance to try and initiation of drug use were similar but somewhat smaller than was noted for marijuana involvement. For inhalant involvement, family attention exerts greater influence on initiation of use than for the chance to try inhalants. ---- Alternating logistic regressions (ALR) also were performed to shed light on the clustering of youthful drug involvement within regions of residence and within schools. In general, the school-wise PWOR estimates were higher and less likely to entrap the null value than were region-wise PWOR estimates. The PWOR school-wise estimates were above 1.0 when both the one nested and the two-nested models were used. Region-wise PWOR estimates entrapped the null value for more countries and for all four drug groups (alcohol, tobacco, inhalants and marijuana) when the two nested model was used. In sum, a pattern of school level clustering of drug involvement, for actual initiation of drug use and for the first chance to try each of the four drugs under study was noted. There was an especially consistent pattern of school-level clustering for the first chance to try tobacco and the first chance to try marijuana. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

DUMOIS, Ana O. 1983. **Testing An Approach To Organizing Among Newly Arrived Hispanic Migrants To The United States**. Degree: D.S.W. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00176. Descriptor: Social Work. Access # AAG8319762. Source: DAI, 44, no. 05A, (1983): 1576. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to test an approach to organizing based on three major propositions: (1) Currently migrants from the Dominican Republic are not able to effectively influence the policies and programs of agencies serving them. (2) The needs of the Dominican in the city may be different from the needs of those population groups represented at the decision making levels. (3) As a result, the needs of the Dominican population in the city may not be properly met. --- The objectives of this project were: (1) To identify key people to whom immigrants from Santo Domingo turn to for help and who constitute the informal leaders of the community. (2) To involve them in a process of needs assessment as a vehicle to (3) Establish an organization to work on behalf of the Dominican community. --- Methodology. Key informants, informal leaders and resource persons were identified and interviewed. A group of informed leaders was brought together with the purpose of identifying the needs of the Dominican community, setting priorities and developing an action plan to address the needs identified in light of the priorities selected.]

DURAN ORTIZ, Luis A. 2002. **Caracterizacion Morfológica Y Molecular De Variedades Criollas De Habichuela (Phaseolus Vulgaris L.) De Origen Andino Procedentes Del Caribe (Spanish Text, Haiti, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: [ABSTRACT: The morphological and molecular characteristics of 55 Andean bean lines from the Caribbean region were compared with 10 Andean bean lines from other regions. RAPD's obtained using 24 decamer primers and differences regarding leaf, pod, life cycle, yield and plant structure were used to estimate phylogenetic relationships among the lines. Euclidean distances and dendrograms were obtained for morphological and molecular data using single, complete, and average clustering methods. Eighty-three percent (20) of the primers effectively amplified DNA. DNA amplifications generated 29 polymorphic bands out of 181 bands produced. The number of bands per primer varied from five to fifteen with an average of 9.05. The average number of polymorphic bands per primer was 1.93. DNA polymorphisms (in coupling and repulsion) and morphological traits distinguished Haitian landraces as a homogenous distinct group. Their morphological profiles resemble more the Mesoamerican gene pool, suggesting a possible introgression with black seed Mesoamerican landraces cultivated in Haiti. Three landraces from Dominican Republic (Chijar 35, H. Valle 24 and Vason 25) collected near the Haitian border were grouped with the Haitian lines due to their morphological and band profile similarities. This suggests possible introgression with Haitian landraces.]

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ECHOLS, John Kyle. 1998. **Indianism: The Construction Of The Image Of Indigenous Peoples In Nineteenth-Century Mexican, Peruvian, And Dominican Literature (Image Construction, Nineteenth Century)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00622. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9826383. Source: DAI, 59, no. 07A, (1998): 2531 [ABSTRACT: For the past century, critics of Latin American literature have traditionally

defined indianismo as an exotic mode of Romantic drama, poetry, and narrative, typically interested only in "Indians" of the pre-Columbian Empires, and characterized by escapist fantasies, erotic musings, and stereotyped protagonists suitable to these ends. In contrast with this term, indigenismo has generally been defined as politically engaged writing dedicated to denouncing the poverty and abuses suffered by living indigenes. Unfortunately, the tendency to study these literary modes separately has obscured their common origins and uses as rhetorical instruments of Creole nation-building in the 19th-century. --- The thesis of this dissertation is that the representation of indigenous peoples in 19th-century Latin American literature, whether Romantic or realist, exotic or reformist, forms part of a neocolonial discourse broadly analogous to European Orientalism as redefined by Edward Said. This discourse--which I call Indianism--was deployed by Latin American elites first to unite their peoples in the struggles for independence, and then to postpone indefinitely the promises of liberty, equality, and democracy used to consolidate their revolutions and their republics. To prove this thesis, I examine the development of Indianism in 19th-century Dominican, Peruvian, and Mexican literature, highlighting the tropes and rhetorical strategies the discourse shares with Orientalism. --- Chapter One summarizes the history of literary criticism on indianismo and indigenismo, and explains my redefinition of Indianism as a neocolonial discourse. Chapter Two examines Indianism in the Dominican Republic, specifically in Javier Angulo Guridi's drama *Iguaniona*, Salome Urena's poem *Anacaona*, and Manuel de Jesus Galvan's novel *Enriquillo*. Chapter Three explores Indianism in Peru, in the poetry of Mariano Melgar, Carlos Augusto Salaverry, Constantino Carrasco, Clemente Althaus, and Carlos German Amezaga, in the drama *Ollantay*, and in novels by Narciso Arestegui, Jose Maria de la Jara, Cesar Doria, Jose Torres Lara, and Clorinda Matto de Turner. Chapter Four discusses Indianism in Mexico, in poems by Jose Maria Heredia, Ignacio Rodriguez Galvan, and Manuel Gutierrez-Najera, in the novelette *Netzula*, and in novels by Gen. Severo de Castillo, Eligio Ancona, Eulogio Palma y Palma, J. R. Hernandez, and Ignacio Altamirano. Conclusions are summarized in Chapter Five.]

ERICKSON, Jon David. 1997. **Sustainability And Economics: The Adirondack Park Experience, A Forest Economic-Ecological Model, And Solar Energy Policy (New York, Renewable Energy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Year. Pages: 00214. Descriptor: Economics, General; Agriculture, Forestry And Wildlife; Environmental Sciences; Energy. Access # AAG9728396. Source: DAI, 58, no. 05A, (1997): 1820. [ABSTRACT: The long-term sustainability of human communities will depend on our relationship with regional environments, our maintenance of renewable resources, and our successful disengagement from nonrenewable energy dependence. This dissertation investigates sustainability at these three levels, following a critical analysis of sustainability and economics. --- At the regional environment level, the Adirondack Park of New York State is analyzed as a potential model of sustainable development. A set of initial and ongoing conditions are presented that both emerge from and support a model of sustainability in the Adirondacks. From these conditions, a clearer picture emerges of the definition of regional sustainability, consequences of its adoption, and lessons from its application. --- Next, an economic-ecological model of the northern hardwood forest ecosystem is developed. The model integrates economic theory and

intertemporal ecological concepts, linking current harvest decisions with future forest growth, financial value, and ecosystem stability. The results indicate very different economic and ecological outcomes by varying opportunity cost and ecosystem recovery assumptions, and suggest a positive benefit to ecological recovery in the forest rotation decision of the profit maximizing manager. ---- The last section investigates the motives, economics, and international development implications of renewable energy (specifically photovoltaic technology) in rural electrification and technology transfer, drawing on research in the Dominican Republic. The implications of subsidizing a photovoltaic market versus investing in basic research are explored.]

ESCALA, Miguel Jose. 1988. **Application Of A Socially Relevant Model For The Assessment Of Organizational Effectiveness In Dominican Republic Institutions Of Higher Education**. Degree: D.Ed. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00343. Descriptor: Education, Higher; Education, Administration. Access # AAG8817986. Source: DAI, 49, no. 07A, (1988): 1710. [ABSTRACT: This study dealt with assessing organizational effectiveness of higher education institutions in the Dominican Republic. The two purposes of the study were to develop a socially relevant and theoretically sound model for assessing organizational effectiveness of a specific type of organization in a particular social context, and to test the model. ---- This study adopted a conceptual framework which drew from current organizational approaches that emphasize the complexity of organizations and the related complex and paradoxical nature of effectiveness. The conceptual framework defined four major domains of organizational performance: "Human Relations," "Organizational Acquisition," "Academic Goals" and "Social Commitment." They related to different perspectives in the study of organizations. ---- The study developed the model based on the review of the literature and the participation of a panel of experts from the Dominican Republic. The model defined twenty-five effectiveness criteria for the four domains and it listed both subjective and objective indicators for each criterion. The model required the participation of a select group of administrators and faculty in the core assessment, and included the partial and triangulating participation of a select group of students and strategic constituencies. ---- The testing of the model was described as an exploratory study; it was performed in three higher education institutions in the Dominican Republic. The testing was guided by five major research questions which addressed the following issues: the relationships between criteria within each domain, the relationships between domains, the differences between the reported institutional performances, the differences between administrators and faculty responses in each institution, and the consistency between the different types of data collected. ---- The data were examined using factor analysis, multivariate and univariate analyses of variance, profile analysis, and consistency analysis. ---- The major conclusions of the study referred to: the possibility of developing a socially relevant assessment model, the lack of independence of some effectiveness criteria within domains, the interrelationships between criteria among domains, the capacity of the model to differentiate between the institutions, and the consistency of the questionnaire-based profiles with other obtained data. The study referred to the adaptability and applicability of the model to other developing nations.]

ESPINAL JACOBO, Flavio Dario. 1997. **Constitutionalism And Democracy In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Virginia 0246. Pages: 00424. Descriptor: Political Science, General; Law; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9708610. Source: DAI, 57, no. 10A, (1997): 4520. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation provides a political history of the Dominican Republic from a constitutionalist perspective. It examines the character and development of Dominican constitutionalism as well as its role in the processes of regime formation, regime functioning, and political change. It focuses on examining the factors and conditions that have affected, positively or negatively, the prospects of establishing a democratic regime in the Dominican Republic, with especial emphasis on constitution making and institutional matters. ---- Chapter one discusses the most important issues that have emerged in the theoretical debate about democracy, constitutionalism, and institutional reform in Latin America, particularly during the period from the early 1970s to the mid-1990s. Thus, it offers the "theoretical context" within which the Dominican case is studied. The chapter lays out the conceptual tools, the methodological guidelines, and the central issues that inform the research about the constitutionalism and democracy in the Dominican Republic. ---- The subsequent chapters are devoted to examining the "constitutional question" in the Dominican political history. Chapter two provides a historical background of Dominican constitutionalism from the birth of the nation in 1844 to the fall of Trujillo's regime in 1961. Chapter three examines the constitutional processes during the first half of the 1960s, with special emphasis on the role of constitution making and institutional decisions in the failure of the democratization process unleashed by the fall of Trujillo's regime. Chapter four examines the "constitutional question" in the post-1966 authoritarian restructuring of the political system, as well as in the democratic transition that took place in 1978. This chapter closes with a discussion of the factors that explain why there were no constitutional/institutional reforms in the post-1978 democratization context. Finally, chapter five examines the effects that the absence of institutional reforms had on the quality of democratic governance throughout the 1980s and the early part of the 1990s. It also discusses the conditions that led to the constitutional reforms of 1994, and concludes by pointing out a number of problems that these reforms may cause for the effective and democratic functioning of the Dominican political system.]

ESPINAL, Marcos Antonio. 1995. **The Relationship Between Tuberculosis And Infection With The Human Immunodeficiency Virus In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00069. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Health Sciences, Hospital Management; Health Sciences, Pathology. Access # AAI9621018. Source: DAI, 57, no. 03B (1995): p. 1739. [ABSTRACT: Three studies carried out in the Dominican Republic exploring unsettled questions of the relationship between tuberculosis (TB) and infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), compose the structure of the dissertation. ---- Since most developing countries cannot afford the recommended strategy of providing preventive therapy with isoniazid to people dually infected with HIV and Mycobacterium tuberculosis, in the first investigation we hypothesized that HIV-testing sites were good places to offer screening for TB and to develop an inexpensive and simple program of identifying and treating active cases of TB. At an HIV testing site in Santo Domingo, we found that many individuals seeking HIV-testing had active TB, many of whom were

acid-fast smear positive. HIV-seropositive subjects were more likely to have active TB than HIV-seronegative individuals (adjusted odds ratio = 3.3, 95% CI: 1.3, 8.7; p = 0.01). Of the patients with TB, 85% had one or more symptoms ascertainable in a questionnaire that could be administered easily by non-physicians to those seeking HIV testing as the initial screening step in the investigation of TB. ---- The second investigation was a case-control study that explored the effect of recent pregnancy on the risk of developing active TB among women of reproductive age. At four sites in Santo Domingo where women with TB are diagnosed and treated and at one HIV testing site, HIV-seropositive and HIV-seronegative women with newly diagnosed TB were enrolled and compared with HIV-seropositive and HIV-seronegative women without TB concerning reproductive history, demographic characteristics, and risk factors for HIV infection. No association between the risk of TB and recent pregnancy or childbirth was found, failing to confirm earlier suggestions that pregnancy increases the risk of TB among women of child-bearing age infected with *M. tuberculosis*. ---- The third investigation was a cohort study to compare clinical features and treatment outcomes of TB among HIV-seropositive and HIV-seronegative children with TB, aged 18 months to 5 years, in two hospitals in Santo Domingo. HIV-seropositive children were less likely to respond to standard anti-TB therapy than HIV-seronegative children (Relative Risk = 0.7, 95% CI: 0.5, 0.9; p = 0.0004). The study underscores the need to monitor closely HIV-infected children with TB to detect treatment failure promptly. It also highlights the need for more sensitive methods for confirming the diagnosis of TB in children.]

ESPINAL, Rosario Rafaelina. 1985. **Classes, Power, And Political Change In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Washington University 0252. Pages: 00259. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAG8608315. Source: DAI, 47, no. 02A, (1985): 0676 [ABSTRACT: This study examines the process of political change in the Dominican Republic, with special reference to the transition from authoritarianism to the more democratic politics of the late 1970s. Using three main sources of data--analysis of written material, statistical serials, and in-depth interviews--this research concentrates on the study of the industrial bourgeoisie and the working class under three different political regimes which correspond to major shifts in Dominican politics: the Trujillo dictatorship (1930-1961); the Balaguer regime (1966-1978); and the democratic opening beginning in 1978 with the first government of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD). In order to understand how these regimes, with varied authoritarian and democratic elements, came about and changed, I examine the role played by the state in fostering or failing to foster the development and interests of social classes; the patterns of political incorporation or exclusion of classes; and the role of class organizations as instruments of political action. The reasons for focusing on the industrial bourgeoisie and the working class are twofold: the importance of industrialization in the process of economic and social modernization of Dominican society during the post-Second World War period, and the relevance of these classes for the analysis of major theories of Latin American political development. I also strive to show how different theories that aim to explain Latin American politics such as modernization theory, dependency theory, bureaucratic-authoritarianism, or state corporatism do not fully account for political processes in the Dominican Republic. Hence, I suggest the need to move away from reductionist interpretations of political

change which mainly emphasize economic factors. Instead, I propose an approach that while considering economic factors, stresses the importance of socio-political elements, namely, the strength and power resources of political actors. The research findings are evaluated both in terms of their implications for the understanding of political change in the Dominican Republic, and for their contribution to future studies of Latin American countries, particularly those of the Caribbean and Central America with a history similar to that of the Dominican Republic.]

ESTEVEZ, Angel Luis. 2002. **La Modalidad Fantastica En El Cuento Dominicano Del Siglo XX (Juan Bosch, Diogenes Valdez, Virgilio Diaz Grullon, Jose Alcantara Almanzar, Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00165. Descriptor: Literature, Modern; Literature, Latin American .Access # AAI3047214. Source: DAI, 63, no. 03A (2002): p. 936. [ABSTRACT: In my dissertation, I sustain that the fantastic Dominican short story of the twentieth century does not fit into the model of the traditional fantastic. In order to carry out my investigation, I begin by explaining the differences between the Marvelous Real and Magic Realism, and how the Fantastic differs from both of these modes of writing. My theoretical approach is principally based on the works of Tzvetan Todorov, Amaryll Beatrice Chanady, Susana Reisz, Rosemary Jackson, and Jaime Alazraki. ---- The body of my analysis includes the works of four Dominican writers: Juan Bosch (1909–2001), Virgilio Díaz Grullón (1924–2001), José Alcántara Almánzar (1946–), and Diógenes Valdéz (1941–). The analysis of fourteen short stories by these authors reveals that, in fact, the fantastic modality practiced today in the Dominican Republic, and elsewhere in Spanish America, does not fit into the model of conventional fantastic short story writing. The focus of my analysis centers upon the *intention* with which these authors have written their stories. I demonstrate that the modern Dominican fantastic is no longer used to terrify the reader—hence its distinctiveness—but rather the fantastic is used as a vehicle to express the writers' concern with the social, psychological, and political issues of their time. Furthermore, I show that the use of the fantastic in some of the stories analyzed has served as gunpowder to dynamite, take apart and demystify certain social structures, which have long remained unquestioned, such as the subordination of women with respect to men, [in Alcántara's]. In this respect, I regard the fantastic as a *literature of subversion*. (R Jackson). ---- I arrive to the conclusion that: (a) there exists, in fact, a fantastic modality in the long-neglected Dominican literature; (b) that the new way of approaching the fantastic [*Neo fantastic*] (J. Alazraki) differs a great deal from the fantastic of the nineteenth century: the supernatural is no longer a ghost or strange being but a crisis generated from within the character him/herself; and (c) that the answer to man's conflicts, as these authors suggest, may not be found in our empirical reality but in a reality “other.”]

EYLER, Robert Craig. 1998. **Consumption Effects Of Economic Sanctions (Macroeconomic Welfare)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Davis 0029. Pages: 00189. Descriptor: Economics, General; Political Science, International Law And Relations; Economics, Theory; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare. Access # AAG9904688. Source: DAI, 59, no. 09A, (1998): 3557. [ABSTRACT: Models of economic sanction efficacy range from studies of GDP and price changes to qualitative

examinations. The present model examines changes in macroeconomic welfare caused by economic sanctions. Intertemporal substitution and wealth effects change the welfare of the target economy dynamically. Using econometric and calibration techniques, this study finds a quantitative measure the welfare loss due to sanctions. For some countries, like the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, and South Africa, sanctions had small effects compared to nations like Iraq, Haiti, and Iran. The ability to compare these cases to each other, and to other sanctioned economies, is a key result of this study. We examine dynamic welfare changes from sanctions which allows us a new perspective on the costs and benefits of sanction imposition. This study provides a Sanction Effects Index explaining the target's economic loss as a result of economic sanctions.]

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FARMER, Paul Edward. 1990. **Aids And Accusation: Haiti And The Geography Of Blame (Immune Deficiency)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00786. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; History, Latin American; Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAG9035606. Source: DAI, 51, no. 07A, (1990): 2437 [ABSTRACT: In this dissertation, ethnographic, historical and epidemiologic data are brought to bear on the subject of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Haiti. The forces that have helped to determine rates and pattern of spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) are examined, as are social responses to AIDS in rural and urban Haiti, and in parts of North America. History and its calculus of economic and symbolic power also help to explain why residents of a small village in rural Haiti came to understand AIDS in the manner that they did. Drawing on several years of fieldwork, the evolution of a cultural model of AIDS is traced. In a small village in rural Haiti, it was possible to document first the lack of such a model, and then the elaboration over time of a widely shared representation of AIDS. The experience of three villagers who died of complications of AIDS is examined in detail, and the importance of their suffering to the evolution of a cultural model is demonstrated. Epidemiologic and ethnographic studies are prefaced by a geographically broad historical analysis, which suggests the outlines of relations between a powerful center (the United States) and a peripheral client state (Haiti). These relations constitute an important part of a political-economic network termed the "West Atlantic system." The epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Haiti and elsewhere in the Caribbean is reviewed, and the relation between the degree of involvement in the West Atlantic system and the prevalence of HIV is suggested. It is further suggested that the history of HIV in the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas is similar to that documented here for Haiti.]

FAZAL, Tanisha M. 2001. **Born To Lose And Doomed To Survive: State Death And Survival In The International System**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Stanford University 0212. Pages: 00334. Descriptor: Political Science, General; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI3028097. Source: DAI, 62, no. 10A (2001): p. 3548. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation addresses a fundamental question in international relations: under what conditions do states die, or exit the international system? Specifically, this dissertation examines the causes of violent state death, which typically occurs in the form of conquest or long-term military occupation. I define state death as the formal loss of control over foreign policy making to another state. ---- The

probability of state death is governed by the incentive structures of would-be conquerors. States engaged in enduring rivalries face a strategic imperative to take over states that lie between themselves and their opponents. Thus, buffer states are particularly likely to die. This insight is surprising because great powers are generally thought to promote the survival of buffer states that separate them from each other. ---- Just as strategy can drive states' decisions to conquer other states, so can international norms constrain these decisions. After 1945, a norm protecting states' territorial sovereignty prevents violent state death. In the face of this prohibitive norm, great powers turn to other means to pursue their ends. One form of "death" replaces another after 1945 as the boundaries of buffer states harden, but external interventions to replace buffer state regimes and leaders become increasingly common. ---- This argument disagrees with several major international relations theories. Neorealists suggest that states that behave as if they were rational will be more likely to survive. Occupation costs theorists argue that states that are more nationalistic will generate higher governance costs for conquerors; would-be conquerors therefore avoid taking over states likely to generate these costs. And constructivists suggest that states accorded greater levels of international legitimacy are more likely to survive than less legitimate states. ---- Both quantitative analyses based on original data and historical case studies of interventions in Poland and the Dominican Republic illustrate the peril of buffer state status and the relative safety of the post-1945 world. Moreover, the data show that the variables suggested by previous scholarship are unrelated to state survival or death. Thus, buffer states are "born to lose" and states after 1945 are—at least for now—"doomed to survive."]

FELTEN, Peter Gerhard. 1995. **The 1965-1966 United States Intervention In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: 00429. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI9534782. Source: DAI, 56, no. 06A, (1995): 2381. [ABSTRACT: The dissertation analyzes the 1965-1966 United States intervention in the Dominican Republic, using sources in English and Spanish, including many recently declassified documents from the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. The dissertation concludes that the Johnson administration intervened in April 1965 in an internal Dominican political conflict. Washington acted primarily out of an exaggerated fear of a communist takeover, a "second Cuba." Conservative Dominicans actively cultivated Washington's concerns about communists in Santo Domingo with the express intent of provoking a U.S. military intervention. Once the U.S. stepped in, the dynamics of the situation changed dramatically. Although an overriding principle, anti-communism had less immediacy as domestic and international pressures pushed the Johnson administration to end the occupation quickly and peacefully. Some of the main Dominican players now became the major force urging, albeit behind the scenes, the continued presence of U.S. and Organization of American States' troops in order to help create a stable political system. After more than two months of mediation by a U.S.-led committee from the Organization of American States, all but the political extremes in the Dominican Republic agreed to a settlement which would lead to national elections in mid-1966. The compromise suited the Johnson administration by permitting it to claim its intervention produced a triumph of democracy over communism. Additionally, the presidential candidate favored by the U.S., Joaquin Balaguer, won the election, easing

any concerns in Washington over a second Cuba in the Dominican Republic. Yet Balaguer's victory came about primarily for indigenous reasons, not because of the intervention. And, contrary to Washington's claims, the U.S. presence actually hindered the development of democracy because it tended to discredit Balaguer and confirm Dominican political cynicism. So while the intervention helped establish the structure of democracy, Dominican politics continued to be shaped primarily by domestic customs and actors. In the end, despite the powerful U.S. presence in the Dominican Republic, local forces produced the most important results of the intervention.]

FERBEL, Peter Jordan. 1995. **The Politics Of Taino Indian Heritage In The Post-Quincentennial Dominican Republic: When A Canoe Means More Than A Water Trough.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Anthropology, Archaeology; Anthropology, Cultural; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Political Science, General; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9604952. Source: DAI, 57, no. 09A, (1995): 4001. [ABSTRACT: Taino Indian heritage in the contemporary Dominican Republic is assessed in terms of ethnic and national identity, archaeological practice, public education, and tourism. --- Archaeological and anthropological theory surrounding the politics of the past, monuments and commemoration, heritage management, and American Indian ethnicity is reviewed. An overview of pre-Columbian Caribbean archaeology and ethnohistory, and a background study of Dominican history and national identity are presented. Ethnographic findings on Taino cultural forms are reported in the following categories: linguistic features; agricultural practices; use of yuca and casabe; indigenous fruits, vegetables, and tobacco; medicinal knowledge; fishing techniques; architecture; crafts, tools and technologies; folklore and religion; arts, poetry, and literature; popular identity; and capitalist culture. Museums and monuments of Taino heritage, pre-Columbian archaeology, education, and heritage tourism are found to have a relatively minimal role in the composition of Taino identity. Case studies from the celebration of the Columbian Quincentennial and from fieldwork at Cacique, Moncion emphasize this phenomenon. --- - As archaeological and cultural heritage programs have had a relatively small influence on the preservation of the past and on the development of indigenous heritage in the Dominican Republic, the persistence of Taino-derived cultural forms appears to be a testament to their underlying strength. However, perceptions about the Taino past are often framed around a Hispanic nationalism which marginalizes or romanticizes the native component of Dominican identity. Ultimately, concepts of ethnicity and national identity are flexible, and shift according to sociopolitical factors in the present. --- An increased educational focus on the cultural resources of the Dominican Republic and a concerted plan for preservation and heritage tourism may prove to better protect indigenous sites and artifacts, and to increase consciousness to the dynamism of the Taino past that has contributed to the composition of Dominican national identity. Archaeology, thus, plays a part in how Taino heritage is valued. Archaeologists need to be aware of their roles in the politics of cultural identity formation, and not assume their studies to be impartial and apolitical.\$p*\$ fn\$sp*\$Originally published in DAI Vol. 56, No. 10. Reprinted here with corrected author name.]

FERNANDEZ DE CUETO, Jorge Maximiliano. 1984. **Intec: A Case Study In Innovation (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00222. Descriptor: Education, Higher. Access # AAG8411863. Source: DAI, 45, no. 02A, (1984): 0426. [ABSTRACT: The goal of this study is to test the applicability of some of the basic tenets of the theory of innovation on the specific case of the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC). This institution is a small university founded in the Dominican Republic in 1974. The country provides a good opportunity to study such a process because of a lack of constraining legislation and a relatively short history of autonomous development of higher education. ---- In the first chapter the various relevant points of the theory are introduced and explained. This section ends with a description of the methodology used to gather the data. ---- In the two following chapters the history of the system and of the particular institution are presented. This content will provide all the necessary information concerning the development of the Instituto and its environment. In the fourth and fifth chapters, the research questions and its answers are introduced. Since the study is concerned more with process than content, there is no judgment on the value of INTEC's proposed reforms. What is important here is not so much how effective they are but rather how well they can be explained by the theoretical model. ---- The study concludes with an analysis of the possible futures of the Instituto as an innovative university. In the last section, the general conclusions are presented. From the analysis made it can be concluded that INTEC is indeed an innovative educational enterprise although the application of the theory must be flexible and account for the situation of a third world country.]

FERNANDEZ, Steve. 2001. **A Study Of Locally Manufactured Lead-Acid Batteries Used In Stand-Alone Home Photovoltaic (SAHPV) Systems In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.S.Eng. Institution: University of Massachusetts Lowell 0111. Pages: 00257. Descriptor: Engineering, Electronics And Electrical; Energy. Access # AAI1409386. Source: MAI, 40, no. 06 (2001): p. 1585. [ABSTRACT: This thesis is a study of locally manufactured lead-acid batteries used in stand alone home photovoltaic (SAHPV) systems in the Dominican Republic. Batteries operating in SAHPV systems exhibited signs of overcharge and were found to spend significant time discharging or idling in a state of discharge; several showed evidence of undercharge or over-discharge. During peak charging, battery temperatures rose 9 to 20°C above the optimal operating temperature (25°C). Worn out batteries from SAHPV systems had signs of sulfation and/or severely deteriorated positive plates; several had indications of gassing and spalling. Accelerated cycling tests indicated no relation between temperature during charging and total charge output of the battery or cycle life. However, there was a greater difference between the total charge input and the total charge output for batteries charged at a higher temperature. The addition of Na₄EDTA to worn out cells did not improve battery capacity or increase cycle life.]

FERREIRA, Paulo Sergio Fiuza. 1993. **A Review Of The Genera Of The Tribe Clivinematini (Hemiptera: Miridae: Deraeocorinae)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00227. Descriptor: Biology, Entomology. Access # AAG9410770. Source: DAI, 54, no. 11B, (1993): 5494 [ABSTRACT: The Clivinematini are determined to be monophyletic based on characteristics previously used to define the

group, especially the presence of a transverse suture on the anterior region of the pronotum and new morphological characters on both the male and female genitalia. ---- The tribe consists of 17 genera and 83 described species. Four monobasic genera along with the type species of the genera are described as new: Bahamamiris androsensis (Bahamas Islands); Dominicanocoris barahonensis (Dominican Republic); Henrycoris mexicanus (Mexico); Venezuelacoris tachiranus (Venezuela). The genus Zoilus Distant is a junior synonym of Hemicerocoris Lethierry, and Carassacoris Carvalho is synonymized with Guanabarea Carvalho. The genus Megamirioides Carvalho is transferred to the tribe Deraeocorini. Twenty eight additional undescribed species are recognized in this study. -- -- A key to the genera and illustrations of material used in the study are presented. Cladistic analysis of the genera of Clivinematini is performed using the Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony program (PAUP) to analyze the morphological characters of adults. Characters are polarized using Deraeocoris as an outgroup and analyzed using the branch-and-bound algorithm. Results indicate that the tribe Clivinematini consists of two major monophyletic groups of genera. Sister groups and relationships among monophyletic groups of genera are presented in a cladogram and supported by evidence.]

FERREL, Peter Jordan. 1995. **The Politics Of Taino Indian Heritage In The Post-Quincentennial Dominican Republic: When A Canoe Means More Than A Water Trough**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Anthropology, Archaeology; Anthropology, Cultural; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Political Science, General; History, Latin American. Access # AAI9604952. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10A, (1995): 4016. [ABSTRACT: Taino Indian heritage in the contemporary Dominican Republic is assessed in terms of ethnic and national identity, archaeological practice, public education, and tourism. ---- Archaeological and anthropological theory surrounding the politics of the past, monuments and commemoration, heritage management, and American Indian ethnicity is reviewed. An overview of pre-Columbian Caribbean archaeology and ethnohistory, and a background study of Dominican history and national identity are presented. Ethnographic findings on Taino cultural forms are reported in the following categories: linguistic features; agricultural practices; use of yuca and casabe; indigenous fruits, vegetables, and tobacco; medicinal knowledge; fishing techniques; architecture; crafts, tools and technologies; folklore and religion; arts, poetry, and literature; popular identity; and capitalist culture. Museums and monuments of Taino heritage, pre-Columbian archaeology, education, and heritage tourism are found to have a relatively minimal role in the composition of Taino identity. Case studies from the celebration of the Columbian Quincentennial and from fieldwork at Cacique, Moncion emphasize this phenomenon. --- - As archaeological and cultural heritage programs have had a relatively small influence on the preservation of the past and on the development of indigenous heritage in the Dominican Republic, the persistence of Taino-derived cultural forms appears to be a testament to their underlying strength. However, perceptions about the Taino past are often framed around a Hispanic nationalism which marginalizes or romanticizes the native component of Dominican identity. Ultimately, concepts of ethnicity and national identity are flexible, and shift according to sociopolitical factors in the present. ---- An increased educational focus on the cultural resources of the Dominican Republic and a concerted plan for preservation and heritage tourism may prove to better protect

indigenous sites and artifacts, and to increase consciousness to the dynamism of the Taino past that has contributed to the composition of Dominican national identity. Archaeology, thus, plays a part in how Taino heritage is valued. Archaeologists need to be aware of their roles in the politics of cultural identity formation, and not assume their studies to be impartial and apolitical.]

FIGUEROA TEJADA, Ramon Antonio. 1998. **Balancing Acts. A Comparative Analysis Of The Short Stories Of Emilio S. Belaval, Juan Bosch And Lino Novas Calvo (Belaval, Emilio S. , Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Cuba)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: Ph.D. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9830272. Source: DAI, 59, no. 04A, (1998): 1186. [ABSTRACT: The definition of the Caribbean area, based on a history of intervention that overlaps linguistic, cultural and chronological differences in development, has become one of the most dynamic fields in the study of Latin American culture. Understanding the particularities of development of the islands of the Caribbean has great repercussions in the definition of the developmental process of the greater continental areas of Latin America which, while affected by the same processes of intervention and the same problematic in defining the terms of national identity, do not experience such processes with the same intensity found in the Caribbean area in general. ---- The works of the short story writers Emilio S. Belaval (Puerto Rico), Juan Bosch (Dominican Republic) and Lino Novas Calvo (Cuba) are of extreme importance in understanding the similarities in the process of national definition in the islands of the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. The mature creative period of these authors (1930-1940) is of historical significance for their respective countries. During these years, a sense of national identity in the islands is problematically consolidated, due to its ties with a system of economic and political dependence that only benefits a small segment of the population. ---- The literary efforts of Bosch, Belaval and Novas Calvo, responding to the problematic national consolidation that occurs in Cuba, Santo Domingo ad Puerto Rico in the first half of the Twentieth Century, attempt a balance between the needs for aesthetic renewal facilitated by the economic progress of their countries, and those of political engagement that require concentrating on issues of social injustice. The balancing of these two apparently dissimilar agendas gives the most representative work of these writers a character that is uniquely Caribbean, and that is, in turn, the narrative counterpart of poesia negrista, which is contemporary with the works of these authors, and has long been considered the first truly Caribbean literary movement. Underlining the commonalities in style, themes, and approach to equally similar subject matter between Belaval, Bosch and Novas Calvo contributes to expand our understanding of a common definition for the Caribbean.]

FLOREN-ROMERO, Maria Soledad. 1994. **The Impact Of Information Loss On Research: A Case Study In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign 0090. Pages: 00275. Descriptor: Library Science; Information Science. Access # AAG9503185. Source: DAI, 55, no. 09A, (1994): 2617. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of information loss in industry in a developing country. The assessment of information loss was accomplished by studying instances of information missed by scientists working in a

pharmaceutical firm in the Dominican Republic and appraising the impact that this loss had on the research of the firm. ---- Fourteen scientists working with the firm were interviewed. Ten research projects done between 1988 and 1993 were selected. Bibliographies were compiled on the topics of the research projects using databases accessible in the United States and the Dominican Republic covering information from the developed and developing countries. ---- The study showed that all scientists missed information relevant to their research. Eighty percent of the literature retrieved in database searches was previously unknown to the scientists. Forty-one percent was relevant to their research topics and 15% of the items would have had an impact on the research if they had had them at the time the research was underway. ---- Scientists identified potential impacts at three levels: at the user level (cognitive impacts); at the work level (changes in research); and at the firm level (effects on design and manufacturing of the drugs). The literature overlooked would have among other things increased their knowledge on the diseases and the drugs under study; it would have contributed knowledge on new laboratory techniques to diagnose diseases; it would have made possible a better and more in-depth research and better informed decision making. - --- Access to information was associated with the information-seeking behavior of the scientists and obstacles to access to information. The study revealed that scientific research is not a national priority for development and scientists depend for access to information on their own network of information providers; their personal libraries and colleagues' resources inside or outside the country are the first choices for access to information.]

FORD, Garry Tyron. A 1998. **Participatory Plant Geographic Placement System: System Design And Dominican Republic Case Study (Agroforestry)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00422. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Culture; Anthropology, Cultural; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAG9818492. Source: DAI, 58, no. 12B, (1998): 6314. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to develop the Participatory Plant Geographic Placement System (PPGPS) framework for a decision support system (DSS) which will produce the optimal matching of any selected plant material's (species or cultivars) environmental requirements and the needs of the end user (local farmers) to the best sites (mega-environment) within a given land area on earth. A prototype based on a collection of specific components was selected to evaluate the PPGPS framework of this DSS such as primary and secondary data sets. A rapid rural appraisal (RRA) was conducted in the Dominican Republic consisting of interviews (farmers and experts), plant collections (regional vegetation) and collection of secondary data (maps, literature raster structure data sets, etc.). Based on the RRA, an area within Los Haitises National Park buffer zone and periphery located in the northeast region of the Dominican Republic was chosen as the land area for the placement of plant material. *Gliricidia sepium* was selected as the prototype plant material. The data sets in this prototype were analyzed using personal computers and several commercial software packages to identify mega-environments for provenances of *G. sepium* within the site of adaptation (Los Haitises National Park buffer zone and periphery). The types of software applications that make up the PPGPS framework included: geographical information systems, spreadsheets, word processors, presentation graphics and flowcharts. The end product presented to the decision maker (customer) was a final report which consisted of

materials and methods, results and discussion along with interpretive maps, charts, tables and figures.]

FORS, Brian Deland. 1995 **Affairs Are Quite Electric: The Hoover Administration's Response To Revolution In Central America And The Caribbean, 1930-1932**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Iowa 0096. Pages: 00320. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American. Access # AAI9603026. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10A, (1995): 4116 [ABSTRACT: Most works discussing President Herbert Hoover's Latin American foreign policy and the administration's response to revolution in the region have focused on policy pronouncements from Washington, or have covered the relevant revolutionary events in little detail. This work examines the interaction of Latin American politics, society, and economy; the actions of United States field diplomats, companies, and other U.S. individuals; and the role of policy makers in the State Department other than the secretary of state in describing the complexities of foreign policy making and its implementation. A variety of sources were consulted, including State Department records, presidential papers, papers of the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Francis White, newspaper accounts and editorials from Latin America and the United States, economic data, and secondary sources written by U.S. and Latin American scholars. By providing a narrative account of revolutions in the Dominican Republic (1930), Guatemala (1930), Honduras (1931), Cuba (1931), El Salvador (1931), and Costa Rica (1932), this work argues that despite claims of non-intervention, the United States attempted to maintain influence in Central America and the Caribbean through a policy of non-recognition that was reinforced by political, economic, and sometimes military factors. It further illustrates the complexities of foreign policy making by examining ways in which events in Central America and the Caribbean influenced U.S. policy decisions, and how Central American and Caribbean leaders often acted independently despite U.S. pressure and demands.]

FRANCO, Steeves. 2002. **Autobiographical Reason In "Habitacion Para Hombre Solo" By Segundo Serrano-Poncela (Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00181. language: Spanish. Descriptor: Literature, Modern; Literature, Latin American; Biography. Access # AAI3037397. Source: DAI, 62, no. 12A (2002): p. 4159. [ABSTRACT: Spanish writer Segundo Serrano-Poncela's first novel, *Habitación para hombre solo*, published in 1963 in Barcelona, came after many fruitful years in exile teaching Spanish Literature at the Universities of Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico and Venezuela. Best known as an essayist for his books on Unamuno and Machado, *Habitación* was his first long fiction after publishing several collections of short stories (*La Venda*, 1956; *La raya oscura*, 1959). Almost all of Poncela's literary works explore the experience of war, exile and its consequences. But it is in *Habitación para hombre solo* that he offers his most personal account of life in exile. The principal focus of this study then, is the relationship between writing in exile and writing autobiography. Poncela's text departs from the traditional model of (self) representation to offer the reader a more complex and challenging autobiographical subject. Ortega y Gasset's ontological perspective is the basis for me to show how Poncela's text traces his transformation from a *fixed* self to a changing *living* self. Furthermore, I demonstrate how

the author's discourse seeks not (self) restoration but (self) liberation. As I examine this novel, it becomes increasingly evident that Poncela's narrative challenges the current autobiography's theoretical premises in search of answers for his own personal existential imperative.]

FRANKS, Julie Cheryl. 1997. **Transforming Property: Landholding And Political Rights In The Dominican Sugar Region, 1880-1930**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Stony Brook 0771. Pages: 00337. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Economics, History; Geography; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAG9809045. Source: DAI, 58, no. 09A, (1997): 3681. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation speaks to literature on the development of export agricultural zones, on popular participation in state formation processes, on rural criminality and resistance, and on peasant participation in nation-building. ---- It traces the transformation of rural property relations during the growth of the modern Dominican sugar industry. Implicitly and explicitly, traditional, popularly-defined communal property rights they contained notions of justice, community, individual rights, and social good that linked smallholders to their society and nation. Therefore, the 20th century shift from these notions of property towards a regime in which the Dominican state became the ultimate guarantor of property rights had important effects on Dominican political culture, besides its economic significance. ---- The dissertation reviews the historical development of the Dominican rural property regime through the colonial period and into the 19th century, arguing that the social relations embedded in communal landholding were the foundation for a popular, collective political subjectivity in the independence period. Thus it reframes the popular bases of 19th century political rebellions, which until now have been characterized as personalist struggles among military leaders. ---- Based on research into local land registers, notarial records, and local court records, the dissertation shows the extent of local actors' participation in the development of land markets in the sugar region, and the persistence of popular practices for securing land rights even within expanding modern plantations. Therefore, in the early 20th century conflicts over land escalated among Dominican landholders themselves. Increased political insurgency and banditry in the region also reflected these internal tensions. ---- The United States' Marines sought to pacify the region during their military occupation of the Dominican Republic from 1916 to 1924. Much of their campaign to suppress guerrilla-style resistance to the occupation involved the dismantling of local networks of authority and power, as did their 1920 reform of land registration. However, traditional, locally-directed landholding practices persisted. Agrarian reform during the first years of the Trujillo dictatorship (1930-1961) attested to the enduring influence of communal, use-oriented notions of property, although they now bolstered an authoritarian, corporatist state.]

FREITAG, Tilman George. 1993. **In The Path Of The Golden Horde: Tourism And Rural Development In A Coastal Dominican Community (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00441. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Urban And Regional Planning; Recreation; Fisheries. Access # AAG9431945. Source: DAI, 55, no. 07A, (1993): 2023. [ABSTRACT: This is an anthropological study of change in a rural *Dominican* community in response to the

recent introduction of large-scale enclave tourism into the region. *Dominican* government planners have long used the rhetoric of national development when promoting tourism within the country. A central argument for the government in sponsoring tourism is that the industry produces secondary growth through an economic "multiplier" effect, whereby expansion and concurrent benefits will occur in other traditional sectors of the economy as tourism expands. ---- Using a case study approach in examining the community of Luperon and its attempts to accommodate the intrusion of enclave tourism into its socio-economic and sociocultural structure, this dissertation illustrates ethnographically the limitations of tourism as a development tool in the Dominican Republic. The changes tourism has initiated in the traditional lifeways of local fishermen, and to a lesser extent agriculturalists and small business people, are reviewed in the context of a small rural coastal town with no prior exposure to large-scale "mass" tourism. ---- The study reveals that only a small proportion of the local population, chiefly the local elites, benefit from the introduction of the enclave tourist resort, while all members of the community must pay the negative social costs such as inflation associated with land speculation, loss of a sense of local control, and the elimination of privacy. In spite of this, as the local tourist system developed, some luperonenses tried to take more active roles in manipulating the industry for their own benefit. A small number of townspeople organized to promote the community's rights in response to what was perceived as a lack of equitable economic returns and social exploitation by enclave resort management. After minor initial successes, the failure of the community mobilization effort is linked to lack of local political support and management indifference. ---- This study concludes that a model for economic growth based on enclave tourism alone will not provide the impetus for regional economic diversification in the Dominican Republic. Enclave tourism has consistently been shown to integrate poorly with existing regional industries where introduced and is not designed to promote economic linkages at the community level. Rather, its inherent flaw is that resort management seeks to limit the interaction between the tourists and local community to improve their own profits.]

FRENZ, Byron L. 1996. **Strategic Risk Management For International Business Development Of A Processing Cucumber Industry In The Caribbean**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison; 0262. Pages: 00291. Descriptor: Economics, Commerce-Business; Business Administration, Management; Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAI9622522. Source: DAI, 57, no. 04A (1996): p. 1765 [ABSTRACT: Resources in the Caribbean are often overlooked by U.S. vegetable processors and Caribbean exporters because investment risks appear greater or less manageable than those in more developed countries. Investments in experiments that acquire comparative data for international trade and foster business alliances are generally considered speculative. Investment decision-making is imprecise without this initial speculative investment in research and development to acquire experimental data. The assessments of international business development projects are generally focused upon reasons projects may fail. Assessments generally underemphasize the constructive processes of experimentation that can guide exporters to successful investments. ---- A catalyst for regional economic development is collaborative experimentation by exporters and nations. Nations can attract firms to develop local human resources by reducing a

firm's costs for information, experimentation, education, and infrastructure investments. Firms in industries vital to a country's economic development can acquire these resources controlled by government at reduced costs and satisfy private investment risk and return criteria. Firms with strong development and risk management skills plus adequate risk capital can conduct production and marketing experiments in developing countries and strategically manage risks of development projects to acquire global competitive advantage. --- This development project formed international strategic alliances (ISAs) to facilitate collaborative experimentation, hedge risk-bearing burdens and stimulate Caribbean agricultural investments. Comparative data were acquired from an experiment in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The experiment led to the identification of critical influences of prices, costs and conditions to sustain a processing cucumber industry in these countries. A Monte Carlo simulation model was constructed to compare a U.S. cucumber processor's investment risk and return solely in Mexico to diversified investments that include Caribbean production. The optimum investment strategies were: (1) diversified purchasing by U.S. processors from Mexico and the Caribbean with ISA transport constraints; and (2) diversified products marketing by cucumber growers. Purchasing contracts by U.S. processors were a critical catalyst for starting an industry, however, the strategy required variations to manage export marketing-risk of Hispaniola growers for mutual development of the]

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GARCIA DEL CASTILLO, Joaquin. 1984. Systematics And Distribution Of Foraminifera From The Coast Of The Dominican Republic. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00348. Descriptor: Biological Oceanography. Access # AAG8421511. Source: DAI, 45, no. 06B, (1984): 1646. [ABSTRACT: Ninety-two sedimental samples from the coast of the Dominican Republic, taken during the summer of 1979, were analyzed for their foraminiferan population. Diverse regions and environments were represented in the 92 collection sites with the aim to establish as complete a catalog of the Island's recent benthic foraminifera as possible and thus complement those already established for other Caribbean Islands and provide base line data for further studies in Hispaniola. Separation of foraminiferal tests, counting, identification and preservation included standard procedures plus some innovations to floatation techniques. Two thousand scanning electron micrographs were used to ascertain morphological characters of selected specimens which were used as taxonomic determinants when compared to illustrations and descriptions of like species in the literature. The catalogue established contains 380 species of foraminifera which are members of 163 genera and 51 families. Most of these species are characteristic to the Gulf-Caribbean-Antillies region. Thirteen possibly new species were recorded; one of these (a bolivinitid) merits further study as it may represent a new genus. Species abundance and distribution and the Foraminiferan Number (number of specimens per gram of dry sediment) were statistically analyzed and found to be definitely related to sediment grain size, salinity and sedimental carbonate. Bays and estuaries supported typical dominant assemblages, very different from those of open beaches. Presence-absence data showed that North, East and South coastal regions had distinctive dominant and trace assemblages as well. Each one of these regions had distinctive unique species which could be used to characterize them.]

GARCIA LAGOMBRA, Gregorio. 1991. **Use Of Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy For The Nutritional Analysis Of Feedstuffs**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Kansas State University 0100. Pages: 00198. Descriptor: Agriculture, Animal Culture And Nutrition; Agriculture, Food Science And Technology. Access # AAG9128495. Source: DAI, 52, no. 04B, (1991): 1790 [ABSTRACT: Near infrared reflectance spectroscopy (NIRS) was used to develop multilinear regression equations for corn/sorghum grain, tropical grasses/legumes and ground beef/pork samples. The corn/sorghum samples were collected in Kansas and parts of Oklahoma and Texas. The tropical samples were collected in the Dominican Republic. The pork/beef samples were taken from experiments conducted in Kansas State University. Samples were scanned and selected for calibration in a NIRS model 4250 (Pacific Scientific). They were analyzed for different nutrients based on the AOAC (1990) and USDA (1975) procedures. ---- The spectra of corn/sorghum grain samples were very similar due to the low number of calibration samples selected. The corn DM and EE equations results indicated acceptable R² for calibration (0.899 and 0.860), excellent for validation (0.995 and 0.998), and low for DM (0.322) and acceptable for EE (0.852) prediction. The CP and CF results were not satisfactory because of narrow ranges and poor laboratory/NIRS relationships. The sorghum CP equation achieved acceptable R² parameters for calibration (0.830), excellent for validation (0.995), and acceptable for prediction (0.843). DM and EE equations had intermediate R² values because of narrow ranges whereas CF values did not match consistently with NIRS. ---- The tropical grass CP equation resulted in excellent R² for calibration (0.941), excellent for validation (0.945), but low for prediction. The DM equation was not adequate but could be improved by including fresh samples. Chemical analyses for ADF/NDF did not correlate well with NIRS scans. The tropical legume CP equation had excellent R² for all parameters (calibration = 0.930, validation = 0.949 and prediction = 0.938) studied. The other parameters such as DM, ADF and NDF had intermediate results. ---- The ground beef DM and EE R² for calibration (0.970 and 0.984), validation (0.999 and 1.000), and for prediction (0.971 and 0.983) had excellent results but less for CP because of narrow ranges in the calibration samples. The ground pork DM, CP, and EE parameters for calibration (0.989, 0.968 and 0.992), validation (0.968, 0.893 and 0.968), and prediction (0.987, 0.959, and 0.991), were excellent, respectively. The combination of beef and pork samples improved the CP equation, but not DM and EE.]

GARCIA, Oswaldo. 1976. **On The Winter Season Rainfall In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00156. Descriptor: Physics, Atmospheric Science. Access # AAG7611744 . Source: DAI, 36, no. 11B, (1976): 5644. [ABSTRACT: None]

GARCIA-MUNIZ, Humberto R. 1997. **The South Porto Rico Sugar Company: The History Of A United States Multinational Corporation In Puerto Rico And The Dominican Republic, 1900-1921**. Degree: Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00668. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9728202. Source: DAI, 58, no. 04A, (1997): 1416. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation studies the early history (1900-1921)

of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company, a U.S. multinational corporation with sugar factories in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. It explores in a comparative manner the corporation's establishment and expansion in two countries with dissimilar histories and realities. The central argument is that the corporation was successful because it combined German capital familiar with conditions in the U.S. market and Puerto Rico, specialized Louisiana top/middle administrative/technical personnel in sugar processing, Barbadian biological technology and supervision in cane cultivation, and Caribbean labor, all under a competent New York-based management and board of directors, in countries controlled by the United States during propitious times for the growth of the sugar industry. Other subjects deal with are the relationship of the Sugar Trust with South Porto Rico Sugar Company, the removal of German capital in the company and associated firms, the development of a sugar bourgeoisie in Puerto Rico, migration and labor instability, cane diseases, and "land wars" and gavillerismo in the Dominican Republic.]

GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ, Angelica Isabel. 2000. **Genetic Studies Of The West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus Manatus*)**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: University of Florida; 0070. Pages: 00118. Descriptor: Biology, Zoology; Fisheries; Biology, Genetics. Access#AAI9976538. Source: DAI, 61, no. 06B (2000): p. 2936. [ABSTRACT: Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) control region sequences compared among locations across the western Atlantic region showed population genetic structure and phylogeography for the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*). Haplotypes identified among individuals from Florida, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil indicated strong population separations between most locations. Three distinctive mtDNA lineages were observed in an intraspecific phylogeny of *T. manatus* : (1) Florida and the West Indies, (2) Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean rivers of South America, and (3) northeast Atlantic coast of South America. ---- Microsatellite markers were developed for the Florida manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*) to explore finer-scale population subdivisions that might exist within populations of manatees distributed along the east and west coasts of the Florida peninsula. Low levels of allelic diversity indicated a founder effect or major population bottleneck of evolutionary significance. Cross species amplification was tested in three Sirenian species: the Antillean manatee (*Trichechus manatus manatus*), the Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*), and the dugong (*Dugong dugong*). This study provided nuclear DNA-based approaches to complement existing mitochondrial genetic information for these species. ---- Microsatellite variation in the Florida manatee population indicated that the geographically separated (but not isolated) populations from the east and the west coasts of the Florida peninsula are slightly different from each other based on microsatellite genotypic and allelic frequency distributions. High levels of gene flow and mixing occur among populations from regions present in the east and west coasts. This suggests that the Florida manatee can be considered a single Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) consisting of two Management Units—the east and the west coast manatee populations. It is recommended that additional research be performed to determine the frequency of the different lineages or family units present in each geographic area, as well as the level of genetic flow between them, in order to fulfill far-reaching conservation goals.]

GARRIDO RAMIREZ, Eduardo Raymundo. 1999. **Molecular And Biological Characterization Of Bean Golden Mosaic Geminivirus From Chiapas, Mexico And Identification Of A Geminiviral Avirulence Determinant**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Davis 0029. Pages: 00141. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Pathology; Biology, Genetics. Access # AAI9958605. Source: DAI, 61, no. 01B (1999): p. 20. [ABSTRACT: The complete nucleotide sequences of the infectious cloned components of bean golden mosaic geminivirus from Chiapas, Mexico (BGMV-MX) were determined. DNA-A and DNA-B consisted of 2644 and 2609 nucleotides, respectively, and the genome organization of BGMV-MX was similar to that of other bipartite geminiviruses. Particle bombardment and agroinoculation were used to demonstrate the infectivity of the cloned BGMV-MX components, and infected plants developed symptoms indistinguishable from those in field-infected plants. BGMV-MX also was readily sap-transmissible to beans. Sequence and phylogenetic analyses revealed that BGMV-MX is closely related to BGMV from Guatemala (BGMV-GA), the Dominican Republic (BGMV-DR), and Puerto Rico (BGMV-PR). Pseudorecombinants (PRs) formed between cloned components of BGMV-MX and BGMV-GA were infectious and symmetric in nature; PRs between BGMV-MX and BGMV-DR were infectious but asymmetric. In both cases, the symptom phenotype mapped to DNA-B. The tomato leaf crumple geminivirus (TLCrV) DNA-A and BGMV-MX DNA-B PR was infectious in common bean, whereas the reciprocal combination was not. Infectious PRs were not obtained with BGMV-MX and bean dwarf mosaic geminivirus (BDMV), or BDMV and TLCrV. Seventeen bean accessions were screened using three inoculation methods. Responses were similar for all methods, although particle bombardment resulted in higher infection rates. Mesoamerican gene pool materials were more resistant than Andean materials. ---- Bean cultivars (cvs.) Othello and Black Turtle Soup T-39 (BTS) are resistant to systemic infection by BDMV. In cv. Othello, resistance is also associated with a hypersensitive response (HR). In contrast, BGMV-MX does not elicit HR in cv. Othello and systemically infects cvs. Othello and BTS. To identify the BDMV avirulence determinant, hybrid DNA-B components were constructed and coinoculated, with BDMV DNA-A or BDMVA-GFP, into bean seedlings. A DNA-B hybrid, with the BDMV BV1 and BGMV BC1 ORFs was infectious in cv. Topcrop, induced the HR in cv. Othello, and was not infectious in cvs. Othello or BTS; in contrast, the hybrid with BGMV BV1 and BDMV BC1 ORFs was infectious in cvs. Topcrop, Othello, and BTS and did not elicit the HR in cv. Othello. These results indicate that the BDMV BV1 protein is the avirulence determinant in cvs. Othello and BTS.]

GASTON DE BAEZ, Rosa H. 1998. **Un Analisis De Los Cuentos De Juan Bosch (Spanish Text, Dominican Republic, Exile, Stories)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Columbia University Teachers College 0055. Pages: 00196. Descriptor: Literature, Caribbean. Access # AAG9839065. Source: DAI, 59, no. 07A, (1998): 2514. [ABSTRACT: Este estudio analiza los cuentos de Juan Bosch. Se ha escogido a este escritor, porque ademas de sus meritos literarios es uno de los primeros escritores dominicanos en adquirir conciencia del acontecer historico del pais, los habitantes y las luchas politico sociales y economicas que han padecido. Bosch presenta lo que el estima como esencial, acerca de lo local con una proyeccion realista. ---- Para explicar las

características de la cuentística de Bosch, esta tesis analiza algunos de los cuentos que el escribio antes y despues del exilio. Establece ademas, hasta que punto los relatos mantienen un mismo enfoque en la tematica. Para ello, toma en consideracion la estructura de las narraciones, el caracter de los personajes, el uso que Bosch hace del tiempo, la presentacion de los escenarios, y el lexico. Se ha analizado asi mismo en los cuentos: el tono, el tipo de problemas--sociales, culturales, emotivos, politicos, historicos, o combinacion de varios de ellos--el caracter dramatico o humoristico que proyectan. Estos aspectos de ficcion o realidad se deducen del analisis. ---- Quien escribe emplea el metodo analitico y comparativo con respecto a: la estructura organizativa, los elementos (ambiente, accion y contexto historico del relato); procedimientos (persona del narrador, receptor, dialogos, descripciones); trama (lineal, retrospectiva, coincidencial); y estilo (tipo de lenguaje empleado intensidad y el uso de imagenes). ---- En la seleccion de los textos para esta tesis, se ha tomado en cuenta que los mismos sean representativos de los varios periodos de la cuentística de Bosch. ---- Los cuentos se han analizado teniendo en cuenta lo dicho por los criticos, pero especialmente considerando aspectos de los mismos que no hayan abarcado otros estudiosos. ---- La tesis concluye senalando los puntos en que los cuentos contribuyen a la cultura dominicana; sus aplicaciones a la educacion; el enfoque que de ellos hacen algunos criticos; lo que quien escribe considera que Bosch omite o aporta con sus cuentos, y que factores son claves en el exito de los cuentos.]

GEISLER, Gina Elayne. 2002. **Providing effective hearing health care delivery in developing countries**. Degree: Au.D.. Institution: Central Michigan University 6006. Pages: 00090. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Audiology; Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI3041261. Source: DAI, 63, no. 01B (2002): p. 160. [ABSTRACT: Worldwide, hearing loss is estimated to affect 250 million people. Two-thirds of these people, who suffer from the “silent handicap” called hearing loss, are believed to be three years of age or older, have moderate to profound hearing impairments and reside in developing countries. Historically, hearing loss has been a relatively ignored disability in developing countries. Only recently have people begun to recognize the detrimental effects hearing loss has on social, emotional and psychological development of the people of these countries. Consequently, research is emerging which defines the core problem and appropriate intervention strategies. ---- Successful delivery of hearing health care in developing countries depends upon a stable infrastructure that allows for evaluation, maintenance, follow-up and re-evaluation of the services provided. Once the local need is identified, the potential services to be delivered are decided upon based on the primary needs of the community and the level of infrastructure in place. These services may encompass: treatment of infectious ear diseases including immunizations, antibiotics, surgical procedures and cerumen management, rehabilitation of hearing loss including the fitting, maintenance and counseling of amplification for hearing aids and/or body aids and, finally, community education and patient counseling. ---- Partnerships between Doctor of Audiology (Au.D.) degree programs and hearing health care programs in developing countries are excellent ways to ensure continued support for both the programs and the student volunteers. Universities have a stable infrastructure and an established resource base. Opportunities for the funding of supplies, and associated expenses for delivering hearing services may be developed through a University endowment fund. In addition, faculty and/or student volunteers typically have more

schedule flexibility and, therefore, more opportunity to undertake annual service trips. ---
- This doctoral project will explore the prevalence and etiology of hearing loss in developing countries, as well as current services available for diagnosing and rehabilitating this affliction. In addition, future steps that need to be taken to ensure improvement in hearing health care delivery in developing countries will also be discussed. Lastly, based on my clinical experiences in Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic, examples will be presented illustrating how audiologists can deliver effective hearing health care services in developing countries.]

GEORGES, Eugenia. 1985. **The Causes And Consequences Of International Labor Migration From A Rural Dominican Sending Community**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00414. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAI9020534. Source: [ABSTRACT: This study considers the causes and consequences of U.S.-bound migration from Los Pinos, a village in the Northern Dominican Republic. It departs from the traditional approach employed by most social scientists who have focused on individual migrants and their families at their points of destination. It thus provides new information on the migration process in general, the distribution of its costs and benefits locally, and the implications for the development of rural Dominican communities dependent on U.S.-bound migration. ---- Among the most important causes of migration from Los Pinos dependent development and capital accumulation policies pursued by the regimes of Rafael Trujillo (1930-61), and Joaquin Balaguer (1966-78). U.S. Consular policies, which have selected wealthier individuals, have been instrumental in shaping the contours of the migrant stream. ---- The selective nature of Los Pinos' migration to the U.S. has yielded mixed results. Most migrants leave behind productive resources that can be used by others, or desirable jobs non-migrants can fill. Their substantial remittances and repatriated savings have created some new employment opportunities in the service and commercial sectors of the local economy. While the bulk of these employment opportunities are not full-time, they nonetheless represent important income supplements for households long enmeshed in a pattern of multiple income-generating activities. Together, these factors have resulted in increased equality in income distribution. ---- On the other hand, migrants' investments in land and cattle have exacerbated existing inequalities in land distribution. Large landholders have responded to state and market incentives to raise cattle. As a result, the predominant land use pattern has shifted from subsistence and commercial agriculture to pasture for cattle-raising. Many migrant households have been able to participate in this shift because of their greater access to land and capital from repatriated earnings. The extensive nature of the enterprise has motivated many to purchase additional land to expand production. Strong demand for land has resulted in sharply inflated land values, making it impossible for poorer households to expand sub- subsistence holdings.]

GERLUS, Jean-Claude. 1992. **The Political Economy Of Haitian Migration: A Cross-Frontier Study Of The Circulation Of People, Capital, And Commodity Flows**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Binghamton 0792. Pages: 00404. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Sociology, Demography. Access#AAG9318394. Source: DAI, 54, no. 02A, (1992): 0701 [ABSTRACT: In the early decades of the twentieth century, with the growth of the North

American economy, the Caribbean entered a new phase of the world accumulation process. Under the umbrella of U.S. capital, land and labor were combined in the region to generate growth which stimulated the industrialization process of the United States. Some sites were receivers of capital and others, such as Haiti, were suppliers of labor. Haitian workers were found in large numbers in the sugar plantations of U.S. firms in Cuba and Dominican Republic, and, later, in agriculture and construction in the Bahamas. During the American occupation of Haiti (1915-1934), appropriate policies were taken by the occupiers to encourage Haitian migration. In the aftermath of World War II, the continuing internationalization of U.S. manufacturing brought new forms of economic activity in the region. A series of economic development policies were designed by the Duvalier regime in the early 1970s to facilitate the country's participation in the world accumulation process and, as a result, new movements of people, capital, and goods appeared between Haiti and the United States that reinforced the integration of these two countries. ---- This study, however, points out that although the processes of capital accumulation in the Caribbean region have played a major role in the movements of Haitian people across the country's borders, that migration is not simply a matter of Haitian labor being pulled to sites of rapid economic expansion, or poverty stricken Haitians being attracted by high wages in the U.S. economy. The core thesis of this study suggests that what needs to be explained in the case of Haitian migration is how the combined effects of rapid economic expansion, demand for labor, and gradual degradation of living conditions in Haitian villages fostered the early migration flows. These flows were then transformed into an established pattern, through the formation of networks between Haiti and their destinations. The movements of the population which emerge from these patterns are different from the initial flows in terms of their directionality, demographic composition and self-perpetuation. They offer, however, some similarities in the forms (legal or illegal) they take, the places (rural and urban) where they originate, and their impacts on the Haitian society and economy. The study shows how these networks have replaced the factors which initially generated the mobility of the Haitian population, and how, over time, Haitian migration has become a self-perpetuating process.]

GIL, Francisca Margarita. 1999. **Security Of Land Ownership In The Dominican Republic: A Legal And Historical Analysis**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00199 Descriptor: Law; Economics, Agricultural; Economics, General. Access # AAI9939700. Source: DAI, 61, no. 01A (1999): p. 334. [ABSTRACT: The modern market economy requires that information, and guarantees of the security of land ownership be available in order to protect and to stimulate the transference of property rights. An organized and accessible land registration system is considered necessary for achieving those objectives. In this dissertation the historical experience of the Dominican Republic regarding security of land ownership and land registration is studied in order to suggest improvements to land registration. ---- Based on a historical framework, a study of the land tenure problems was conducted to evaluate the rules, the structures, procedures, and the various actors in the land registration system. The imposition of the Torrens System in 1920, under U.S. Military Occupation resulted in many problems affecting land rights recognition and registration. This study point outs how the state intervened in favor of privileged social groups through the historical

application of the Torrens System, especially in the cases of sugar cane land and agrarian reform land. ---- The dissertation also discusses the complexity of the legal procedures for the land jurisdiction, as well as the high cost and the time consuming procedures for land registration. The cost and time involved has been an obstacle for land registration in the Dominican Republic and has led to a concentration of knowledge among an elite group of surveyors and lawyers. ---- The major findings of the study are the contradiction between the high level of publicity and transparency that Torrens should have and the obstacles for gathering information about the land jurisdiction, the historical indifference regarding land registration among the Dominican society, and the large number of lawyers and surveyors accusing each other of causing the existing problems. ---- Suggestions for improvements of the system included structural, procedural, and normative elements. The system should be decentralized, the procedures need to be simplified, and the law should be reformed. These reforms also must be complemented by training and diffusion in order to increase access to the system.]

GOLDBERG, David M. 2003. Evaluating The Emergence Of A Democratic Regime Of The Americas: Evolving Norms And Changing Standards (Haiti, Peru, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Venezuela). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Northern Illinois. Pages: 00234 Descriptor: Political Science, General; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI3092254. Source: DAI, 64, no. 05A (2003): p. 1829 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation evaluates the performance of the Democratic Regime of the Americas. A comparative case study approach is used to examine seven cases: Haiti 1991, Peru 1992, Guatemala 1993, Dominican Republic 1994, Paraguay 1996, Peru 2000, Venezuela 2001. Each case represents an interruption in procedural democracy and a variety of responses domestically, from the regional and international community. To explain the development of the regime I compare and contrast three theoretical approaches. Realism, liberalism and social constructivism are useful to varying degrees in explaining the development of the Democratic Regime of the Americas. Each perspective highlights various strengths and weaknesses of the Democratic Regime of the Americas. ---- The objectives of the case studies are: (1) to describe the background and components of the Democratic Regime of the Americas, (2) to evaluate how the regime evolved over the two decades encompassed by the seven case studies. The regime affected the outcome of the cases and was shaped by the events rather than a causal arrow flowing solely in one direction. In several of the cases the regime was weak or ineffectual in restoring procedural democracy while in others various components of the regime interacted to exert a powerful and lasting influence. ---- The core argument is that a consensus around procedural democracy has developed in the scholarly community as well as in policy-making circles. The difficulty has come in operationalizing those norms when democracy is threatened. What the cases illustrate is the distance traveled in the development of the consensus and the substantial obstacles that remain.]

GOMEZ-VEGA, Ibis Del Carmen. 1995. The Journey Home: Caribbean Women Writers Face The Wreckage Of History (Cristina Garcia, Dolores Prida, Margarita Engle, Julia Alvarez, Cuba, Dominican Republic). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Houston 0087. Pages: 00153. Descriptor: Literature, American; Literature,

Latin American. Access # AAI9605243. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10A, (1995): 3957. [ABSTRACT: "The Journey Home" traces the influence of the homeland on Hispanic Caribbean women writers writing in English in the United States. It focuses on the significance of the journeys undertaken by fictional characters in the works of Cristina Garcia, Dolores Prida, Margarita Engle, and Julia Alvarez. ---- Suffering from the wreckage caused by tyrannical governments in their homelands, the main characters in the Cuban and Dominican writers' novels find themselves pulled to the homeland, even as they thrive within the "mainstream" culture of the United States. For each one, the journey becomes a personal quest for wholeness which they simply cannot achieve in exile. ---- Through the written word, the Cuban writers face their sense of displacement, the emotional pull of the homeland through life in exile, the pain of exile in the United States. The Dominican writer examines the sense of "otherness" that her main character feels in the United States and comes to realize that she too has made "others" of her own countrymen during her years in exile. The novels reinforce the familiar theme that the displaced exile must make the journey home to become whole again, but before doing so she must face the wreckage that historical circumstances have made of Caribbean history.]

GONCALVES, Ana Beatriz. 1996. **Do Outro Ao Eu: Elementos De Reculturacao Na Poesia Do Brasileiro Oliveira Silveira E Do Dominicano Blas Jimenez (Portuguese Text, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Transculturation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: 00222. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9705846. Source: DAI, 57, no. 09A, (1996): 3957. [ABSTRACT: This study is an examination of the work of two contemporary Afro-Latin-American poets: the Brazilian Oliveira Silveira and the Dominican Blas Jimenez, with respect to the concept of transculturation. It examines the respective definitions of an Afro-Latin-American identity, first considering the historical and social differences and similarities of the two countries and, consequently, the differences and similarities in the discourse of the two poets. ---- Taking into consideration that only recently has the phenomenon of Afro-Latin-American discourse been recognized in literature, and that throughout much of black history in the Americas the African voice remained silent, Afro-Latin-American poets tended to adopt a literary style considered superior and were thus assimilated into the dominant culture without maintaining a separate identity. ---- After the first decades of the 20th century a previously forgotten African voice re-emerged. The African voice in literature began to reacquire its lost identity, rediscovering its literary style, while simultaneously adapting the new African discourse to the new environment. Through its re-emergence and development the new Afro-Latin-American literature passed through all the phases of transculturation, a concept first developed by the Cuban anthropologist Fernando Ortiz to describe Cuban society and later adapted to the literary context by Angel Rama. The concept of transculturation is considered to have three phases. First deculturation implies partial loss of identity and dominance by the dominant culture. Reculturation, the second phase, involves emergence of identity and adaptation to the new environment, resulting in a final phase of neoculturation. ---- This study analyses the reculturation phase of the two previously mentioned poets with respect to the literary elements which they used to develop and define an Afro-Latin-American identity.]

GORIS-ROSARIO, Anneris Altagracia. 1994. **The Role Of The Ethnic Community And The Workplace In The Integration Of Immigrants: A Case Study Of Dominicans In New York City (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fordham University 0072. Pages: 00113. Descriptor: Sociology, Demography; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9425196. Source: DAI, 55, no. 04A, (1994): 1112. [ABSTRACT: This study examined the relationship between workplace location relative to the ethnic community and several dimensions of assimilation among *Dominican* immigrants in Washington Heights / Inwood. The central argument is that residence in particular types of ethnic community shapes patterns of social interaction among residents and outsiders. Thus, assimilation is contingent on the nature of the settlement process and different modes of community formation. To explore this, we examine whether there are differences on several dimensions of integration among people who work inside and outside of the ethnic community. Data from a survey of 167 *Dominican* immigrants residing in Washington Heights/Inwood gathered in 1987 were used to examine this proposition. ---- Overall, little support was found for the hypothesis that Dominicans who work outside the ethnic community are more integrated than those working inside the community. This finding is related to the characteristics of workplaces inside and outside of the community. While people working outside the community are more likely to work in the manufacturing industry, to have non-Latino bosses, and to speak English at the workplace, a large percentage of this group report working alongside Hispanics and a substantial proportion report speaking Spanish at the workplace. Thus, our results suggest that many of the characteristics of ethnic businesses in Washington Heights/Inwood are being reproduced outside of the community. ---- No differences were found on the measures of integration for those working inside and outside of the community. Relatively few Dominicans in the sample were involved in neighborhood associations, and a small percentage of the sample were involved in local politics. Participation in the Catholic Church is widespread, however, no significant differences were found in religious identification or participation by workplace location.]

GRABER, Eric S. 1978. **Strategy, Policies, And Programs For Economic Growth And Social Progress In The Dominican Republic: With Reference To Rural Development**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Iowa State University 0097. Pages: 00179. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access # AAG7907250. Source: DAI, 39, no. 10A, (1978): 6232.[ABSTRACT: None]

GRACIANO, Berta. 1989. **Tecnica Narrativa Y Discurso Ideologico En Tres Novelas Dominicanas De La Cana. (Spanish Text) (Dominican Republic, Moscoso Puello, Amiama, Marrero Aristy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00193. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9007113. Source: DAI, 50, no. 10A, (1989): 3243. [ABSTRACT: Traditionally, the sugar cane novels of the Dominican Republic have been considered a form of denunciation of the social conditions that prevailed in the Island during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decades of this century. Each of the three novels analyzed in this dissertation covers approximately the same period: 1890-1935. These years are those of the industrialization of the sugar based economy, characterized by

economic dependence on the United States, the United States military occupation (1916-1921), and the rise of the dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. ---- Francisco Eugenio Moscoso Puella gave birth to the Dominican sugar cane novel when he published *Canas y bueyes* in 1936. Over, written only four years later by Ramon Marrero Aristry shares not only a common theme but also similar perspectives and points of view. The third novel discussed here approaches the sugar cane theme differently and introduces a new perspective: Manuel Antonio Amiama's *El terrateniente* does not pretend to advocate the interests of the peasants who work in the sugar cane fields (known as "peones") but rather those of the local oligarchy. ---- The analysis of each of the novels includes examination of their historical context and their narrative discourse in order to arrive at the ideologies from which they sprang. The essential common denominator of these novels is the focus on the ideological discourse of their authors. The elements peculiar to each novel have been studied in an effort to identify their aesthetic and literary values. In *Canas y bueyes* the various narrative levels are described and in *Over* the procedures of "histoire" versus "recit" are discussed based on the theory of Gerard Genette. The sequences proposed by Vladimir Propp are used in explicating the structure of *El terrateniente*. ---- The major finding of this work, however, is that the traditional assumption that these novels were written from the perspective of the "peones" is false. The authors of these novels, far from defending the interests of the sugar cane workers, use their discourse as a cloak for the values and interests of the bourgeois class (or the old oligarchy in the case of Amiama) to which they belonged.]

GRAHAM, Pamela M. 1996. **Re-Imagining The Nation And Defining The District: The Simultaneous Political Incorporation Of Dominican Transnational Migrants (Immigration, New York City, Citizenship, Assimilation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00323. Descriptor: Political Science, General; Political Science, International Law And Relations; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies .Access # AAG9715706. Source: DAI, 57, no. 12A, (1996): 5282. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores the concept of the simultaneous incorporation of transnational migrants into the political systems of origin and destination countries. I argue that conventional concepts of immigrant incorporation or assimilation are limited in their ability to explain or even notice the rich political life that takes place across and over borders. Traditional theories of migration are likewise limited in their capacity to capture the existence of transnational relationships. Instead of conceiving of a choice which must be made between participation in and loyalty to one or another political system, I argue that a process of simultaneous incorporation into more than one national context can occur. ---- This mid-range study of transnational or cross-border politics consists of an in-depth analysis of the process of migration occurring from 1930s to the present between the Dominican Republic and New York City. I provide a historical context for understanding why and how Dominicans have migrated in large numbers to the United States, focusing on structural economic and political determinants of this process. The recent history of *Dominican* migrant political organizing in New York City is explored with constant attention to how migrants have been affected by home country political and economic conditions. I also present detailed case studies of two issues: the construction of dual citizenship for Dominicans and the creation of a new local political district in the Washington Heights area of Manhattan where most

Dominicans live. These cases reflect the ways in which economic and political resources cross borders, and the relationships that migrants have forged between acquiring more political power in the United States and receiving greater recognition within *Dominican* society and politics. While demonstrating the transnational dimensions of political practices, the case studies also reveal the ways in which *Dominican* national identity has been deployed as political resource in both countries.]

GREEN, Katherine Reese. 1997. **Non-Standard Dominican Spanish: Evidence Of Partial Restructuring (Caribbean, Spanish, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00300. Descriptor: Language, Linguistics. Access # AAG9720094. Source: DAI, 58, no. 01A, (1997): 0147. [ABSTRACT: The goal of this dissertation is to provide evidence suggesting that many of the distinctive features found in certain dialects of non-standard Dominican Spanish (henceforth NSDS) are remnants of an earlier possible semi-creole with an African substrate. It is suggested that these creole-like characteristics entered the language via a process of language contact and shift which triggered substratal transfer and universal adult second-language acquisition strategies. ---- The data used to support my argument are all taken from interviews I conducted while I was in the Dominican Republic. Both the morpho-syntactic and phonological features of NSDS will be examined and compared to those of Spanish-based creoles, Atlantic creoles and Caribbean varieties of Spanish. --- - One of the most intriguing features is a previously unrecorded creole-like past tense construction. Two brothers I interviewed used a as a past tense marker before a reduced infinitive (without-r), e.g. "Si a pende un foforo" 'Yes, I took a match.' While this is quite unlike the standard Spanish past ("Si, prendi un fosforo"), it is very similar to constructions in Palenquero Creole Spanish ("Yo a desi-le\$...\$ 'I told him\$...\$') and Papiamentu Creole Spanish ("Mi a kumpra un kas" 'I bought a house'). ---- To account for these constructions, I suggest that partial restructuring, or what Holm (1988) calls semi-creolization, is largely responsible. Under this model, the learners (Africans) had no one language in common except what they could learn of the superstrate language. In learning Spanish, they initiated a process of partial restructuring which resulted in a variety of Spanish that shows substantial simplification and clear substratal influence. The data are evaluated in light of what is known about the origins of Caribbean vernacular Spanish, with particular reference to the monogenesis theory.]

GREEN, Marshall W. 1974. **Planning Models For Efficient Resource Allocation On Peasant Farms: Some Applications In Northwestern Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00186. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG7519338. Source: DAI, 36, no. 03A, (1974): 1808. [ABSTRACT: None]

GREENE, Duty Densmore. 1989. **The Impact Of Economic Policies On The Agricultural Sector And Food Consumption In The Dominican Republic: A Multimarket Analysis**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00233. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG9002987. Source: DAI, 50, no. 09A, (1989): 3000. [ABSTRACT: The primary objective of this study is to evaluate in a multimarket economic framework the effects of government policies on the agriculture and food sector of the Dominican Republic during the 1966-85 period.

Special attention is given to analyzing the impacts of changing the relative prices of sugar, coffee, and rice resulting from direct and indirect (i.e., macroeconomic) policy interventions. --- The direct policy interventions, which changed relative product prices, include the marketing of sugar and rice by the state-owned enterprises, taxation of agricultural exports, and imposition of tariffs and quantitative restrictions on imports. The government's macroeconomic policies, which changed relative prices between sectors, include the relatively high tariff protection on nonagricultural imports and an overvalued exchange rate. Government expenditures and investments in the agricultural sector are also analyzed. ---- The results of the analysis indicate that the direct price interventions generally served to protect rice producers, to tax sugar and coffee producers, to subsidize sugar and coffee consumers, and to tax rice consumers. The macroeconomic policies, in general, taxed producers and subsidized consumers of the agricultural goods. In the case of rice, the macroeconomic interventions were found to have been sufficiently large to have reversed the effects of the direct price interventions. The consumer subsidies received from the direct policies were increased by the implicit subsidies provided by the macroeconomic policies. ---- The taxes imposed on agricultural producers from the total price policies caused a significant decline in the output of the products from those estimated amounts that would have been produced had undistorted prices prevailed. These policies also caused a significant increase in the domestic consumption of these agricultural products. Given these results, the impacts of these policies on foreign exchange earnings were negative for the country's balance of payments. The combined effects of price distortions and government expenditure in agriculture indicate that there was an overall net transfer out of agriculture during the 1966-85 period.]

GREER, Mary Lisa. 2001. **Seasonal to centennial Holocene and modern climate variability in the Dominican Republic (Montastraea, Siderastrea)**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: University of Miami 0125. Pages: 00228. Descriptor: Geology; Physical Geography. Access # AAI3032375. Source: DAI, 62, no. 11B (2001): p. 4997. [ABSTRACT: Holocene and Modern *Montastraea sp.* and *Siderastrea sp.* corals were collected from the Dominican Republic to examine temporal and spatial changes in regional climate. Measurements of stable carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) isotopic composition and linear coral extension rate were performed on all corals to examine potential changes in sea surface temperature (SST) and precipitation patterns with time. Ages of Holocene corals were determined by measurements of $^{234}\text{U}/^{230}\text{Th}$ isotopic ratios. ---- Decadal oscillations in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of a Modern coral from Parque Nacional del Este (PNE) correlate with SST anomalies in the tropical North Atlantic with a dominant frequency of $\square 12\text{--}15$ years. Changes in the degree of correlation between SST anomalies and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ suggest a temporary nature to a hypothesized Tropical Atlantic SST Dipole. In contrast to data from the Modern coral, decadal to multi-decadal oscillations in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of Holocene corals from the Enriquillo Valley show a dominant periodicity of $\square 15\text{--}20$ years. The proposed driving mechanism for decadal to multi-decadal Holocene cyclicity is the periodic passage of tropical storms and hurricanes over the Enriquillo Valley. During passage, anomalous precipitation may have changed the course of the Rio Yaque del Sur, flooding the paleo-Enriquillo embayment with fresh water, and significantly altering the isotopic composition of the embayment. Holocene tropical storm cyclicity may be linked to patterns in ENSO activity and precipitation in the West

African Sahel, both of which may be mediated by tropical Atlantic SST variability. ---- High-resolution $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data from the Enriquillo corals may reflect a well-known decrease in Northern Hemisphere summer insolation during the Mid-Holocene. Geochemical data from corals show a decrease in the seasonal amplitude of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from $\square 7.2$ to $\square 5.2$ ka. The decrease may reflect a dampening of thermal seasonality, or a decrease in the latitudinal extent of the Atlantic Intertropical Convergence Zone, as mediated by changing Holocene insolation. Shifts in the mean $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of Holocene corals suggest the onset of a warm and/or wet period at $\square 7$ ka in the tropical Atlantic. The timing of this hypothesized climatic shift is in agreement with other proxy climate records from the region. ---- Measurement of linear extension rates from 18 Modern corals from the southeastern Dominican Republic suggest the most potentially significant environmental factors governing annual extension may be temperature and tropical storm activity. The mean trend of coral extension increased in coincidence with rising regional SST's. These data do not support the hypothesis that rising atmospheric CO₂ levels would result in decreased coral calcification.]

GRIESGRABER, Jo Marie. 1983. **Implementation By The Carter Administration Of Human Rights Legislation Affecting Latin America. (Volumes I And Ii)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076. Pages: 00434. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG8425176. Source: DAI, 45, no. 08A, (1983): 2637 [ABSTRACT: The U.S. Congress has established legal conditions against the provision of economic and military aid to foreign governments which are "gross and consistent violators" of the human rights of their citizens. In the course of the Carter administration, these laws were extended to cover both bilateral and multilateral aid. Two exceptions were recognized: aid addressed to "basic human needs," and aid required by the security interests of the United States. The Carter administration, avowedly in favor of such efforts to promote human rights abroad, often resisted the application of such laws in practice, especially when implementation was discretionary. Wide-ranging interviews with persons involved in such decisions, contemporaneous journalism, and the scholarly literature are used to describe and analyze the implementation process, both in its normal functioning and also in situations in which the circles of actors extends beyond the bureaucracy itself and outside forces have a decisive impact. The general description is then focussed on six specific cases, chosen to demonstrate the complete range of several important variables. These cases involve: Argentina, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and El Salvador (two cases). Special attention is paid to the role of the newly established Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. The reasons for shortcomings in full implementation of Congress' intent are specified and analyzed. A series of suggestions are made for remedying such shortcomings, which have long been neglected in the efforts of those attempting to promote human rights abroad. It is shown that the bureaucratic process can be a resource, as well as a hurdle, in promoting human rights. Additionally, three Models identified by Graham Allison are used in the analysis of bureaucratic processes and tested for applicability. These Models are found to be useful, and problems in applying these Models are identified and discussed.]

GROSSELFINGER, Nancy Ann Catherine. 1988. **The Judiciary And Criminal Sentencing In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Florida State

University 0071. Pages: 00342. Descriptor: Sociology, Criminology And Penology. Access # AAG8814412. Source: DAI, 49, no. 06A, (1988): 1582. [ABSTRACT: An empirical study of twenty judges of the criminal courts of the first instance of the Dominican Republic conducted during 1982-1984 explored judicial selection, social backgrounds, professional preparation, sentencing philosophy, and professional concerns. --- Every four years, following national elections, judicial candidates are screened by a bipartisan Senate sub-committee using legally defined educational and experiential requirements and other norms. Recommended candidates are ratified by the Senate. Judges claimed no prior political party activism. They enjoyed considerable independence in some areas but remained subject to transfer. Professional discipline rested with the Supreme Court but was rarely exercised. --- The majority of judges were middle-aged, middle class men and women who had graduated from university following the 1965 intervention. This upheaval resulted in an open admissions policy at the only public university, paving the way for highly motivated, secondary school graduates of modest means to qualify for university education, and precipitated the founding of several private law schools. Judges chose their university based on economic circumstances and proximity. They followed a traditional law curriculum which did not afford diverse, specialized career tracks. They had no training prior to assuming judicial duties, received no administrative guidance, and had no feedback on legal decisions. Professional affiliations were weak leaving judges isolated from colleagues and reliant upon their own resources and motivation. --- Judges said their sentencing philosophy developed from diverse sources and varied from crime to crime. They claimed their sentences recognized aggravating and mitigating factors. Genuine sentencing alternatives were non-existent, lengthy incarceration prior to trial being the norm, practically forcing incarceration as the penalty. --- Judges were concerned about the independence, integrity, image, competence, and efficiency of the judiciary and affiliated personnel, citizen cooperation, the growth and nature of crime, civil damage claims in criminal cases, their career potential and personal safety. --- These judges were quite similar to judges in other Latin American countries in terms of background and preparation. Their professional concerns and restraints coincided with the circumstances of the judges similarly situated worldwide.]

GROSSMAN, Shana Robin. 2002. **Soy Dominicano:" The multiple worlds of the Dominican adolescent.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: George Mason University 0883. Pages: 00347. Descriptor: Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Education, Secondary; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI3028630. Source: DAI, 62, no. 10A (2002): p. 3271. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is a qualitative, single-case study that employs holistic, ethnographic methods. The purpose of this study is to identify key factors that Dominican adolescent immigrant students in one semi-urban Maryland community perceive as borders, boundaries or bridges between their home, school and peer worlds. Although the focus is on the students' perceptions of influences on their education, the voices of parents, educators, community members and service providers are interwoven as well. The context in which the students' education is taking place is investigated as well. --- Contextual research for this project consisted of interviews with 34 U.S. educators, interviews with 17 community members or service providers, a focus group and 3 in-depth interviews with Dominican parents, 6 pilot study interviews with

Dominican students, 10 focus groups with Dominican students, and a visit to 5 schools in the Dominican Republic. The primary data collection strategy consisted of in-depth interviews with 11 high school students from the Dominican Republic. Data analysis was traditional qualitative thematic analysis using the qualitative software program Ethnograph Version 5.06. ---- As a community study, this dissertation paints a picture of the Dominican adolescents' multiple worlds, highlighting the key factors in each world that become borders, boundaries or bridges for the students as they move between their worlds. Some of these factors include racial issues, separation and reunification issues, linguistic issues, socio-economic issues, and structural borders in the school realm. By identifying these key factors, the study provides practitioners with specific areas for intervention, such as establishing trust with parents, encouraging more social interaction between Dominican and other students via de-tracking, and providing a more welcoming school climate with curriculum better matched to the students needs, institutional bridges to help students reach their goals, and culturally sensitive pedagogy. This study contributes to the literature by filling a gap in the research: Dominicans are transnational or binational immigrants, a growing type of immigrant. It adds to the limited research on secondary students, particularly secondary level language minority students, and is one of very few studies that explore students' perspective and compare it with the established theories on minority school performance.]

GUARNIZO, Luis Eduardo. 1993. **One Country In Two: Dominican -Owned Firms In New York And In The Dominican Republic (New York City, Migration, Entrepreneurship)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages:. Descriptor: Sociology, General; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Sociology, Industrial And Labor Relations. Access # AAG9313370 . Source: DAI, 54, no. 01A, (1993): 0322 [ABSTRACT: This research investigates the patterns of economic adaptation in the United States of a particular group of immigrants and the effects that these patterns have on the economic development of the immigrant's society of origin. Based on the analysis of data sets collected on Dominican immigrants in New York City and on small-scale business in the Dominican Republic, the study: (1) explores the role played by entrepreneurship--particularly business ownership--in New York City in the adaptation and labor incorporation processes of immigrants and (2) examines the impact of the migration process on the development of viable small-scale enterprises in the Dominican Republic. ---- The research design combines analyses of aggregate data, previous studies, and firsthand information. About 300 persons were interviewed in the United States and the Dominican Republic, a survey of 92 entrepreneurs in New York City and 113 firms linked to migration in Santo Domingo and Santiago. ---- From equilibrium, historical-structural, and economic sociology perspectives, four sets of hypotheses were derived to guide the study, namely: on the origins of international migration, on the incorporation patterns of immigrants in the receiving society, on immigrant entrepreneurship, and on the effects of migration on the development of sending societies. Evidence collected leans in favor of economic sociology explanations. The concepts of social capital and social embeddedness of economic action proved to be particularly useful for understanding the process and disparate proclivity of international migrants to participate in business ownership both abroad and at home. This study further develops these

concepts. ---- This research discovers a sizable number of Dominican -owned enterprises forming a flourishing Dominican ethnic economy in New York City; categorizes this ethnic economy and characterizes its relationships with the open market and the Dominican migratory process; identifies a plurality of migration-linked enterprises operating in the Dominican Republic; and uncovers a binational society and economy resulting from the migration process. These comprise the principal empirical findings of this study. Finally, the study outlines some policy recommendations regarding the role and significance of migration-linked entrepreneurship for both the social mobility of immigrants in the host society and for the development of their communities of origin.]

GUITAR, Lynne Anne. 1998. **Cultural Genesis: Relationships Among Indians, Africans And Spaniards In Rural Hispaniola, First Half Of The Sixteenth Century (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. . Institution: Vanderbilt University 0242. Pages: 00513. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9915091. Source: DAI, 59, no. 12A, (1998): 4509. [ABSTRACT: An ethnohistorical study of the socio-cultural effects of inter-ethnic relations in rural Hispaniola—in the gold mines, *reducciones* (reorganized Indian villages), sugar *ingenios* (“plantations”), and cimarron communities during an era when the island's labor force was in transition from commended Indians to both Indian and African slaves. In the post-Columbian period, not only the main thrust of Spanish exploration, but the main thrust of Latin American scholarship, abandoned Hispaniola. Conquerors and historians alike reached out to the resource-rich and densely populated mainland regions, virtually ignoring the original colony, which lent Hispaniola the reputation of a poverty-struck, languishing backwater of no interest or importance. That was most definitely not the case. Hispaniola's capital remained a dynamic judicial and administrative center throughout the sixteenth century. More important, however, it was on the island of Hispaniola that the peoples and cultures of three different continents—America, Africa and Europe—came together on a sustained basis for the first time in history. This had far-reaching socio-cultural implications for all of the new colonies throughout the Caribbean, Mesoamerica, South America and North America, for Hispaniola was a seasoning, provisioning and proving ground for what would come to be called “American” infrastructures, patterns, values and beliefs. ---- The new American culture took shape in rural Hispaniola, where Europeans were dramatically outnumbered from the outset. By critically re-examining the accounts of contemporary chroniclers and consulting more than a thousand previously overlooked or under-utilized documents (royal cédulas, laws, advisories, letters, reports, orders, legal suits, censuses, wills, petitions, etc.), and with the support of archaeological and anthropological evidence, this study demonstrates that the new culture was catalyzed by geographical circumstances and, significantly, by the European conquistadors' and colonists' experiences and complex inter-relationships with the other peoples with whom they shared the island. These included Indians, Africans and—very quickly after the initial encounter—*criollos*, American-born people who were a dynamic mix of three ethnic groups, as was their culture.]

GUTIERREZ SAN MARTIN, Ana Teresa. 1987. **Agrarian Reform Policy In The Dominican Republic: Its Effects On Beneficiary Organization And Beneficiary Survival Strategies**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00383.

Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8800877. Source: DAI, 48, no. 11A, (1987): 2936. [ABSTRACT: Past studies on agrarian reform have confirmed that the success of such reforms depends on the adequacy of two sets of policies: land distribution and adjudication policies and policies concerned with the timely provision of agricultural inputs and infrastructure. In the Dominican Republic, however, some agrarian reform settlements which have access to good land and enjoy adequate levels of agricultural services are productive failures, while other settlements which enjoy neither continue to persevere, and even thrive as productive entities. Analysis of data gathered through three in-depth community level studies of Dominican agrarian reform settlements suggests that the key to understanding this paradox is beneficiary organization. The presence of local organizations is associated with a greater attachment to the settlement as a community and thus a greater tendency to undertake production related investments. The data also helps trace how agrarian reform policies affect beneficiary communal outlook and the evolution of these organizations.]

GUTIERREZ, Franklin A. 1998. **"Enriquillo" De Manuel De Jesus Galvan: La Construccion De Un Heroe (Dominican, Twentieth Century, Novel)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00234. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Education, Language And Literature. Access # AAG9820536. Source: DAI, 59, no. 01A, (1998): 0187. [ABSTRACT: The literary production of Manuel de Jesus Galvan (1834-1910) is limited to only one work, the novel *Enriquillo* (1879-1882), considered by national and foreign critics as the most important Dominican novel of all times. Nevertheless, when one studies novel writing in the Dominican Republic, *Enriquillo* is, without a doubt, the most difficult novel to analyze. This is not because of the structure or the topic of this work, but because the manner in which its author, Manuel de Jesus Galvan, by focusing on the rebellion of the Indian chieftain *Enriquillo*, interprets historical developments during the first four decades in the life of Hispaniola. -- -- The objective of this dissertation is to analyze how Galvan, basing himself on conservative ideology, as well as on the *Historia de las Indias*, by Bartolome de las Casas and on the *Decadas*, by Antonio de Herrera, works he cites textually frequently, distorts intentionally and capriciously the historical facts he narrates, altering in the process many chapters of Dominican history. The *Enriquillo* of the novel has been transformed into a hero, idolized by Dominican people as a national symbol because of Galvan's interpretation of the rising in Bahoruco; an interpretation designed to justify by whatever means his own political ultra-conservative position and his own Hispanophile behavior. What I propose to point out are significant discrepancies between these idealizing versions of *Enriquillo* and the biographical sketch which can be constructed from other sources and documents. ---- The dissertation has four sections, which will be distributed as follows: The first section presents a study of the indigenous presence in Dominican literature. The second section consists of an analysis of Manuel de Jesus Galvan's life, political militancy and ideology. The third section is designed to establish the differences between the *Enriquillo* described in historiography and the fictional character. Finally, the fourth section contains a brief panoramic presentation of critical interpretations by national and foreign critics of the novel *Enriquillo*.]

GUTTIERI, Karen. 1999. **Toward A Usable Peace: United States Civil Affairs In Post-Conflict Environments (Dominican Republic, Grenada, Panama)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of British Columbia (Canada) 2500. Pages: 00349. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAINQ46361. Source: DAI, 61, no. 01A (1999): p. 353. [ABSTRACT: United States military interventions commonly attempt to generate a post-conflict political order congenial to American national interest, that is, to shape a usable peace. The Clausewitzian imperative, that the use of force must serve policy, points to the strategic significance of the post-conflict environment. The civil dimension is the arena where US policy succeeds or fails. This study examines US military doctrine and practice of civil affairs in order to address a strategic problem: how to translate the use of force into a usable peace? ---- Civil affairs or civil military operations cope with civilians during operations, control populations and facilitate US military exit. This study offers theoretical, historical, and policy analysis of US civil affairs. Theoretically, if war is a continuation of policy by other means, civil affairs effect a transition back to a mode of policy. Over time, US doctrine adjusted to different conflict environments and policy imperatives provided by civilian leadership, shifting emphasis to military government, civic action, counterinsurgency, and finally, to peace operations. Because US military culture disdains involvement of soldiers in governance, and in order to expedite transitions, two principles are consistent features of the US approach: civilianization, to transfer authority to civilian agencies; and indirect rule, to nurture friendly indigenous regimes. ---- Civil affairs implements policy. US interventions in the *Dominican Republic Dominican Republic* (1965), Grenada (1983) and Panama (1989) imperfectly translated political goals into military objectives; suffered from inconsistent goals from Washington; and failed to plan adequately for the civil dimension. The study identifies a number of factors that influenced the American approach to civil affairs in these cases, including analogical reasoning behind the US interventions, orientation toward low-intensity conflict at the time of the intervention, the impact of combat operations during interventions, and the availability of local resources for reconstruction after intervention. ---- The civil dimension of military operations has become more prominent in last decade of intervention in internal conflicts, under limited rules of engagement, in the service of humanitarian objectives. As operations have become more multilateral and multi-agency, cultural tensions have become more pronounced. This study provides a basis for further exploration of the fundamental, but increasingly complex strategic imperative for US military forces, to shape a usable peace.]

GUZMAN, Juan-Tony. 1999. **Music Education In The Dominican Republic Schools: A Survey-Appraisal (Curriculum Development)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Florida State University 0071. Pages: 00303. Descriptor: none. Access # AAG9939284. Source: DAI, 60, no. 07A (1999): p. 2420. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the status and conditions of music education in the urban-public, urban-private, and rural schools of the Dominican Republic. The reference groups consisted of (1) students, (2) parents, (3) teachers, and (4) administrators grouped by gender, with students also organized by level of schooling. The study assessed the community needs and attitudes regarding music education as a basis for curriculum development and implementation. Traditionally, music education as a course of study or as an activity in

public and private schools has been excluded or insufficiently implemented. Consequently, most Dominican students do not have access to basic education in music, neither do schools foster an environment that gives opportunities to create music and to perform with ensembles. The data for the content analysis of the conditions of music education were collected via a questionnaire survey instrument. Questionnaires were administered to the members of each reference group in 32 urban-public schools, 23 urban-private schools, and 14 rural schools. A total usable response rate of 81% supports the assertion that the results of the research represented a composite assessment of music education in the schools of the Dominican Republic. The data demonstrate that in the schools of the Dominican Republic: (1) that great interest in music education exists, especially for programs that include instrumental and vocal ensembles, (2) that music is perceived as culturally important, (3) that music programs can be implemented inexpensively, (4) that music is a unifying cultural agent; it is valued similarly across all groups studied: gender, school level, geographic location, and social strata. In the final chapter recommendations for the development of music programs in the Dominican Republic school system are offered, as well as suggestions for future research.]

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HABIB, Douglas F. 2003. Representatives of a powerful but righteous nation: United States military occupations in the Dominican Republic and the German Rhineland in the Progressive Era. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Washington State University 0251. Pages: 00195. Descriptor: History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI3133155. Source: DAI, 65, no. 05A (2003): p. 1929 [ABSTRACT: In the current climate of a United States administration bent upon radically altering the international environment through military force it is instructive to look back upon efforts of another administration which dramatically increased the use of military intervention to control foreign peoples and re-order international relationships. Woodrow Wilson and his administration believed that military force was a reasonable option not only for self-defense but also as a legitimate tool with which to re-order foreign governments and societies. By using force to export key domestic social and cultural values such as representative government, social and political order, and a free market economy, the Wilson administration hoped to achieve global peace and stability. This study investigates United States military occupations in two very different environments; the Dominican Republic and the German Rhineland, and examines how military officers used their own cultural assumptions to define and realize social order in foreign societies. While United States military officers certainly acknowledged the supremacy of civilian politicians, they had a certain latitude in designing policies which they believed would best fulfill their mission. The policies they enacted were strikingly similar, even though the two occupations here took place in very different cultural, social, and economic environments. Certainly, military officers accepted the idea that progressive cultural ideas such as representative government which eschewed special interests and satisfied the common good, and professionalism in the public and private spheres were universally applicable and appropriate. ---- Nevertheless, there were differences between the two occupations which had an impact on how United States officers perceived what they had to do to achieve a successful occupation. Some of that

had to do with the indigenous social, political, and economic conditions in the Dominican Republic the German Rhineland, yet some differences are also explained by the racial assumptions military officers held on the world around them. United States officers were well intentioned, yet their assumptions complicated their missions and led to some unintended consequences.]

HAFFORD, Carol A. 2003. **Between Sisters And Cousins: Child Caretaking And The Reproduction Of Familial Interdependence Across Dominican Migrant Households.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00401 Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAI3088340. Source: DAI, 64, no. 04A (2003): p. 1315 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation addresses the agency of children in the ongoing process of settlement and assimilation by examining the participation of second generation Dominican American girls in social practices that promote and recreate family-bounded solidarity. It does so by closely examining the practice of child and sibling caretaking, which has been largely unexplored in the migration literature, in the context of extended kin relations, migrant household dynamics, and local and transnational processes of reciprocal exchange. ---- The subjects of this ethnographic study are a group of female siblings and cousins who range in age from five to twelve years. They are part of a diffuse, extended family whose adult members migrated from the Dominican Republic to Washington, D.C. over the last three decades. Parents and children inhabit a 'transnational social field.' This concept grounds everyday activity in wider contexts, relationships, and shared understandings. Informed by a theory of social learning, the transnational social field is a site for the reproduction of social practice, with children engaged in socially-constructed activity as legitimate peripheral participants. ---- Family chain-migration, settlement patterns, kin and *compadrazgo* relations are examined, thus establishing social organization in the host society. Adult migrants work in service sector jobs and informal domestic labor; they support local and transnational households. Over time, family members transform pre-migration practices of mutual assistance. Through their social networks they participate in collective childcare, *san* (a rotating credit association), and food exchange. Children learn to access and exchange resources as they cope with the hardships of growing up in low-income, interdependent households. Parents delegate the daily responsibility to care for, nurture, and discipline younger children to older girls. In their everyday interactions, siblings and cousins engage in prosocial behaviors that facilitate cooperation and sharing. When discord emerges, often in the context of class-based differences across kin, they contest the 'rupture of reciprocity' and they hold each other accountable to familial obligation. Thus, children actively reproduce gendered, kin-based social capital and they emerge as socioeconomic assets in working families through their reproductive labor.]

HALE, Frank Arthur. 1972. **Fertility Control Policy In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Syracuse University 0659. Pages: 00233. Descriptor: Political Science, Public Administration. Access # AAG7319816. Source: DAI, 34, no. 03A, (1972): 1346. [ABSTRACT: None]

HALL, Jerome Lynn. 1996. **A Seventeenth-Century Northern European Merchant Shipwreck In Monte Cristi Bay, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution:

Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00326. Descriptor: Anthropology, Archaeology. Access # AAG9701640. Source: DAI, 57, no. 08A, (1996): 3557. [ABSTRACT: Beginning in 1991 and continuing through 1994, the Pan-American Institute of Maritime Archaeology (PIMA), a nonprofit scientific and educational institution based in San Francisco, California, undertook the excavation of a seventeenth-century northern European merchant shipwreck in Monte Cristi Bay, Dominican Republic. Although excavation still continues, with tentative plans of completion in 1998, this document analyzes data collected from the 1991 and 1992 seasons. ---- Commonly referred to as "The Pipe Wreck," owing to the large consignment of clay tobacco smoking pipes carried as cargo, the remains of the vessel add a substantial corpus of information to our scant knowledge of seventeenth-century shipwrecks in the New World. The investigation of the extant hull and cargo was undertaken to test the hypothesis that the wreck represents a Dutch merchantman headed for a Dutch-American outpost in the New World. ---- Preliminary results of the excavation and subsequent study seasons, however, suggest that the vessel was English-built and sank sometime, most likely, between 1652 and 1656. Dendro-chronological studies, clay pipe morphologies and their accompanying maker's marks, ceramic types, and counterstamped silver coins fit well into this temporal framework. ---- Historical and archaeological data suggest that the wreck represents an English merchant vessel bound for the northeastern seaboard of what is now the United States. The possibility exists, however, that it sailed in the service of the Dutch West India Company. Additional hypotheses examine the likelihood that the ship may have entered Monte Cristi Bay in search of salt, or perhaps to trade with the boucaniers that were prevalent along the northern coast of Hispaniola. ---- A major portion of the cargo appears to have been manufactured in Holland, and archaeological collections from contemporary sites suggest that many items were intended for the Native American trade in the Hudson River Valley. ---- The Monte Cristi shipwreck not only provides data for a period of New World seafaring represented by a surprising paucity of archaeological evidence, it also testifies to the importance of tobacco consumption and tobacco-related trade during the seventeenth-century.]

HALL, Joan Kelly. 1990. **Communicative Competence In Face-To-Face Interactions: A Model For The Foreign Language Learning Field.** Degree: Ed.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00236. Descriptor: Education, Language And Literature; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9034614. Source: AAG9034614 [ABSTRACT: This study addresses a primary pedagogic issue of foreign language learning: the articulation of communicative competence in face-to-face interactions. The work of such scholars as Hymes, Gumperz, and Erickson clearly demonstrates that participation in face-to-face interactions is patterned by culturally-defined performance features. Hymes uses the term communicative competence to frame these conventions. Accordingly, recent research by these and other scholars has been concerned with the behavioral explications of the features, i.e., how this communicative competence is instantiated in face-to-face interactions. ---- From the findings in this research a seven-feature model of communicative competence was constructed. The model was then used to analyze the culture-specific use of these features in a particular face-to-face interaction. Data for the analysis were collected from the Dominican Republic. A discussion of the pedagogic promise of this model follows the synthesis-

analysis. It is suggested that the use of this model by the Foreign Language Learning Field will aid in the development of the learner's awareness of the relationship between language and culture and of her ability to interact in the foreign language in culturally authentic ways with native speakers.]

HALL, Michael R. 1996. **Sugar And Power: Eisenhower, Kennedy, And The Trujillos, 1958-1962 (Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Dominican Republic, Rafael Leonidis Trujillo Molina)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Ohio University 0167. Pages: 00297. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9639704. Source: DAI, 57, no. 07A, (1996): 3206. [ABSTRACT: This is an examination of the powerful impact that sugar had on US- Dominican relations between 1958 and 1962. It seeks to understand why Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy used sugar quota legislation to maintain US hegemony in the Dominican Republic and push Rafael Leonidis Trujillo Molina and his successors along the path toward democracy, and how the Dominican government used the communist threat to US hegemony in the Western Hemisphere to justify its desire for an increased share of the preferential US sugar market. ---- The first three chapters of this dissertation provide the background necessary to put the 1958-1962 period into historical perspective. Emphasis was placed on the role of sugar in the Dominican political economy since the colonization of Hispaniola and the political and economic aspects of US- Dominican relations from 1900 to 1957. ---- Drawing heavily upon US and Dominican government documents, this study argues that the Eisenhower administration initiated economic sanctions against Trujillo's authoritarian regime in an effort to gain hemispheric support against the Fidel Castro regime. Kennedy expanded those economic sanctions, especially as they pertained to Dominican participation in the preferential US sugar market, in an attempt to liberalize the Dominican political system and stave off the possibility of a Castro-like communist takeover of the Dominican Republic. After Trujillo's assassination on 30 May 1961, the Kennedy administration used threats and promises revolving around the sugar quota to push the dictator's successors along a path toward democracy. The democratic election of Juan Bosch on 20 December 1962 and the subsequent allotment of a generous sugar quota indicated the apparent success of US policy toward the Dominican Republic.]

HAMMOCK, John Calvin. 1971. **Popular Participation In Community Socio-Political Change: Case Study--The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fletcher School Of Law And Diplomacy (Tufts University) 0930. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG0250824. Source: ADD, X1971, (1971): 0294. [ABSTRACT: None]

HANDE, H. Harish. 1998. **Solar Rural Electrification In India (Photovoltaic)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: University of Lowell 0111. Pages: 00060. Descriptor: Sociology, Public And Social Welfare; Energy; Engineering, Electronics And Electrical; Engineering, Civil; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG1388149. Source: MAI, 36, no. 03, (1998): 0733. [ABSTRACT: A grassroots effort to popularize solar in the rural areas of India is absent. A model to create such an effort has been the main aim of the thesis. The model takes into consideration all the key players (users, entrepreneurs, technicians, government

officials, etc.) and the way these players may interact constructively with each other. ---- The model's overall aim is to integrate a sustainable "PV culture" into the mainstream of the local culture, and to start at a relatively small scale to prove that PV technology is useful and cost-effective for the rural conditions in India. It aims at drawing on the experience of others, and notably from Sri Lanka and Dominican Republic, and, adapting those lessons to the conditions in the Indian subcontinent, alleviating the problems confronting its huge population and making it possible to retain the traditional values of an ancient culture while addressing the essential material needs for the people whom the model would empower. ---- The model shall be based on a grass-root effort, tied up with some of the social organizations around the country and abroad to take advantage of existing networks and to improve the potential for raising of capital and goodwill.]

HANSEN, Terrence L. 1952. **The Types Of The Folktale In Cuba, Puerto Rico, The Dominican Republic, And Spanish South America**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: stanford university 0212. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Language And Literature, General. Access # AAG0184348. Source: ADD, W1952, (1952): 0235. [ABSTRACT: None]

HANSON, Gail. 1990. **Sumner Welles And The American System: The United States In The Caribbean, 1920-1940 (Welles Sumner, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Stony Brook 0771. Pages: 00504. Descriptor: History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9123586. Source: DAI, 52, no. 03A, (1990): 1052. [ABSTRACT: This study of the views of Sumner Welles, a career diplomat instrumental in initiating and executing Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy, focuses on the United States' relations with Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Welles's Caribbean diplomacy assumed a special relationship among New World nations--an American system. That ideology, predicated on an exceptional America, may be discerned through close analysis of Welles's strategies and mentors. ---- Welles venerated Progressive-era policies that had distinguished an earlier, colonial system. For Welles, Elihu Root and Theodore Roosevelt had epitomized the rule of law, political order and economic stability in Cuba and Hispaniola. Welles directly influenced policy in those weak, yet strategically crucial countries by adhering to similar policies. ---- At the crossroads of two world wars, Welles sought refuge in a bridge between Progressivism and liberal internationalism: a system of loyal governments in the Caribbean area. Welles's ideal continental conception perpetuated an inter-American diplomacy based upon compliance with the world-wide interests of the United States. His career demonstrates the tensions between America's liberal values and its imperial politics. The legacy of Welles's diplomacy combined both tendencies. ---- Through the diplomatic lens of Welles's diplomacy may be glimpsed the process of replicating the "American way" in Third World countries. Whether by virtue of cultural or political biases toward international stability, government officials such as Welles have acted upon assertions of prestige and freedom. Sumner Welles's views--especially his belief in the indivisibility of an American System--shaped his diplomacy. America's relations with Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic provide a gateway for approaching the historical process of America's exceptionalist policy formulation.]

HARBERT, Joseph R. 1984. **The Domestic And International Politics Of Internal Conflict: A Comparative Analysis (Revolution)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00490. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG8501137. Source: DAI, 45, no. 11A, (1984): 3442 [ABSTRACT: Traditional scholarship on conflicts within states focuses on structural features of the social system. More recent work analyzes human motivation in the social mobilization process. Neither aspect of the literature, however, deals adequately with the role which exogenous (international) factors may play in internal conflict. ---- The present study is based on the notion that analysis of the international politics of internal conflict is an essential adjunct to traditional modes of study. In this view, one cannot understand the phenomenon of internal conflict in the twentieth century without considering the international environment in which it occurs. Drawing on literature in international politics and foreign policy analysis, as well as the extant literature on conflict, political violence and social change, this study develops an approach to studying internal conflict which considers both endogenous (internal) and exogenous (international) factors. ---- This approach posits two areas for exploration: (1) the impact of the general international system on: (a) actors in internal conflict, and (b) the social, economic, political and ideological environment in which they function; and (2) the effect which specific policies and acts of external actors (discrete external factors) have on internal actors and their milieu. The framework presented builds from analysis of internal factors to analysis of external factors. ---- The approach is applied in one major case study--the 1959 Cuban conflict--and then in two other Latin American cases--Bolivia (1952) and the Dominican Republic (1965). ---- The study's major findings with regard to Cuba are that: (1) international systemic factors, particularly the system's bipolarity, influenced the shift to an alliance with the Soviet Union; (2) discrete external factors, particularly economic penetration and political interference by the U.S., altered the internal balance of power between insurgents and incumbents; and (3) the insurgents were highly conscious of international factors and attempted to manipulate external actors to achieve internal goals. ---- The comparative viewpoints offered by the two other cases validate the utility of approaching internal conflict from a perspective which incorporates analysis of both internal and external factors.]

HARE, Mark Andrew. 1995. **Species-Site Interactions In A Managed Subtropical Dry Forest Of The Dominican Republic (Bursera Simaruba, Acacia Scleroxyla, Phyllostylon Brasiliensis, Caesalpinia Coriaria, Acacia Farnesiana, Pithecellobium Circinale)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00265. Descriptor: Agriculture, Forestry And Wildlife; Biology, Ecology; Biology, Botany. Access # AAI1378029. Source: MAI, 34, no. 04 (1995): p. 1475. [ABSTRACT: In 1986, a thinning study was initiated in a subtropical dry forest of the Dominican Republic. After six years of inventories, no effects attributable to thinning were observed. Classification and ordination techniques were subsequently applied to the inventory data collected prior to thinning. Data consisted of basal area contributions of sixteen dry forest species on 120 100 m² sites. Using clustering techniques, the sites were partitioned into six groups, each representing a characteristic species composition. Group One was dominated by *Bursera simaruba*, Group Three by *Acacia scleroxyla*, Group Four by *Phyllostylon brasiliensis*, Group Five by *Caesalpinia coriaria*, Group Six by *A. farnesiana*

and Group Seven by *P. brasiliensis* and *Pithecellobium circinale*. The relative positions of the groups in correspondence analyses and canonical discriminant analyses suggested a gradient moving from Group Three to Group Four. Additional analyses using overstory structures and growth and mortality parameters indicated this apparent gradient was related to relative productivity.]

HAUCH, Charles Christian. 1943. **The Dominican Republic And Its Foreign Relations, 1844-1882**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00346. Descriptor: History, Modern. Access # AAG0150092. Source: ADD, W1943, (1943): 0079. [ABSTRACT: None]

HAY, Susan Deborah. 1990. **Prenatal Care Utilization In A Public Urban Hospital In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.P.H. Institution: New York Medical College 0151. Pages: [ABSTRACT: An investigation was done into factors affecting utilization of prenatal care in an urban maternity hospital in the Dominican Republic. Information was collected about the demographic characteristics, health practices, prenatal care utilization and pregnancy outcomes of a sample of women delivering at said hospital. Various factors were analyzed for their correlation with adequacy of prenatal care. ---- 60% of the sample had adequate prenatal care; 5% had no prenatal care. Among factors found to be associated with inadequate prenatal care were low educational level, no regular source of medical care, first pregnancy, uncomplicated previous pregnancy and no prenatal care with a prior pregnancy. Certain factors related to health care delivery were also significant. ---- The study concluded that while prenatal care utilization needs to be improved, so do the organization and delivery of health services. Recommendations were made for actions which could result in better prenatal care utilization and improved pregnancy outcomes.]

HAYLOCK, Arthur R. 1987. **The Growth Of Institutions Of Higher Education In The Dominican Republic, 1962-1984**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Alabama 0004. Pages: 00195. Descriptor: Education, Administration. Access # AAG8801914. Source: DAI, 48, no. 11A, (1987): 2774. [ABSTRACT: The first university in the Western Hemisphere was founded in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in 1538. In 1961, that university and a Catholic seminary were the only two institutions of higher education. Between 1962 and 1983, more than 30 new universities had been established. In 1983, a National Council of Higher Education (CONES) was established for the purpose of regulating the establishment and functions of institutions of higher education. In 1984, 19 institutions were officially recognized by CONES. ---- In this study, an attempt was made to identify perceived conditions and events basic to the proliferation of universities during the years, 1962-1984. An additional effort was made to determine the perceived effects of this proliferation of institutions upon higher education per se and upon national development in the Dominican Republic. ---- Data were obtained from a review of the literature, questionnaires completed by selected qualified personnel and personal interviews. Among the principal causes of the proliferation of universities were desire for socioeconomic advancement, increasing number of secondary school graduates, democratization of the country, the end of the Trujillo era (a 30-year dictatorship), and pecuniary motives. --- It was perceived that the university graduates do not exceed the "needs" of national development, but they do exceed the "demands" (available positions of employment) within the framework of that development. Economic growth has not developed sufficiently to absorb the universities' graduates for certain professions. The growth of universities was partially perceived as a

response to the elective demands of students and not to definite national needs in personnel and production. ---- The indiscriminate growth of universities was not seen as totally negative. Progress has been perceived in the higher education system per se, but deficiencies are prominent in the majority of officially recognized institutions. Only five or six institutions of those with official recognition were classified by respondents as "real universities." A corporate perception was the need for an agency of accreditation in the regulation of the university system.]

HENDRICKS, Glenn Leonard. 1972. **The Dominican Diaspora: The Case Of Immigrants From The Dominican Republic In New York City.** Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00293. Descriptor: Education, General. Access # AAG7302602. Source: DAI, 33, no. 08A, (1972): 3953. [ABSTRACT: None]

HENNESSY, David James. 1995. **Knowledge-Mapping American Cold War Ideological And Situational Information: The Epistemical Content Of United States Foreign Policy Statements In Nsc-68, Iran 1953, And The Dominican Republic 1965.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00492. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations; Political Science, General; History, United States; Artificial Intelligence. Access # AAI9604678. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10A, (1995): 4136 [ABSTRACT: The Political Science community's failure to predict, or even consider a relatively peaceful end of the Cold War has resurrected interest in ideological influence on American Foreign Policy. This raises questions about 'epistemical communities' and their effect on the creation, maintenance, and downfall of political consensus. This dissertation finds research on 'epistemical communities' is best suited for application in historical case studies because of lack of access to the bureaucratic process, political actors, and government held information in present day circumstances. However, analysts do have access to the 'epistemical content' of government released information at their immediate disposal. This data may be qualitatively analyzed for both explicit content and implicit meaning. ---- This dissertation employs a theoretical dichotomy between ideological and situational information with an artificial intelligence methodology, called 'knowledge mapping,' used in expert system construction. The methodology is based on a decision tree-like rendering of presidential administration material into a hierarchy of independent and dependent textual nodes similar to semantical grammar networks. Like those who construct expert systems, political scientists are concerned with fully modeling experts' analytical reasoning (transparency) and the logical steps in their problem solving regimen (completeness). Employment of a feedback mechanism assists in this process. Unlike expert systems participants, political operatives are not considered accessible collaborators, but non-cooperative subjects seeking to build a critical audience mass of supporters on single issue decisions by manipulating target group ideological predispositions. The utilization of government secrecy and executive privilege assist a presidential administration in implementing its favored policy while limiting the range of debate over alternative foreign policy options. ---- The theory and methodology are tested in three Cold War case studies over the period 1950 to 1965. Primary and secondary sources over are used to construct a historical context for each case study, followed by a methodological rendering of official textual material. In an evaluation section feedback

questions are generated about the combination of ideological and situational material to question the extent of 'expert' transparency and completeness. In the conclusion is an assessment of this research framework's applicability to contemporary analysis of the American foreign policy decisionmaking process.]

HERBERT, April Peck. 1993. **Locus-Of-Control, Age, And Education As Correlates To Satisfaction With Foreign Service Life In A Sample Of Foreign Service Spouses.** Degree: Institution: The American University 0008. Pages: 00207. Descriptor: Education, Guidance And Counseling; Education, Psychology; Education, Vocational. Access # AAG9421421. Source: DAI, 55, no. 06A, (1993): 1475 [ABSTRACT: This study proposes to (a) ascertain the relationship of locus of control, age, and educational level to extent of satisfaction with Foreign Service life in a sample of female spouses of American Foreign Service employees assigned to the United States embassies in La Paz, Bolivia; Havana, Cuba; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; and Managua, Nicaragua, and (b) to interpret the findings for their meaning to prospective spouses and to U.S. Department of State personnel responsible for spouse and family support programs, such as Overseas Briefing Center, Family Liaison Office, and Community Liaison Officers. The Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Scale, the Foreign Service Spouse Satisfaction Inventory, and a Personal Data Inventory were used respectively to assess internal or external locus-of-control orientation; satisfaction with the mobility, sociocultural, and personal aspects of Foreign Service life; and personal characteristics such as age and education. These instruments were completed by 89 Foreign Service spouses from the above embassy communities during October/November 1992. ---- Statistical analysis using t tests indicated no significant differences ($p < .05$) in mean satisfaction with Foreign Service life scores between those subjects with internal versus external locus of control, between those subjects "under age 35" or "age 35 and over," or between those subjects with "less than a bachelor's degree" versus those subjects with a "bachelor's degree or higher." Analysis of variance results indicated that internal spouses "age 35 and over" and spouses with "less than a bachelor's degree" did not show the highest level of satisfaction with Foreign Service life, indicating that education and locus of control and age and locus of control did not interact to have an effect on satisfaction with Foreign Service life. Correlational analysis indicated that satisfaction with Foreign Service life was not found to be significantly correlated with locus of control. ---- The writer concluded that the complexity of Foreign Service life is such as to preclude prediction of satisfaction of the female spouse with it on the basis of a variable or variables considered individually. Such prediction would be better made on the basis of a number of variables considered in combination with each other.]

HERNANDEZ BATISTA, Jose Abel. 1989. **Optimal Resource Allocation For Development Planning And Policy Formation In The Ocoa Watershed, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00156. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAG9011999. Source: DAI, 50, no. 12A, (1989): 4036. [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic is now facing a major natural resources problem, because many small hillside farmers have destroyed the natural perennial groundcover and have replaced it with short cycle crops on slopes which often surpass hundred percent. Around twenty two percent of the

nation's land area is devoted to land uses ecologically inappropriate to hillside farms. These lands are seriously threatened by high soil erosion rates, caused by current cropping pattern. ---- The Ocoa watershed is one of the most critical watersheds in the country, where erosion levels are on the order of 500 to 1,200 tons per hectare per year, on land where not more than 10 tons per hectare per year would be considered ecologically sound in the long run. ---- A static linear programming model was developed to determine the optimal allocation of resources in crop production in the Ocoa watershed. Resource constraints included those dealing with land, labor, capital, soil loss tolerance (T-value), and average minimum family labor wage. Two separate models were considered: An income maximization model, and a soil loss minimization model. ---- Existing crop rotations and potential agroforestry activities were considered in both models. Crop enterprise data were taken from secondary sources. Agrophysical data were generated from a geographical information system. Average soil loss was estimated by using the Universal Soil Loss Equation. ---- Seven computer runs were made for the income maximization model. These included an increase in the T-value by two and by three; increase in farmers' own capital by 50 and 100 percent respectively; a combination 50 percent increase in farmers' own capital and 2 T-values; 100 percent increase in the net farm income for coffee; and a reduction of the discount rate from 25 percent to 15 percent for agroforestry activities. ---- Within the resource constraints for both models, it was found that Eucalyptus camaldulensis is the best crop to produce on slopes of 30-40 percent. The value of the optimal solution for the income maximization model represents 51 percent of the total farm income generated under the existing cropping pattern. However soil loss under this optimal program is estimated to be 8 percent of the current level. Under the soil minimization model, the value of the optimal solution is 60 percent lower than in the current situation, but the soil loss produced is only 0.002 percent of the current soil loss. The soil erosion-employment ratio is equal to 2.97, 0.11, and 5.95, for the income maximization, soil minimization model and for the current situation, respectively. ---- Data limitations and limitations of the model, as well as recommendations for policies and future research are discussed.]

HERNANDEZ, Horacio Antonio. 1999. **The Metaphysics Of Hope In The Poetry Of Manuel Del Cabral (Dominican Republic, African Antillean, Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00349. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Religion, Philosophy Of. Access # AAG9940762. Source: DAI, 60, no. 08A (1999): p. 2949. [ABSTRACT: In this dissertation, Manuel del Cabral is presented as the founder of the "metaphysics of hope" in twentieth century Latin American poetry. We emphasize the fact that critics have neglected this important theme in Cabral's poetry, preferring to focus on the Afro-Antillian aspects of his work, and failing to recognize the importance and profoundness of his metaphysics; although we also recognize that the Afro-Antillean aspect of his poetry is an essential element in Cabral's work, one which allows his metaphysical undertones to be brought out. ---- The development of the investigation of this work is organized thus: In Chapter I, some significant moments in the relationship between metaphysics and poetry from its origins until the present time are presented, emphasizing both the origin of this relationship and its Latin American context. ---- Chapter II provides some biographical notes on Cabral, how he began his literary career, his early

contact with other writers both in the Dominican Republic and abroad, his travels in Europe and the United States, his anecdotes, his publications, as well as his acknowledgments and some criticism on his work. ---- In Chapter III, the bases for his metaphysical preoccupations in the Afro-Antillean poems are examined; as are the questions of how these are introduced into this problematic; how they are developed, and how far will he take these preoccupations. Together with Palés Matos and Nicolás Guillén, Cabral is recognized as one of the pioneers of Afro-Antillean poetry. In it, he brings out his social protest and his struggles over the injustices committed against Blacks and the Latin American worker in general. Along similar lines, a brief commentary on the effects of Eastern Philosophy and surrealism in his metaphysical poetry, is provided in Chapter IV. ---- The subject of Chapter V deals with the question of Sartrean and Heideggerian existentialism, with which most of the Latin American poets of his time align themselves, versus the existencialism of marcellian hope with which we associate Cabral. With respect to the latter, the particular conception of this poet on the problem of death is presented. ---- Chapter VI is dedicated to the search for Being (el Ser), a salient characteristic of the metaphysical poetry of del Cabral. We can also see in this chapter how the poet use the intuitive method in his search for Being. ---- Finally, in Chapter VII, the Philosophy of hope of Gabriel Marcel is presented as the foundation of the metaphysical poetry of Manuel del Cabral.]

HERRERO, Elba Alicia. 1999. Using Culturally Relevant Literature And Discourse To Support Literacy Learning Among 'At-Risk' English-Language Learners. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York at Albany 0668. Pages: 00162. Descriptor: Education, Curriculum And Instruction; Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Education, Language And Literature. Access # AAI9954027. Source: DAI, 60, no. 12A (1999): p. 4303. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation focuses on ways of organizing literacy instruction to raise the skills level of low-achieving, language minority students. The chief participants are two teachers and thirty-eight students from the Dominican Republic, most of whom had scored well below the forty first percentile in Spanish and English reading and writing tests (the language Assessment Battery). The literacy activities were organized around culturally relevant literature and patterns of discourse. The students were charged with the tasks of researching, collecting, and committing community-generated narratives to memory. in the classrooms, they presented, critiqued, drafted, edited, and redrafted the narratives. Findings show that community-generated oral narratives were useful in helping to engage the students in critical literary discussion. The students addressed a variety of concerns with content, form, and language In relation to personal and cultural ways of knowing about literature. Findings also show that the students, writing and discourse, in both their mother tongue and English, was richer and more elaborated when they were allowed to draw upon those patterns of language used in their every-day interactions, The study extends theories pertaining to the role that student knowledge plays in literacy instruction and helps teachers to better understand how students, cultural literature, patterns of discourse, and ways of knowing influence their participation, performance, and learning.]

HIDALGO, Dennis Ricardo. 2003. From North America To Hispaniola: First Free Black Emigration And Settlements In Hispaniola (Haiti, Dominican Republic).

Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Central Michigan University 6006. Pages: 00222. Descriptor: Business Administration, Marketing; History, United States; Religion, General. Access # AAI3094671. Source: DAI, 64, no. 06A (2003): p. 2175. [ABSTRACT: This archival study focuses on philanthropy and missionary activities concerning free blacks that settled in Haiti. From 1824 to 1826 about six thousand free blacks departed from the United States to settle on the multipart island of Hispaniola. The literature concerning this affair has emphasized its relationship to Black Nationalism in the United States or to the remnant community in the island. The present study differs from the little published work about the immigrants by analyzing the crossing of racial and cultural lines by those whites who aided the free blacks in the immigration and settlement processes. Loring Dewey helped organize the immigration in opposition to powerful interests. In researching the archival documents pertaining to his story this study found Cardy's identity challenged when he glimpsed the blacks' condition. A similar experience, this research found, happened to William Cardy, a British missionary that lived among the immigrants after their settlement in Hispaniola. He felt detached from his homeland after a series of personal crises, and as a result, moved closer to those he tried to convert. This study was based on research done in archives in Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, United Kingdom, and the United States.]

HILL, Robert Arthur. 1984. **An Economic Analysis Of Rice Production In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8413785. Source: DAI, 45, no. 03A, (1984): 0901 [ABSTRACT: Transcendental logarithmic cost functions were estimated from 1976 data on 232 rice plots. Significant geographical variability existed in all cost, price, and expenditure variables. Yields varied significantly by geographical location, variety grown, and irrigation used, but differences in neutral technical efficiencies were attributed to fixed factor allocations of capital and land. The producers ineffectively managed HYV technology. ----The superior model was a concave, near-monotonic variable cost function. Labor, animals, and fertilizer were variable factors. The variable cost model provided a good fit, but was not linearly homogeneous in factor prices. Output homotheticity and homogeneity were both rejected, with the technology sufficiently complex to be significantly misrepresented by either a Cobb-Douglas, CES, or fixed proportions model. ---- Price elasticities of conditional variable factor demands revealed that: (1) all were relatively inelastic; (2) labor demand did not respond to changes in animal-day rate, and vice-versa; and (3) own-price demand for animal-days was not significantly different from unitary. Decomposition analysis upheld the possibility of increasing the share of rice income accruing to labor by some combination of increased wage rate, decreased animal-day rate, and decreased fertilizer nutrient price, but only at the expense of lower total employment in rice production. ---- Increased farm size would reduce the labor:animals and labor:fertilizer ratios. Increased capital intensity would increase the labor:animals ratio and have no effect on the labor:fertilizer ratio. Greater yields will mean lower levels in both labor ratios. Decomposition analysis revealed that variable factor supply limitations, notably with respect to animals and fertilizers, may be significant constraints to production expansion. ---- Significant unexploited short-run scale economies, implying the existence of long-run economies, existed with the given land and capital base which would not be exhausted until a nearly

4-fold increase in output. One-fourth of cash producers received unit revenue below unit costs, and 10.4 percent were operating below their shut-down point. INESPRES support prices were below unit costs for half of all producers, and below shut-down for one in three producers. These prices became major disincentives to rice production during the late 1970's.]

HIRALDO, Carlos Manuel. 1999. **Miscegenated Segregation: On The Treatment Of Racial Hybridity In The North American And Latin American Literary Traditions (Brazil, Venezuela, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York at Stony Brook 0771. Pages: 00258. Descriptor: Literature, Modern; Literature, American; Literature, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI9975870. Source: DAI, 61, no. 06A (1999): p. 2295. [ABSTRACT: My dissertation explores how the presence of African peoples have influenced the national and literary identity of American countries that have a significant black population, but do not imagine themselves primarily as black, like the United States and Latin American nations, such as Brazil, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. It traces how such nations incorporate, reject and/or deny the numerically and culturally significant presence of African peoples through their literary imagination by sketching the differences and similarities developed in the ways these societies define and stratify racial categorizations through their respective literatures. ---- Formerly, cultural studies specialists assumed that Latin American societies, with their wide spectrum of racial categories, had a more benevolent approach to racial confluence than the racially polarized United States, which marks as black anyone with traceable Sub-Saharan, African ancestry. Consequently, literary critics viewed Latin American works as reflecting a benevolent attitude towards Latin Americans of African and native ancestry and celebrating the liaisons of individuals from these groups with lighter Spanish and European Latin Americans. My work highlights examples—Nella Larsen's *Passing*, William Faulkner's *Light in August* and Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye*—that partly confirm the traditionally perceived differences between the two literary regions in the construction of race relations. These kinds of North American works have been perceived as condemning hybridity, standardizing depictions of a world where the races are happiest if pure and distinct. My research also complicates the popular notion that race relations are more benevolently constructed within mulatto Latin American societies than within the more hierarchical North American. Exemplary texts in this direction include Cirilo Villaverde's *Cecilia Valdes*, Faulkner's *Go Down, Moses*, Jorge Amado's *Gabriela, Clove and Cinnamon*. ---- My dissertation concludes with an exploration of the struggles of Latino authors of mulatto Latin American extraction to define themselves and their respective communities racially in a polarized United States. Literary works, such as Piri Thomas' *Down These Mean Streets* and Julia Alvarez's *How the Garcia Girls Lost Their Accents*, elucidate this on-going struggle by Latinos to redraw the racial boundaries of the United States as they seek racial self-definition.]

HITES, Jeanne M. 1990. **Design And Delivery Of Instruction For International Trainees: A Case Study**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Northern Illinois University 0162. Pages: 00339. Descriptor: Education, Adult And Continuing; Education, Business; Education, Intercultural. Access # AAG9110744. Source: DAI, 51, no. 11A, (1990): 3599

[ABSTRACT: This study investigated the most critical cultural traits and the activities of design and delivery of instruction which are most critically influenced by those traits. A descriptive case study approach was taken and data was collected using surveys, structured interviews, the critical incident technique and documentation analysis. Respondents included twenty-nine students from six countries: Korea, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Australia, the Dominican Republic and Great Britain. In addition, twenty instructors, one educational technologist and two administrators provided data, and forty-three documents were analyzed. Five technical training courses held June 1 through August 15, 1989 in Taiwan, Dublin, Ohio and Lisle, Illinois were examined. The data revealed that the most critical traits brought to training by international students were value differences, language and vocabulary difficulty. The most often mentioned value differences were values about education and authority resulting in Asian students' practice of asking questions outside of class, or not at all. The two other top ranked differences were motivation and group orientation. Language difficulty was considered by both students and instructors to be the most critical factor in limiting achievement of course objectives. Most methods or instructional design activities critically interacted with language and cultural traits to the extent that they ameliorate or exacerbate cultural or language factors. Most critical were instructional micro-strategies, instructional management strategies and instructional delivery strategies. The implication of this study is that training designed for international students should ameliorate cultural and language factors through appropriate instructional strategies which are based on a front-end analysis of the specific target population.]

HOFFNUNG-GARSKOF, Jesse E. 2002. **"Nueba Yol": Migration and popular culture in Santo Domingo and New York, 1950-1992 (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Princeton University 0181. Pages: 00380. Descriptor: History, Modern; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI3060071. Source: DAI, 63, no. 07A (2002): p. 2656 [ABSTRACT: This project is a tale of two cities, Santo Domingo and New York. In 1961, one was the capital of a rural country thrust suddenly into an uneven and wretched modernity. The other was a manufacturing, commercial, and financial capital with a long history of immigration, and a recent explosion of black and Puerto Rican populations. Beginning in the early 1960s, an unprecedented movement back and forth of people, money, things and ideas between these two cities transformed them both. By 1990, neighborhoods, politics, and culture in each city intimately reflected and reshaped social life in the other. "*Nueba Yol*" tells how Santo Domingo and New York evolved into a single, "transnational" social space over three decades of imperial encounters, cultural exchange, and international migration. It particularly investigates the ways that Dominican popular cultures, and intellectual debates about those popular cultures, shifted in response to the changing relationship between Santo Domingo and New York. ---- The dissertation begins in the Dominican Republic at mid-century, when a state project for national modernization rebuilt Santo Domingo as a symbol of national progress, and transformed a mostly rural population into a nation of urban migrants. Then, between the death of Rafael Trujillo in 1961 and the United States invasion in 1965 the concerns of the Cold War pumped new energy into United States imperialism, inspired a new revolutionary Dominican nationalism, and opened a window for Dominican settlement in New York. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, thousands of

Dominican workers, students, and activists negotiated their incorporation into North American life amid the already heated ethnic and racial battles of New York. Meanwhile, they maintained their relationship to public and private life in Santo Domingo, narrating their migrations through visits to the island and in frequent interventions in the Dominican press. By the 1980s, their narrations were framed by the surging debt crisis in Latin America and the troubled urban politics of the United States. Dominicans came to see *Nueva Yol* both as a source of progress and economic salvation and as a source of social danger, cultural contamination, violence, and delinquency.]

HUDSON, Linda Sybert. 1999. **Jane Mcmanus Storm Cazneau (1807-1878): A Biography (Cora Montgomery)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of North Texas 0158. Pages: 00390. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Biography; Women's Studies; Journalism. Access # AAG9934669. Source: DAI, 60, no. 06A (1999): p. 2192. [ABSTRACT: Jane Maria Eliza McManus, born near Troy, New York, educated at Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary, promoted the American maritime frontier and wrote on Mexican, Central American, and Caribbean affairs. Called a "terror with her pen," under the pen name of Cora Montgomery, she published 100 columns in 6 newspapers, 20 journal articles and book reviews, 15 books and pamphlets, and edited 5 newspapers and journals between 1839 and 1878. Textual analysis indicates that she, rather than John L. O'Sullivan, coined the term "Manifest Destiny" in *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*. ---- Divorced from Allen Storm in the early 1830s, she traveled to Mexican Texas, and obtained land grants for German immigrants. When gossip the she was Aaron Burr's mistress drove her from Texas, she wrote for Horace Greeley's *New Yorker*, advocated Texas Annexation in the *New York Sun*, and promoted territorial and commercial expansion in the *Democratic Review*. She was the only reporter to cover the Mexican War from behind enemy lines and may have been the first woman war correspondent. In 1848, she edited the Cuban newspaper, *La Verdad*. She urged gradual emancipation and the relocation of slaves and five blacks in Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic as a way to expand the American maritime frontier. In 1850, she married William L. Cazneau and moved to Eagle Pass, Texas, where she urged revolution in Mexico and wrote on peonage for the *New York Tribune*. In 1853, the Cazneaus moved to the Dominican Republic and worked to establish Samana Bay as a coaling station. She supported William Walker in Nicaragua and Benito Juarez in Mexico. During the American Civil War, she wrote pro-Union editorials in the *Sun* and opposed Spanish occupation of Santo Domingo. She supported plans by the Johnson and Grant administrations for expansion into the Caribbean. After spending her last years in Jamaica, she died at sea in 1878 when the *Emily B. Souder* sank off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.]

HUNTINGTON, Thomas Gordon. 1984. **The Influence Of Tillage, Inoculation And The Regulation Of Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation On The Production Of Field Beans, And The Mineralization Of Nitrogen From Winter Annual Cover Crops**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Kentucky 0102. Pages: 00177. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG8428418. Source: DAI, 45, no. 09B, (1984): 2742. [ABSTRACT: Field experiments were established at several locations in the Dominican Republic in 1982 and 1983. Initial experiments evaluated the no-tillage cropping system

in this subtropical environment. Subsequent experiments examined the response of beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) to inoculation with improved strains of *Rhizobium phaseoli* and determined the influence of tillage and phosphorus fertilization on the inoculation response. The effectiveness of indigenous strains of *Rhizobium phaseoli* was compared with commercial inoculant and nitrogen fertilizer by evaluating the growth response of *Phaseolus vulgaris* in the greenhouse. ---- Further investigations were designed to probe the limitations to nitrogen fixation inherent in this association. The age-nitrogenase enzyme activity profiles of different host/endophyte combinations were characterized to distinguish whether temporal regulation or fixation rate was the primary limiting factor. - --- An analysis of nitrogen mineralization from killed winter annual cover crops and subsequent nitrogen recovery by no-till corn was made in Princeton, Kentucky in 1982. -- -- Initial experiments in the Dominican Republic have demonstrated the adaptability of the no-tillage system to various soil and climatic conditions. Grain yields of red beans were not influenced by inoculation with *Rhizobium*. The response to inoculation was not influenced by tillage or phosphorus. It is tentatively concluded that this cultivar of *P. vulgaris* forms an ineffective symbiotic association with the limitations to fixation being genetic rather than environmental. ---- A wide range in fixation effectiveness between indigenous strains of *R. phaseoli* was observed. The most effective strains were significantly less effective than nitrogen fertilizer in supplying plant nitrogen requirements. Variability was observed between bean types in age-activity profile and the proportion of nitrogen fixation occurring after flowering suggesting the importance of temporal regulation of nodule activity in the effectiveness of different bean types. Comparisons between effective and ineffective strains indicated that fixation rate was the most important factor controlling effectiveness between strains. ---- In the study of nitrogen mineralization from winter annual cover crops it was demonstrated that the majority of nitrogen released during the corn growing season became available after corn silking, suggesting the potential for enhanced synchronization through careful management.]

HYDE, Harry L. 1986. **Foundations For A Pastoral Training Program For The Evangelical Mennonite Church In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: D.MISS . Institution: Trinity Evangelical Divinity School 0641. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Religion, General. Access # AAG0375678. Source: ADD, X1986, (1986): 0215. [ABSTRACT: None]

HYTREK, Gary J. 1996. **The politics of social development in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic: Social agents, the state and the international political economy.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00340. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; History, Latin American; Economics, Labor. Access # AAI9620756. Source: DAI, 57, no. 02A (1996): p. 885. [ABSTRACT: Theories of social change share the goal of advancing development, and commonly emphasize the economic conditions for development motivated by an assumed positive relationship between economic growth and social development. These theories differentially prioritize internal and external obstacles to growth, but the problem of social development is usually framed as one of removing the barriers to growth. Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic challenge these explanations

of development. Both countries had comparable levels of development before 1940, and similar aggregate economic growth rates and levels of structural dependence after 1945. Today, Costa Rica's high level of social development contrasts sharply with the low level in the Dominican Republic. A comparative-historical analysis reveals that these divergent outcomes pivoted on specific processes of class formation and of class struggle, shaped by international geopolitical conditions, commodity flows and ideological factors. ---- In Costa Rica, during the 1930-1948 period radical labor leaders organized independent class institutions that translated political action into class power and successfully forced the divided agro-export elites to acquiesce on the social question. Through collective action, the Costa Rican labor movement challenged the political center and caused a realignment in class interests that culminated in the post-1950 social democratic path. ---- The Dominican case demonstrates the implications for social development of ideology and the class origins of labor leaders. Like their Costa Rican counterparts, Dominican labor leaders had successfully organized several organizations by the 1920s, but the predominantly elite led movement, focusing on party politics and lobbying against the U.S. occupation, ignored the meta-regional and sectoral interests of the working class. The failure to organize around class issues aggravated intra-labor fissures, produced little social progress and minimized the popular challenge to Rafael Trujillo's usurpation of power. Once in power, Trujillo repressed the radical labor elements and coopted the conservative ones, deepening the ideological and partisan fissures that characterize the movement today. This research shows that raising the level of social welfare, while neither inevitable nor impossible, can be understood only as part of broader global social and historical processes.]

I-

ILTIS, Carolee Ellen. 2002. **Adult Dominicans In Therapy: Psychotherapists' Perceptions Of Cultural Treatment Issues**. Degree: Psy.D. Institution: Antioch University/New England Graduate School 0960. Pages: 00216. Descriptor: Psychology, Clinical; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Anthropology, Cultural; Education, Guidance And Counseling. Access # AAI3033000. Source: DAI, 62, no. 11B (2002): p. 5377. [ABSTRACT: The population of Dominicans residing in the metropolitan New York City area has increased dramatically in recent years, yet literature is scarce concerning information about psychotherapy treatment issues for them. Because knowledge of multicultural issues is crucial in culturally sensitive treatment, this qualitative study explores how adults from the Dominican Republic present in psychotherapy as perceived by the psychotherapists who treat them. Twenty psychotherapists in the metropolitan New York City area were interviewed (psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, and doctoral students in clinical psychology). Most of the therapists were Hispanic, including four Dominicans, and they described their experience working with over 2,800 Dominican clients, primarily of low socioeconomic background. The methodology and research design are presented within a qualitative framework guided by grounded theory methodology, with the goal of creating a conceptual ordering of data. Analysis of the findings indicates that Dominicans in therapy are both similar to and different from other Hispanics. Dominicans also present very differently in therapy depending on many factors such as socioeconomic status, social class, level of education, acculturation, area of origin in the Dominican Republic, stage of migration, generation in the US,

immigration status, psychopathology, source of referral, and socialization to therapy. Implications of the findings of this exploratory study are wide-ranging for psychotherapy with primarily low socioeconomic and unsocialized clients in the New York City area. Selected examples include the discussion of: (1) commonalities with other Hispanics, including Caribbean Hispanics; (2) Dominican issues (strong wish to preserve Dominican identity, frequency of somatic presentation); (3) general cultural practices (family and respect, corporal punishment of children); (4) full spiritual belief system (and possible reluctance to share nontraditional beliefs); (5) behavior in therapy (offense at rejection of gifts and expectation of touching or hugging the therapist); (6) beliefs about therapy and the therapist (stigma of mental illness and expectation of a “quick fix” and therapist transparency); and (7) practical consequences (attendance issues and discontinuities in treatment resulting from Dominicans' frequent travel to the Dominican Republic).]

INFANTE, Isa Maria. 1977. **Politicalization Of Immigrant Women From Puerto Rico And The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Riverside 0032. Pages: 00248. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG7727129. Source: DAI, 38, no. 06A, (1977): 3700. [ABSTRACT: None]

INK, Lynn Chun. 2001. **Decolonizing the tropics: Gender and American imperialism in the Pacific and Caribbean**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Miami; 0125. Pages: 00215. Descriptor: Literature, American; Literature, Comparative; Women's Studies. Access # AAI3015570. Source: DAI, 62, no. 05A (2001): p. 1834. [ABSTRACT: This study explores how contemporary American literature engages in processes of decolonization for the tropical island sites that were as a group subject to U.S. imperialism at the turn of the twentieth century. By combining post-colonial theories and feminist analyses of sexual difference, this dissertation examines how women writers in particular have intervened in the discourses of American imperial history to challenge the construction of imperial practices as masculinized, By staging various forms of gender transgressions, role reversals, acts of gender exploitation and of violence, contemporary American women writers have spoken to the complexity of imperial relations that remain noticeably absent from histories of American imperialism and its legacy in global discourse. Their literary responses have demonstrated how imperialism and gender interact. Gender emerges as not only an appropriate mechanism for critique, but also an essential consideration in analyzing the workings of imperialism because relations between men and women and imperialist power dynamics are intimately related. These writers therefore expose how imperialism is enabled through gender as a performative act, confirming that the articulation and perpetuation of sex roles sustain imperial activities. ---- By challenging imperial history and responding to a tradition that excluded or ignored the perspectives of women as well as the subjectivities of gender, race, class, and sexuality, contemporary American women writers—including Julia Alvarez, Edwidge Danticat, Kiana Davenport, Rosario Ferré, Jessica Hagedorn, and Esmeralda Santiago—create their own anti-imperial discourse that engages in the project of decolonization for the islands. This discourse addresses imperial history's erasures and omissions and endeavors to revise representations of the Pacific and Caribbean islands—including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawai'i, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico—that were once together constructed as an overseas American frontier that served

as the site of American imperial difference and thus the foundation of American national identity. I therefore demonstrate that anti-imperial literature recuperates history and re-imagines identity for the tropical islands by radically revising the conceptual framework through which we view the past and decolonizing cultures.]

ISA, Alexandra Maria. 2001. **Understanding family history and effects of memory problems within the Hispanic population.** Degree: M.S. Institution: Sarah Lawrence College 0651. Pages: 00041. Descriptor: Biology, Genetics. Access # AAI1403805. Source: MAI, 39, no. 05 (2001): p. 1355. [ABSTRACT: The Estudio Familiar de la Influencia Genética en Alzheimer (EFIGA) is a 5-year study of Caribbean Hispanic families in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and New York City. The goal of the EFIGA study is to localize genes that may increase the risk of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) among Caribbean Hispanics. The goal for this pilot project is to assess the knowledge that the EFIGA study population has regarding the genetics of Alzheimer disease, genetic counseling and genetic testing. Data for this pilot study was obtained from the 203 families participating in the EFIGA study. This five-month pilot study used phone interviews to assess unaffected, first-degree relatives of the proband regarding their knowledge of AD risk, genetic counseling and testing and psychosocial factors. 30 individuals participated in the pilot. Future research with a larger study sample is required in order to assess with greater accuracy the results obtained from the present study.]

ITZIGSOHN, Jose. 1995. **The State, The Informal Economy, And The Reproduction Of The Labor Force: A Comparative Study Of The Informal Economy In San Jose And Santo Domingo (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Year: 1995. Pages: 00300. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAI9523832. Source: DAI, 56, no. 03A, (1995): 1149. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to analyze the structure of the urban economies of peripheral countries. The main focus is on the composition and articulations of the informal economy under the new export oriented development model applied during the 1980s. The change of development models was accompanied by a reversion of the trend toward the universalization of salaried employment and the rise of precarious forms of employment. On the other hand, there was a rise in entrepreneurship as a form of upward social mobility. In order to grasp the nature of those changes I compare the informal economy in San Jose, Costa Rica, and Santa Domingo, the Dominican Republic. ---- This study claims that the differences in the form of state intervention in the economy create different structures of opportunity for urban dwellers. As a result, the composition of the informal economy, the background characteristics of the actors in the informal economy, and their linkages to the urban economy will differ in each city. The rationale for this claim is that state intervention in the economy as a regulator and as an employer will open certain opportunities for formal employment and, at the same time, will increase labor costs and lead formal producers to informalize parts of the production process. ---- One conclusion of the study is that in the two countries the urban economy undergoes a process of informalization, but the form of this process is affected by the character of the state. Another important finding is that while state regulations affect the composition of the informal economy and the behavior of formal

producers, informal economic actors are not entirely subordinated to the logic of capital. They conduct their own subsistence or accumulation strategies which are dependent on their social capital.]

IYER, Sreedhar V. 1997. **Empirical Study Of Exchange Rates In Brazil, Canada And The Caribbean (Dominican Republic, Jamaica)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Florida International University 1023. Pages: 00135. Descriptor: Economics, General; Economics, Commerce-Business; Economics, Finance. Access # AAG9805219. Source: DAI, 58, no. 08A, (1997): 3229. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines the monetary models of exchange rate determination for Brazil, Canada, and two countries in the Caribbean, namely, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. With the exception of Canada, the others adopted the floating regime during the past ten years. ---- The empirical validity of four seminal models in exchange rate economics were determined. Three of these models were entirely classical (Bilson and Frenkel) or Keynesian (Dornbusch) in nature. The fourth model (Real Interest Differential Model) was a mixture of the two schools of economic theory. ---- There is no clear empirical evidence of the validity of the monetary models. However, the signs of the coefficients of the nominal interest differential variable were as predicted by the Keynesian hypothesis in the case of Canada and as predicted by the Chicago theorists in the remaining countries. Moreover, in case of Brazil, due to hyperinflation, the exchange rate is heavily influenced by domestic money supply. ---- I also tested the purchasing power parity (PPP) for this same set of countries. For both the monetary as well as the PPP hypothesis, I tested for co-integration and applied ordinary least squares estimation procedure. The error correction model was also used for the PPP model, to determine convergence to equilibrium. ---- The validity of PPP is also questionable for my set of countries. Endogeneity among the regressors as well as the lack of proper price indices are the contributing factors. More importantly, Central Bank intervention negate rapid adjustment of price and exchange rates to their equilibrium value. However, its forecasting capability for the period 1993-1994 is superior compared to the monetary models in two of the four cases. ---- I conclude that in spite of the questionable validity of these models, the monetary models give better results in the case of the "smaller" economies like the Dominican Republic and Jamaica where monetary influences swamp the other determinants of exchange rate.]

IZQUIERDO, Rene Cristobal. 1991. **"Anacaona" De Salome Urena De Henriquez, Poema Epico Sobre La Conquista De America: Un Analisis Estilistico Y Tematico. (Spanish Text) (Urena De Henriquez Salome, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00273. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Literature, Romance. Access # AAG9130328. Source: DAI, 52, no. 05A, (1991): 1758. [ABSTRACT: Despite the quality of her poetry and her pioneering work in the field of women's education, and despite being the mother of two preeminent figures, Pedro and Max Henriquez Urena, the name and work of Salome Urena (Dominican Republic, 1850-1897) remain largely unknown today. ---- It is the goal of this dissertation to bring Urena's name to the foreground of literary criticism by studying her life, work and thought. Accordingly, the first chapter examines her life. The second chapter reevaluates the existent criticism on Urena's patriotic and familiar poems through a comparative study with those of Manuel Jose Quintana (1772-1857) and Juan Nicasio

Gallego (1777-1853). This approach is necessary because all criticism of Urena's poetry has followed the opinion expressed by Menendez y Pelayo which asserts that Urena's work is imitative of the Spanish poets. The study concludes that rather than imitate, Urena transforms and blends elements from many poets and literary schools to create her own style. ---- In Chapters Three and Four, an exhaustive analysis is made of "Anacaona," the lengthy Indianist poem that narrates the suffering and destruction brought upon the Indian civilizations of La Hispaniola by the Spanish conquest and settlement. The poem, which has never received proper attention by the critics, is first placed in an historical and literary perspective. Then, its historical sources are traced, and the motives that led Urena to write a poem about events which had occurred nearly 400 years before her time, are explored. ---- Finally, Chapter Five focuses on the feminist aspects of Urena's work and thought, for without exploring this facet of the poet, any efforts to reevaluate her work in a modern context would be incomplete. Feminism does not surface readily in Urena's poetry; however, it dominates her magisterial work. The study reveals that a movement in favor of women's rights was emerging under Urena's guidance in Santo Domingo, and that her views, in essence, fall within the parameters of the Spanish American feminist movements of today.]

J-

JACKSON, Terrence George, Jr. 1951. **Business Interests Of United States Citizens In Dominican Republic, 1930-1950.** Degree: MA. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00089. Descriptor: History, Modern. Access # AAGTM01222. Source: [ABSTRACT: None]

JAMES, Matthew Joseph. 1987. **Taxonomic Revision Of The Gastropod Family Turridae From The Dominican Republic Neogene.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00479. Descriptor: Paleontology. Access # AAG8726245. Source: DAI, 48, no. 10B, (1987): 2907 [ABSTRACT: The Neogene Yaque Group of the Dominican Republic has yielded a diverse, abundant, and well-preserved fauna of the neogastropod family Turridae. Material from four formations (the Baitoa, Cercado, and Gurabo Formations and the Mao Formation, including the Mao Adentro Limestone and the Mao Clay Members) was used to reevaluate the taxonomic status of species originally described by the molluscan taxonomists Sowerby, Guppy, Gabb, Dall, Toulou, Pilsbry, Johnson, Brown, Maury, Olsson, and Woodring. The resulting taxonomic revision is intended to serve as a point of departure for systematic and evolutionary studies with the family Turridae. The taxa evaluated here occur in rocks ranging in age from Early Miocene (approximately 17 Ma, based on calcareous nannofossil zone NN 4) through Middle Pliocene (approximately 3 Ma, based on calcareous nannofossil zone NN 15), an interval of 14 million years. Prior to this revision, 54 species were described from the Dominican beds and an additional 13 previously described species were recognized as occurring in the fauna, bringing the total number of Dominican Republic turrid species recognized by previous authors to 61. Of these species, I have synonymized six species and have recognized an additional six previously described species. Although no new taxa are described in this dissertation, I recognize the existence of one new genus and six new species from the Yaque Group. All new taxa are currently interpreted as endemic to the Dominican Republic Neogene. The

fauna treated here consists of 51 species in eight subfamilies, but the complete turrid fauna including new species consists of 57 species in eleven subfamilies. All taxa were recognized on the basis of external shell characteristics, despite the fact that portions of the non-fossilizable internal anatomy (i.e., radular teeth and proboscis) have been shown to be important for recognizing subfamilial groups. Taxonomic research was conducted using a fivefold approach: (1) Literature review of important monographs and papers; (2) Field collecting in the Dominican Republic; (3) Museum collections, including direct visits and museum loans; (4) New material, including the important Tulane University material and the Project-sponsored collections of the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel; and (5) Consultation with turrid specialists, through both personal visits and written correspondence. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

JAMES, Norberto Pedro. 1992. **A Socio-Cultural Study Of Two? Dominican Novels Of The Trujillo Era: "Jengibre" And "Trementina, Cleren Y Bongo"**. (Spanish Text) (Perez Cabral Pedro Andres, Gonzalez Herrera Julio, **Trementina Cleren Y Bongo, Dominican Republic**). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Boston University 0017. Pages: 00163. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; History, Latin American; History, Black. Access # AAG9210479. Source: DAI, 52, no. 11A, (1992): 3948 [ABSTRACT: The study begins with a brief socio-historical overview of the period in the early twentieth century during which dictatorial regimes developed and came to power in much of Latin America. Subsequently the rise of the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic is examined, thus providing an insight into the specific social and cultural context within which *Jengibre* (1940) by Pedro Andres Perez Cabral (1914-89), and *Trementina, cleren y bongo* (1943) by Julio Gonzalez Herrera (1902-61), were written. ---- The analysis of *Jengibre* strives to show how this novel fails as a critical portrait of the Trujillo regime and the Dominican society of the period. Ultimately *Jengibre* reproduces aspects of the ideology of the very groups it questions. Although Perez Cabral opposed so-called "Dominican pessimism" as a political figure, its basic tenets appear in embryonic form in his novel of 1940 and are later developed in full in his essay, *La comunidad mulata*, in 1967. "Dominican pessimism" provided the Trujillo regime with a useful and dangerous conceptual framework for its racist policies. ----The second novel studied, *Trementina, cleren y bongo*, is perhaps the only Dominican novel written by an author in "internal exile". This novel is characterized by its emphasis on the carnivalesque (as defined by Mikhail Bakhtin). Here, as with the previous novel, the interweaving of historical fact and fiction is examined. Special attention is also given to the autobiographical nature of this text, highlighting elements of "Dominican pessimism" expressed in the form of ethnocentrism and pro-Trujillo and anti-Haitian propaganda. ----The problem of voodoo as a popular religion in the Dominican-Haitian community is also explored in this part of the dissertation. Voodoo appears in the novel as an element that serves to define the Haitian people pejoratively, and is seen as a characteristic that distinguishes and separates it from the Dominican population of the island.]

JERVIS, David T. 1985. **The United States Confronts Change In Latin America (Policy, Third World, Dominican Republic, Chile, Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Temple University 0225. Pages: 00444. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG8521094. Source:

DAI, 46, no. 08A, (1985): 2431. [ABSTRACT: This research examines American views of six post-World War II Latin American cases in which there was the possibility of drastic change. The cases examined are Cuba, c. 1958-61; the Dominican Republic, Spring 1965; Chile, c. 1969-73; Grenada, c. 1979-83; Nicaragua, c. 1977-present; and El Salvador, c. 1979-present. In each case the views of decision-makers were analyzed from three perspectives--ideological, security, and economic--in an attempt to understand the reasons for American hostility to the prospect of drastic change. --- From the ideological perspective, concern was often articulated by American officials about the dangers of communism and threats to democracy. It is argued that such terms were not used to describe reality, but rather as a means to mobilize support for those who were pro-American and opposition to those who were anti-American. That is, ideological language was often used to articulate American security concerns. For instance, the contemporary Nicaraguan government, which is anti-American, is described as a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship while the pro-American Salvadoran government is characterized as a budding democracy. --- From a security perspective, a number of concerns were expressed by US officials, e.g. the subversion of neighboring governments, military buildups, protection of American lives, and dangers to American credibility. It is argued that these concerns can be collapsed into two interrelated themes: the desire to preserve the pro-American status quo in the Western Hemisphere and to minimize foreign influence there. --- The economic perspective might appear initially to have limited utility, since American officials said little about economic matters in these cases. However, those theorists who explain American foreign policy in terms of economic factors focus on the level of investment and American actions rather than official statements. Thus, the extent of American investment, opinions in the business press, and the few official statements dealing with economic factors were analyzed. It is concluded from this analysis that economic factors alone cannot explain the American hostility to drastic change. --- The basic conclusion of this research is that these three perspectives are interrelated and that no single one can explain the hostile American reaction to the prospect of drastic change in Latin America.]

JOHNSON, Richard N. 1984. **Phlebotomine Sand Flies (Diptera:Psychodidae) And Diffuse Cutaneous Leishmaniasis In The Dominican Republic (Colonization, Transmission, Survey)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00143. Descriptor: Entomology. Access # AAG8429229. Source: DAI, 45, no. 09B, (1984): 2801. [ABSTRACT: A survey for phlebotomine sand flies (Diptera:Psychodidae) in the Dominican Republic revealed that *Lutzomyia cayennensis hispaniolae* (Fairchild and Trapido) was widely distributed and fairly common. *Lutzomyia christophe* (Fairchild and Trapido) was more limited in geographic distribution. Specimens of the latter species were obtained by light traps, flight traps, and aspirator collection from human bait and resting sites. Laboratory colonies of both species were established and life-cycle data were obtained. *Lutzomyia cayennensis* females readily fed on *Anolis* lizards. Female *Lu. christophe* readily fed on rodents and were capable of experimentally transmitting a Dominican strain (Isabel-WR336) of *Leishmania* to BALB/c mice seven to ten days after biting infected mice. Development of the parasite occurred in the anterior midgut in both *Lu. christophe* and *Lu. anthophora* (Addis), a species that was also experimentally infected. The course of development in the sand fly was observed by

dissecting 15 infected *Lu. anthophora* on days 1-7 post-feeding. Development in this species was parallel to that observed in the 17 *Lu. christophei*. Promastigotes from flies four and five days post-feeding were infective to hamsters, as determined by xenodiagnosis with sand flies and spleen culture. ---- In culture medium, *Leishmania-Isabel* strain grew at a much slower rate than either of two strains of *L. mexicana*. Hamsters and IRC mice, experimentally inoculated from culture, showed no outward sign of infection until at least 2.5 months after inoculation with the Isabel strain. ---- In the Dominican Republic, 10 of the 21 known case sites were visited. Coffee and cacao groves were characteristic of these sites. Two female *Lu. christophei* were captured while biting a patient. Four species of mammals (170 specimens) were trapped from five of the case sites and examined for leishmaniasis using various methods. None was found to be infected, though 4 of 44 *Rattus rattus* from one site were seropositive (1:16), as determined by indirect fluorescent antibody test. ---- *Lutzomyia christophei* is most probably the vector of diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis in the Dominican Republic. The identity of the reservoir remains unknown, but *R. rattus* is the most likely suspect.]

JOHNSON, Sandy Anne. 2003. **Malaria In The Dominican Republic: A Spatial Analysis Of Risk And Vulnerability**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tulane University 0235. Pages: 00310. Descriptor: Health Sciences; Public Health Health Sciences, Pathology. Access # AAI3084117. Source: DAI, 64, no. 03B (2003): p. 1206 [ABSTRACT: During the 1990s, the Dominican Republic experienced economic growth which reached a high of 6% per year by 2000. At the same time, malaria incidence dramatically increased, rising two- to three-fold in different parts of the country. This paper examines the relationship between development and malaria vis-à-vis the dynamics of social and environmental change in a southeastern province of the Dominican Republic over the last decade. Two distinct approaches to development serve as the departure point for this exploration. Socio-environmental factors including land use and the extent of land cover change associated with sugarcane monoculture and tourism are explored in relation to malaria distribution by using remotely-sensed data and GIS techniques. Analyses are conducted using statistical and geo-spatial methods, and interpreted through a qualitative framework. The process of developing tourism, specifically the construction that serves as a precursor, introduces factors that heighten the malaria risk to the surrounding populations without providing resources to mitigate the threat. Malaria dynamics in and around resort communities show two marked trends. During the initial construction phase, malaria cases peak. These peaks are quickly controlled and overall vulnerability to malaria declines for those within the resort communities, but malaria does not end. The risk is pushed to proximal communities. These communities lack the resources to respond to the malaria danger, and thus prove highly vulnerable to sustained transmission. The hazard stems from environmental and social change. In contrast, risk in the agriculturally-based communities has changed little over the course of ten years. These populations are less vulnerable to malaria than communities which are near tourist facilities. The most vulnerable communities, however, consist of migrant laborers found in both agricultural and tourist settings. These pockets of vulnerability are created largely through social inequity. This analysis is undertaken with an end goal being the formulation of policy to address immediate and long-term vulnerabilities.]

JOHNSON-LA O, Sara Elizabeth. 2001. **Migrant recitals: Pan-Caribbean interchanges in the aftermath of the Haitian Revolution, 1791-1850**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Stanford University 0212. Pages: 00224. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative; Black Studies; Music. Access # AAI3028119. Source: DAI, 62, no. 10A (2001): p. 3398 [ABSTRACT: This project is a comparative cultural history documenting the significance of the migrations of refugee planters, free people of color, and slaves throughout the Caribbean Basin as a result of the Haitian Revolution (1791–1804). The movement of people and ideas reflects the existence of a pan-Caribbean space where continuous interchanges occurred between subjects of different colonial empires. Although colonial policies compartmentalized the region at the political level, I argue that these communities engaged in collaborative cultural projects that provide a counter-narrative to assessments of the region that privilege nationalistic, linguistically isolated approaches. Focusing on artifacts from the early nineteenth century—newspapers, musical instruments and rhythmic figures, visual art, and personal memoirs and historical chronicles—the project explores the development of a politicized aesthetic consciousness which I describe as a “cognizance of unity.” While twentieth-century paradigms tend to examine pan-Caribbean movements as supra-national initiatives, I argue that during the colonial period this model must be reversed. Inter-island interchanges antedated and were a key component in the development of Caribbean national movements and the evolution of their corresponding artistic traditions. ---- Part One examines the communication networks employed by black intellectuals to promote regional consciousness during the 1830s. Chapter I focuses on three periodicals of the black press—L'Union (Haiti), The Colored American (the United States), and Revue des Colonies (Paris/Martinique). Chapter II explores musical production as a performative manifestation of regional integration. Using elements from the Cuban *tumba francesa*, the Puerto Rican *bomba*, and Martinican *bèlè*, I propose the existence of an inter-island musical aesthetic that was at the forefront of breaking colonial barriers. ---- Part Two restores nationalist movements in the former Spanish colonies of Cuba and the Dominican Republic to their pan-Caribbean context. Chapter III examines the white Saint Domingue exile community in Santiago de Cuba through Pablo Armando Fernández's novel Otro golpe, de dados and Emilio Bacardí's Crónicas de Santiago de Cuba. Chapter IV employs personal memoirs and political caricatures to highlight allegiances between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These migrant recitals document that pan-Caribbean collaboration was an ideal actively pursued in the early nineteenth century.]

JONES, Catherine Mary. 1991. **Charles-Francois Cheve And French Christian Socialism In Mid-Nineteenth Century (Cheve Charles Francois, Nineteenth Century)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00378. Descriptor: History, Modern; History, European; Religion, History Of. Access # AAG9129465. Source: DAI, 52, no. 05A, (1991): 1862 [ABSTRACT: This biography of Charles-Francois Cheve depicts the life and ideas of a "stormy petrel" of the Left against the turbulent background of France: 1813-1875. Using vital, notorial, and ecclesiastical records, studies of Paris, histories of social class, of education, and of psychological development, the study initially probes Cheve's evolution as a republican who "leaped into the ring" during the July Revolution in Paris, assisted Belgians and Poles in their

battles for independence, and was arrested and tried for conspiracy against the July Monarchy. ---- In these republican circles Cheve encountered the "jacobin-Catholic," former Saint-Simonian, Philippe Buchez, whose ideal of a renewed and progressive Christianity coincided with that of young Liberal Catholics, leaderless after Lamennais' excommunication. As a consequence of these associations Cheve converted to Catholicism in the late 1830s and dedicated his life to a Saint-Simonian "priesthood" of activism and education through the press. ---- Biographies and general histories interweave with analyses of Cheve's writings from 1840 through the 1870s to establish the major themes and developments of Cheve's Christian-Social thought to embrace communism and mysticism. The focus, successively, is on his collaboration with Lacordaire in the re-establishment of the Dominican Order, with Montalembert on the freedom of education issue as editor of a Catholic journal in Dijon and Nantes during the 1840s, his work with Proudhon in Paris on the radical journal *Le Peuple* and successors to 1851, his time with Abbe Migne at *Ateliers Catholiques* under the repression of the Second Empire, and his subsequent co-editing of Catholic journals with Francois Beslay in the late 1860s, as well as on his independent writings. ---- Cheve died in 1875, aged sixty-two, having seen the realization of many of his goals under the Third Republic. The legacy of his writing was known to a new generation of Christian Democrats in the 1890s, proving that Christian Socialism was an influential part of the Left throughout the nineteenth century. The study concludes that Christian Socialist ideas have also strongly influenced movements for social reform and international unity in post-World War II Europe.]

JONES, Jennifer. 1999. **Unnatural Developments: Gendered Spaces And Childbirth Places In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00368. Descriptor: Geography; Women's Studies; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9922893. Source: DAI, 60, no. 03A, (1999): 0843. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores how women in the Dominican Republic gave birth and practiced postpartum activities before hospital birth became widespread, and how childbirth practices have since changed in concert with programs of modernization. It is based on extensive interviews with Dominican women in rural areas and urban *barrios*, along with participant observation in hospital maternity wards. Information specific to Dominican childbearing is supplemented by ethnographic data on Dominican culture in general, with particular emphasis on gender, class and race issues. ---- Childbirth researchers have long recognized that childbearing, while universal, varies greatly in different societies. Yet, childbirth has been often seen as a natural process, rather than as a set of social, cultural and political practices. Thus, childbirth in modern medical settings has been criticized by many feminist childbirth researchers for being less natural and therefore detrimental to women. In my research I focus on how the supposedly natural childbirth process was socially created in the past and how it is socially constructed in the present. I also investigate how cultural continuities influenced women's reproductive activities in the past and still influence them today. ---- Following the lead of feminist geographer Doreen Massey, who stresses the importance of situating social phenomena in space and in place, I explore the linkages between Dominican gender and Dominican geography. These explorations suggest that giving birth in the Dominican Republic is a social practice highly influenced by time and place, by class,

gender and racial constructions, and perhaps most importantly, by relations of power. The practices related to childbearing, including whether, when, where and how a woman gives birth do not arise solely out of her individual choices, or out of “nature”, but are socially (and largely economically) determined. My conclusions challenge the notion that childbirth can ever be a “natural” phenomenon.]

JORDAN, Louise. 1939. **A Study Of The Miocene Foraminifera From Jamaica, The Dominican Republic, The Republics Of Panama, Costa Rica And Haiti.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Medical College Of Pennsylvania 0121. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Paleontology. Access # AAG0146124. Source: ADD, W1939, (1939): 0035. [ABSTRACT: None]

JOYCE, James. 1985. **High Pressure-Low Temperature Metamorphism And Tectonic Evolution Of The Samana Peninsula, Dominican Republic (Greater Antilles) (Caribbean, Petrology).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Northwestern University 0163. Pages: 00270. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG8511831. Source: DAI, 46, no. 04B, (1985): 1094 [ABSTRACT: It is proposed that the metamorphic rocks of the Samana Peninsula represent sedimentary and oceanic igneous rocks offscraped and underplated onto a subduction complex which formed north of the eastern Greater Antilles. Accretion and metamorphism in the complex occurred from Early Cretaceous to late Eocene and were contemporaneous with island arc magmatism in the eastern Greater Antilles. Southward subduction beneath the eastern Greater Antilles allowed for convergence and collision between the arc and the Bahama Platform. The collision between the arc and platform ended arc volcanism and thrust metamorphic rocks of the subduction complex over the platform. The Samana area may have been tectonically quiescent in the Neogene until late Miocene-Pliocene time when E-W trending faults formed along the south coast of the peninsula. Left lateral translation along the fault may have displaced Samana 150 km relative to eastern Hispaniola and Puerto Rico. --- The Samana Peninsula exposes part of a belt of metamorphic rocks which lie between late Mesozoic-Early Tertiary island arc rocks of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico and carbonate rocks of the Bahama Platform. The peninsula is composed of pelitic, carbonate and mafic rocks deformed and metamorphosed under very low to low grade - high pressure conditions and unconformably overlain by Neogene shallow water sedimentary rocks. Glaucofanite K-Ar ages suggest low grade crystallization commenced before 100 Ma. The prograde metamorphism (M1) and deformation (D1) which produced layer parallel schistosity, foliation and glaucofanite lineation are interpreted as products of accretion in the subduction complex. A second deformation (D2) which produced close to isoclinal folds occurred prior to or during retrograde overprinting (M2) of the low grade zone. The second deformation is interpreted as a product of collision between the Bahama Platform and the Greater Antilles. NE directed thrusting during the collision uplifted low grade rocks resulting in D2 folding, retrograde overprinting, and retention of Ar(40) in phengite. Phengite K-Ar ages suggest the thrusting occurred 40-37 Ma. Middle Miocene shallow water limestone unconformably overlies the metamorphic rocks suggesting erosion occurred from Oligocene until submergence in the Miocene.]

JURDJEVIC, Mark. 2002. **Citizens, subjects, and scholars: The Valori family in the Florentine Renaissance, 1480-1608 (Italy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Northwestern University 0163. Pages: 00277. Descriptor: History, European; Biography. Access # AAI3071660. Source: DAI, 63, no. 11A (2002): p. 4055 [ABSTRACT: My dissertation examines the writings and careers of five generations of the Valori family, a prominent lineage of Renaissance Florence. For over a century and a half, the Valori struggled with the chronic and central question of republican community and politics: how to establish a system of public ethics that would inculcate virtue in the citizenry and thus strengthen and safeguard the republic? Each generation of the family insisted on the same combination of traditional ascetic Christian reform and the secular principles of classical antiquity as complementary and crucial discourses for the preservation of civil society. The particular combination they espoused was the result of family loyalties and tradition: during the last two decades of the fifteenth century, the Valori established lasting and influential friendships with the millenarian and republican Dominican friar Girolamo Savonarola and with Europe's leading Neoplatonic philosopher, Marsilio Ficino. ---- From the late fifteenth century onwards, the Valori family struggled to integrate and render compatible the rival intellectual reform programs advocated by Savonarola and Ficino. Throughout the sixteenth century and well after Savonarola had been excommunicated by Alexander VI and burned at the stake, the Valori family strove to rehabilitate the Savonarolan tradition in the post-republican world of the Medici dukes, beginning a development that continues today with the Dominican order's campaign to have Savonarola canonized. Savonarolism remained a powerful discourse to express religious and political criticism of society throughout the entire sixteenth century. At the same time, the Valori family actively defended and patronized Neoplatonic philosophy, often in the face of powerful criticism. The dissertation presents notarial and family documents, previously unexamined, that show that relations between Marsilio Ficino and the Valori became closer as public criticism of Platonism, particularly by Savonarola, mounted. The dissertation also presents several documents that have gone unnoticed by scholars of Neoplatonism in its sixteenth-century history. The family's defense of Ficino and support for Neoplatonism constitutes a crucial link in the transmission of Neoplatonism from Marsilio Ficino's Florence in the late fifteenth century to transalpine Europe in the sixteenth.]

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KEITH, LeeAnna Yarbrough. 1999. **The imperial mind and United States intervention in the Dominican Republic, 1961—1966**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Connecticut; 0056. Pages: 00418. Descriptor: History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations; History, Latin American. Access # AAI9959398. Source: DAI, 61, no. 01A (1999): p. 326. [ABSTRACT: An imperialist mindset frustrated U.S. efforts to aid the transition to democracy in the Dominican Republic after the fall of Rafael Trujillo's dictatorship in 1961. Between 1961 and 1966, U.S. attempts to democratize Latin America politics stumbled because of longstanding prejudices that depicted Latin Americans as unfit for self-government. This dissertation presents U.S. responses to the Dominican crisis as a case study of the effects of a multifaceted imperial mind on U.S. foreign policymaking. Under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the historical experience of the United States as a

hegemonic power in the Caribbean shaped U.S. perspectives on events in the Dominican Republic. Stereotypes of race and gender, pride in the superior technology and wealth of the United States, dubious Latin American and Cold-War analogies, and the iconography of savagery and the frontier combined to inflate U.S. estimates of the dangers inherent in Dominican political culture. Exaggerated fears of disorder overwhelmed the optimism of the Alliance for Progress, culminating in the U.S. invasion and occupation of 1965–1966 and U.S. support for renewed dictatorship. ---- This study employs declassified U.S. government documents and materials from archives in the United States, Europe, and the Dominican Republic to reconstruct U.S. deliberations on the Dominican crisis and Dominican responses to U.S. policies and assumptions. Chapter I details the concept of the imperial mind and its historical context. Chapter 2 describes the conflict between the goals of the Alliance for Progress and the Kennedy administration's condescending estimate of Dominican character. The third chapter explores the tensions that crippled Kennedy's policy toward the democratically-elected government of Juan Bosch. In Chapter 4, the Johnson administration's undemocratic alliance with Bosch's usurpers in the Dominican military collapses amid the April Revolution of 1965. Chapters 5, 6, and 7 examine the mind of imperialism at work during the U.S. military intervention, addressing the ideology of anti-communism, technological determinism, and the decision to abandon the U.S. commitment to democratization. The final chapter discusses the role of the Dominican intervention in stimulating domestic political controversy and critiques of the arrogance of power during the 1960s.]

KEMPH, Gary Stephen. 1980. **An Agroecomic Land Resource Assessment For Rice Production In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00168. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8112100. Source: DAI, 41, no. 12A, (1980): 5184. [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic has been importing increasing quantities of rice since 1972. In 1978 the government began a program to increase domestic rice production in order to reduce foreign exchange expenditures and to increase employment. As a sub-component of that program, this study was undertaken to assess the agronomic and physical ("agrophysical") and economic ("agroecomic") feasibility of rice production expansion in each land unit ("GDSS") in the Central Region of the country. The regional study was to serve as a prototype for a national rice land use assessment and for studies of other agricultural land uses. ---- The analysis was of two types. First, an agrophysical analysis of the land base was carried out in order to identify areas with potential for increased rice production. Rice plant tolerance limits for potentially limiting soil and water characteristics were estimated and cross-tabulated with the corresponding GDSS characteristics. Second, an economic analysis was made of the GDSSs selected in the agrophysical analysis. Benefits and costs of the production of rice and of its two principal competitors for land in the Central Region (sugarcane and cultivated pasture used for milk production) were analyzed from the producer cash expense ("monetary") and the national opportunity ("unsubsidized") points of view. A typical current set of rice production techniques and an alternative set requiring increased labor and/or decreased foreign exchange used were analyzed. The benefit-cost results were used in partial budgeting of a hypothetical 25,000 ta expansion of rice production area using 11 alternative strategies. The strategies consisted of various assumptions on expansion

decision rules (maximization of rice production, maximization of rice monetary and unsubsidized returns to land and management, maximization of rice production labor use, and minimization of rice production foreign exchange use) and policy variables (rice production techniques, number of rice production cycles per year, and expansion in current or potentially available GDSSs). ---- Conclusions drawn from the study can be divided into policy and methodological conclusions. There are two major policy conclusions. First, irrigated GDSSs 06A and 07A and rainfed 20B have the best prospects for rice area expansion. A 25,000 ta expansion of rice production in those GDSSs under strategy E (maximization of rice monetary returns with free choice of production technique and GDSS) would increase annual labor use by 2.4 million hr and increase brown rice production by 4.4 million qq. The country could save \$5.5 million in foreign exchange and \$2.6 million total on the 4.4 million qq or rice through domestic production rather than importation. Second, adoption in current rice production areas of the alternative techniques analyzed in this study would both increase labor use and decrease foreign exchange use by about 50 percent. ---- There are three major methodological conclusions. First, the study methods seem to be appropriate to the current Dominican planning environment. However, the secondary and judgmental data sources used in the study should be supplemented by land use surveys at the farm level. Second, several of the critical assumptions made in the study should be given more detailed study prior to use in project planning. Third, other intra- and inter-sectoral production and consumption information in addition to this land use assessment should be incorporated in the rice expansion policymaking process in order to increase the probability that a feasible and desirable expansion policy and resulting projects can be planned and implemented.]

KENNEDY, Lisa Marie. 2003. **Fire And Forest In The Highlands Of The Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic: Modern Dynamics And Long-Term History**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Tennessee; 0226. Pages: 00151. Descriptor: Biology, Ecology; Paleoecology. Access # AA13119286. Source: DAI, 65, no. 01B (2003): p. 45 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation investigates past and present environments of the highlands of the Dominican Republic using paleoecological and modern ecological techniques. The relatively unstudied highlands (>2000 m) of the Cordillera Central are blanketed by a mosaic of pine forests, open pine woodlands, and grasslands, with broadleaf trees joining the canopy in sheltered locations. My research on modern vegetation and fire ecology, and on long-term fire and vegetation history, helps fill gaps in the knowledge of Caribbean environments, and may assist land managers in conservation efforts in the Dominican highlands. ---- A study of the relationship between modern pollen rain and vegetation cover in the highlands provided a basis for interpreting pollen assemblages in sediment profiles. As expected, pine pollen dominated most samples. Detrended Correspondence Analysis indicated that the modern pollen spectra of forested uplands and open wetland sites are clearly distinct, while a variety of other site types that are intermediate in terms of vegetation are also intermediate in terms of modern pollen spectra. The lack of pine stomata was an excellent indicator of treelessness. The distinction between forested and non-forested sites may be useful in interpreting highland fossil records that may reach back into the last glacial period. ---- Analysis of a 126.5 cm sediment core from a bog in Valle de Bao on the windward slope of the Cordillera Central indicated that disturbance by fire, tropical storms, and climatic

fluctuations has been part of the highland ecosystem for millennia. The bog formed during a relatively moist period around 4000 yr BP. The record includes strong signals of dry periods during the late Holocene. ---- A study of postfire regeneration of pines and shrubs at five recently burned sites provided evidence that the woody vegetation of the pine-forested highlands is well adapted to fire. Most shrubs at all sites resprouted from their bases, and in one site, shrubs regained prefire stem heights within seven years. Recovery of shrub stem diameters lagged behind. Large pines can survive fire, but in this study no trees <13 cm in diameter survived. Repeated fires may create and maintain a shrub-dominated landscape.]

KERMATH, Brian Mackelcan. 1991. **Spatial Dynamics Of The Formal And Informal Sectors In Third World Resorts: The Case Of Sosua, Dominican Republic.** Degree: M.A. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00076. Descriptor: Geography; Recreation. Access # AAG1346283. Source: MAI, 30, no. 02, (1991): 0236. [ABSTRACT: While much research has focused on the dual nature of Third World economies, few scholars have addressed duality within the context of tourism development. This author presents a model of formal and informal sector dynamics within the resort community of Sosua, Dominican Republic. The author illustrates the relationship between, and the spatial dynamics of the two sectors as tourism passes through its growth cycle. Results of this research indicate that the tourism-related informal sector contracts as the tourism-related formal sector expands. The investigation also helps to fill a research gap by combining general theories of development with those of tourism.]

KERRIGAN, Deanna Louise. 2000. **Individual, relational, and environmental-structural determinants of consistent condom use among female sex workers and male regular paying partners in the Dominican Republic, (Immune deficiency).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00236. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Sociology, Individual And Family Studies; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare .Access # AAI9964125. Source: DAI, 61, no. 03B (2000): p. 1355. [ABSTRACT: *Background.* Recent literature has emphasized the need for interventions that move beyond purely cognitive models of HIV-related decision making towards integrated models that also address relational and environmental-structural factors. This study examines the direct and interactive effects of individual cognitive (attitudes, beliefs and perceptions), relational (couple intimacy, communication and decision-making) and environmental-structural (institutional resources, norms and policies) factors on consistent condom use among female sex workers and their male regular paying partners in the Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. ---- *Methods.* Structured questionnaires were administered to 306 female sex workers and 308 male regular paying partners in 41 sex establishments. Multivariate analysis was conducted using binary logistic regression to examine the direct and interactive effects of individual, relational and environmental-structural factors on consistent condom use among women and men respectively. ---- *Results.* The following variables were found to be significant determinants of consistent condom use among female sex workers in multivariate analysis at the $p < .05$ level: perceived need to use condoms with partners of trust (OR 6.03), ability to ask regular partner to use condoms every time (OR 12.19), ability to

reject abuse from clients and owner/managers (OR 3.71), ease insisting on condom use if partner resists (OR 7.61), low perceived intimacy (OR 12.29), establishment-based environmental-structural support for condom use (OR 4.01), and periodic checks from government health inspectors (OR 3.34). A significant interaction effect was also documented by the research. Sex workers who asked their regular paying partner to use condoms every time and who perceived high environmental-structural support were 17.49 times more likely to use condoms consistently. Significant determinants of consistent condom use among male regular paying partners of sex workers included cognitive factors such as self-efficacy (OR 31.07) and the perceived quality of condoms (9.84) as well as relational factors such as low perceived intimacy (OR 6.28). ---- *Conclusions.* Results of this research demonstrate the influence of multiple levels of factors (individual, relational and environmental-structural) on HIV protective behavior. The research specifically indicates that consistent condom use among female sex workers and their regular paying partners is maximized by interventions that promote condom use negotiation skills in conjunction with environmental support systems within sex establishments.]

KETTLER, Richard Mark. 1990. **Organic Matter In Hydrothermal Systems: Implications For Fluid Chemistry And Source.** Descriptor: Geochemistry. Access # AAI9023578. Source: [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines the occurrence and alteration of organic matter in three ore-bearing fossil hydrothermal systems and discusses the implications of the organic matter to the chemistry and source of the hydrothermal fluids. The three systems examined are the Carlin-type gold deposit at Alligator Ridge, Nevada, the acid-sulfate Au-Ag deposits at Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic and the Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) Zn-Ba-F deposits of east Tennessee (ETN). ---- Analysis of aliphatic hydrocarbons extracted from the Pilot Shale at Alligator Ridge, Nevada, indicate that samples proximal to mineralization are depleted in C_{15} - C_{22} n-alkanes relative to longer-chain n-alkanes. Estimates of thermodynamic data for n-alkanes and distribution of hydrocarbon species indicate that the alteration observed proximal to mineralization is consistent with an approach to metastable equilibria among the n-alkanes in an oxidizing hydrothermal system. ---- Much of the mineralization at Pueblo Viejo comprises disseminated pyrite and Au in organic carbon-rich carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks distal to mineralization contain abundant siderite, occurring as concretion and cement, while those proximal to mineralization contain pyrite, occurring as framboids, euhedra, concretions, and cement, as the sole Fe-bearing phase. Maps of whole-rock S/Fe ratios indicate that Au mineralization is spatially coincident with elevated S/Fe ratios. Stable isotope data indicate that the sulfur in pyrite framboids was derived from biogenic reduction of seawater sulfate ($\delta^{34}S$ ranges from -17.5 to 5 permil). The $\delta^{34}S$ values for all other disseminated pyrite are more restricted (average -5 permil), indicating derivation from magmatic sulfur. When the sulfur-rich hydrothermal fluids encountered the sideritic sedimentary rocks, ferrous iron was sulfidized to form pyrite, depleting the fluid of H_2S and effecting gold deposition. After all ferrous iron had been pyritized sulfur was added to organic matter as thiophenic functional groups in kerogen. ---- Rock-Eval data and analysis of aliphatic hydrocarbon extracts indicate that the rocks associated with MVT mineralization in ETN are thermally overmature. $\delta^{13}C$ analysis

of inclusions of organic matter in sphalerite do not yield sufficiently precise data to correlate the organic matter in inclusions with potential sources.]

KIM, Sung Yup (Moses). 2004 **Theological education among Dominican Republic pastors in Corona, New York: A study of motivational factors and barriers that influence their participation**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: School of Intercultural Studies, Biola University 0993. Pages: 00305. Descriptor: Education, Religious; Religion, Clergy; Education, Bilingual And Multicultural. Access # AAI3124527. Source: DAI, 65, no. 02A (2004): p. 454 [ABSTRACT: Dominicans who are living in the United States are not only gravely underrepresented in secular higher education, but also in theological education. Though an underrepresentation of Dominicans in secular higher education can lead to an overrepresentation of this ethnic group in the lowest socioeconomic status, an underrepresentation of Dominican Christian leaders in theological education can generate a more severe situation in society because religious practices are deeply interconnected to life patterns and lifestyles. Without an appropriate theological education, Dominican pastors and leaders are more easily susceptible to deficient teachings and practices endangering the normal practices of the Christian faith as well as the lifestyles of Christians. The purpose of this research is, thus, to discover and assess the motivational factors and barriers that influence the enrollment of Dominican pastors and future leaders in theological education. Those motivational factors should be strengthened and the barriers removed to ensure sound ministry for leaders and sound practice of the Christian life for its followers. A sample group, which consisted of Dominican pastors, was chosen from Corona, New York. Two instruments were used to carry out the research: an in-depth interview and a questionnaire. --- The results indicate that Dominican pastors generally have positive attitudes towards education. However, their representation in both secular and theological education is minimal. Dominican pastors also conform to their subculture such that their progress in many spheres of life is not consistent with that of the wider American society. These church leaders exhibit preferences for different methods and standards of theological education and ministerial qualifications. Almost all the Dominican pastors, therefore, considered formal theological education to be unnecessary for ordination, and many Dominican pastors considered formal theological education to be both irrelevant and inefficient for their ministry contexts. Additionally, many of these pastors are hindered by lack of socio-economic resources. Other hindrances were reported to be educational and cultural barriers.]

KIRKPATRICK, Sharon Lee Minton. 1988. **Health Beliefs Related To Diarrhea In Children Of Haitian Mothers Living In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Kansas 0099. Pages: 00152. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Nursing. Access # AAG8903125. Source: DAI, 49, no. 11B, (1988): 4754. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this qualitative study was to describe the health beliefs related to diarrhea in children of Haitian mothers living in the Dominican Republic. Ethnographic interviews conducted by the author and a participatory research method utilizing indigenous Community Health Workers (CHWs) were used for data gathering purposes. --- Eight CHWs conducted sixty-five interviews with Haitian mothers living in one of six bateys north of La Romana. A structured interview schedule was used to determine the mothers' beliefs regarding the causes, symptoms, and treatments for diarrhea in children. The

author conducted eighteen individual interviews and a group discussion with approximately twenty mothers to gain additional cultural data and to validate and corroborate the CHW's findings. ---- The data were analyzed by developing a data matrix in which responses were examined for commonalities and placed in categories. Many of the categories were derived from identical responses and required no subjective determinations. Other categories were derived by the author through an identification of common themes in the data. ---- The mothers identified diarrhea as the most dangerous threat to their children's health. Impure water, "bad" food, and microbes were believed to be the most likely causes of diarrhea along with "mal de ojo" or the evil eye. The mothers correctly described the symptoms of severe diarrhea identifying changes in the physical appearance and response of the ill children. ---- Treatment beliefs included categories of foods to give and foods to avoid, and a wide variety of herbs and tree leaves to be used to make teas and homemade remedies. None of the mothers could accurately describe oral rehydration therapy, although some had limited knowledge of the ingredients to be used. A belief which could potentially have a severely negative impact on children's health was the belief that it was beneficial to stop breast feeding a child who had diarrhea. ---- The health problems in the bateys of the Dominican Republic are much too large to solve quickly or easily, but the current research demonstrates the necessity of learning local health beliefs as a basis for developing culturally relevant nursing interventions.]

KRYZANEK, Michael John. 1975. **Political Party Opposition In Latin America: The Prd, Joaquin Balaguer And Politics In The Dominican Republic 1966-1973**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Massachusetts 0118. Pages: 00337. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG7516571. Source: DAI, 36, no. 02A, (1975): 1065 [ABSTRACT: None]

KUNZ-DORFER, Anne-Marie. 1990. **Spanische Kreolsprachen Und Ihre Verbalphrase Translated Title: Spanish-Based Creole Languages And Their Verbal Phrase**. Degree: Dr.Phil. Institution: Universitaet Salzburg (Austria) 5806. Pages: 00275. Descriptor: Language, Linguistics. Access # AAGC302172. Source: DAI, 54, no. 03C, (1990): 0666 [ABSTRACT: The introduction refers to the main questions of the Creolistic science, such as language change, social and linguistic status and linguistic description of Creole languages in general. Part I deals with the Spanish-based Creoles in particular. The first chapters refer to their genesis, genesis theses, geographic distribution and their social status. Comparison of the verbal phrases of Spanish-based Creole-languages should show the differences and similarities. Comparison of Creole structures with the corresponding structures of their Substrate-, Superstrate- and Adstrate-languages and linguistic universals of simplification should demonstrate potential influences from this side. Part II is a contribution to the discussion of the linguistic status of the Negro-Spanish varieties in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and, especially, in Cuba. In the first part, the appearance of Creole features in written and oral Cuban literature are discussed. In the second part, Creole features in today's popular speech of the Negro population of Cuba are listed. These data include research work results of Cuban and foreign linguists, as well as the results of my own field work done in Cuba in 1987. ---- Results. Spanish-based Creole-languages have to be divided into an American (Exogenous) and a Philippine (Endogenous) group. Like all other Creole-languages they

determine the verb stem temporarily, aspectually and modally by verbal particles that can be derived from Spanish, syntactically and functionally often from Substrate-languages. Universals of simplification also influenced Creole structures. In common with other Creole-languages, the Spanish-based have Cero-Copula, natural passive (with exception of Papiamentu), the lack of their own reflexive pronoun and the intransitive use of transitive verbs. Essential deviations from other Creole-languages are to be found with the treatment of negation, where influences of African and Malayo-Polynesian languages are obvious. Furthermore, there are differences between the American and Philippine group concerning the treatment of serial verbs. Whereas Papiamentu and Palenquero use constructions according to African models, Zamboangueno and Manila-Bay-Creole merely produce verb chains like their European base languages. The Cuban Negro-Spanish socio-linguistic and linguistic data could prove the existence of a Creole-language in at least parts of the island.]

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LAHTI, David Christopher. 2003. **Ecology and evolution of breeding adaptations in the village weaver *Ploceus cucullatus***. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00211. Descriptor: Biology, Zoology; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI3106103. Source: DAI, 64, no. 09B (2003): p. 4236 [ABSTRACT: Introduced species can provide rare opportunities to test hypotheses of adaptation and evolution by natural selection. The main part of this dissertation is a test of predictions from two hypotheses regarding the evolution of traits in a colony-nesting African passerine bird, the village weaver (Aves: Ploceidae): (1) Egg appearance characteristics and egg rejection behavior function to direct parental care to offspring; and (2) these traits are maintained by natural selection primarily as counteradaptations to brood parasitism by the egg-mimicking diederik cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*. Predictions from these hypotheses were met by observations and egg-replacement experiments in four populations (The Gambia, South Africa, Mauritius, and Dominican Republic) between 1999 and 2001. ---- A comparative study between two natural weaver populations in sympatry with the diederik cuckoo, and two introduced populations that have been in allopatry with the diederik cuckoo for 115 and >200 years respectively, demonstrates a decline in anti-parasite adaptations in the absence of the cuckoo. Within-clutch variability in egg color and spotting increased, and between-individual variability decreased. Decay of these traits correlated with duration of divergence from the respective source populations. The efficiency of egg rejection behavior also declined, but solely as a byproduct of the evolution of egg appearance characteristics; no decline in the perceptual or cognitive basis for egg recognition occurred. ---- A general hypothesis based on solar damage to embryonic viability may explain observed directional evolution of egg color in introduced village weavers, as well as the blue to blue-green color of many arboreal birds' eggs. A graphical model explains the interaction between egg recognition and egg variability in brood parasite—host systems. The evolution of the latter but not the former in the present study is explained by the hypothesis that nonfunctional morphological traits may generally be more subject to direct selection than nonfunctional behavioral traits are. ---- This work contributes to our understanding of (1) coevolution or reciprocal adaptation between brood parasites and their hosts; (2) natural selection and evolution in natural populations over brief time spans; and (3) the dynamics of trait decay.]

LAMARCHE, Andre. 1992. **Contraintes Agro-Economiques Et Reussite Paysanne: Le Cas De La Region Catalina/Carreton, Republique Dominicaine (Utilisation Du Sol, 1960-1990) (French Text)**. Degree: M.Sc. Institution: Universite De Sherbrooke (Canada); 0512. Pages: 00217. Descriptor: Geography; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAGMM81924. Source: MAI, 32, no. 02, (1992): 0461 [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic has seen its rate of food self-sufficiency diminish in a dramatic fashion over recent years. While population growth has been brought under control, the crisis in the agricultural sector inhibits improvement of the situation. In spite of agricultural reform which started in 1961, the country continues to have one of the most unequal lands distribution in Latin America. Small peasant farmers confronted by fragmentation of property by inheritance see their standard of living deteriorate constantly. They are considered the cause of the declining in rate of self-sufficiency and the deterioration of the environment (erosion, deforestation, etc.). ---- Currently in the Catalina/Carreton region some peasants have succeeded in improving (in relative terms) their standard of living. This has been the result of specific local condition, the introduction of new products and changes in their production methods. ---- The specific evolution in the region demonstrates that the negative perception of small farmers is perhaps without foundation and that development policies could be based on the small farmers.]

LANKFORD, Andrew Brian. 1999. **The Integration Of The Trombone Into The Conjunto Ensembles Of Salsa Music**. Degree: D.M.A.. Institution: The University of North Carolina At Greensboro 0154. Pages: 00129. Descriptor: Music. Access # AAG9933848. Source: DAI, 60, no. 06A (1999): p. 1822. [ABSTRACT: Salsa music is a confluence of various rhythms, dance forms and jazz elements from areas including Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Africa, and the United States. In the 1950s salsa music was performed by a fairly standard instrumentation in two types of ensembles, the charanga and the conjunto. In this document, the predominance of the trombone in the instrumentation and performance of salsa music, particularly the conjunto ensembles, from the 1950s through 1998 has been documented. In addition to an overview of the stylistic development of salsa music and its instrumentation, biographical information about some of the most recognized trombonists and band leaders in salsa music is included. A glossary of terms, discography of all-trombone salsa bands, and a discography of salsa trombonists are found in the appendices. ---- Information for the study was gathered from a variety of sources including books, periodicals, published interviews, recordings, and electronic materials. Unpublished interviews and correspondence with salsa musicians and historians were utilized. Archives and collections including the Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas at Austin also were examined. ---- The conjunto ensembles, which traditionally included three trumpets, eventually began to include a single trombone. Subsequently, a trend developed in New York in which trombones were substituted for trumpets as the primary melodic wind instruments in several of the ensembles. In the early 1960s, band leaders Mon Rivera and Eddie Palmieri, trombonist Barry Rogers, and record producer Al Santiago experimented with the traditional instrumentation of the conjunto ensemble and established the widely successful trend toward the trombone

instrumentation. The trend in instrumentation continued with influential salsa musicians including Johnny Colon, Willie Colon, Ruben Blades, Dimensión Latina, Conjunto Libre, Los Van Van, and Eddie Santiago. The all-trombone sound continues to be a major factor of salsa instrumentation in the 1990s.]

LARSON, Eric Martin. 1987. **International Migration And The Labor Force: A Study Of Members Of Migrant Households Versus Members Of Domestic Households In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: [ABSTRACT: The effects of emigration on the Dominican Republic labor force were examined by contrasting return migrants and other members of migrant households with members of domestic households. Overall, the effects of return migrants and other members of migrant households upon the labor force is insignificant because of their relatively small numbers; however, there were important differences between return migrants, other members of migrant households, and members of domestic households when these groups were examined separately. Return migrants constitute an extremely high-paid income group relative to the other groups, and other members of migrant households are slightly better off than members of domestic households. The large incomes of return migrants make them the most important contributors to overall household income. If return migrants and other members of migrant households are considered as a single group, their differentiation from members of domestic households is not particularly large or striking. As a single group, however, return migrants showed large and significant differences from members of domestic households in income, education, occupation, industry and class of worker variables. Differences between other members of migrant households and members of domestic households were significant but small, implying that significantly higher income levels among migrant households are mainly due to the presence of return migrants. It should be emphasized that these large and significant differences were relative to mainly return migrants, indicating that as a group they are much better off than the majority of economically active Dominicans; however, because of their relatively small size in absolute numbers, they cannot be deemed to have caused major changes in occupational or industrial structure in the labor force as a whole. In a labor force of 1,784,213 in 1981, return migrants numbered 9,463 and other members of migrant households 185,048, and the remaining 1,589,702 were members of domestic households. The return migrant population was underenumerated, as it tabulated only those individuals who were living abroad in 1976, and the true economically active return migrant population probably ranges from 50,000 to 200,000. The return migrants in this study are a typical sample of the total return migrants, and their total effects are probably proportionally greater than those of the sample analyzed in this study.]

LATORRE, Eduardo. 1972. **The Dominican Republic: A Case Study Of A Caudillistic Political System And The Challenge Of A Populist Movement**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00518. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG7220050. Source: DAI, 33, no. 01A, (1972): 0371 [ABSTRACT: None]

LATTA, Steven Carl. 2000. **Ecology and population regulation of neotropical migratory birds in the Sierra de Bahoruco, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Missouri - Columbia 0133. Pages: 00213. Descriptor: Biology, Ecology; Biology, Zoology. Access # AAI9998494. Source: DAI, 61, no. 12B (2000): p. 6253. [ABSTRACT: My dissertation research assesses winter population regulation of Neotropical migratory birds by analyzing habitat specific demographic and site fidelity data of birds in several natural habitats along an altitudinal gradient. Site fidelity is a measure of the adequacy of resources in a habitat, but little work has been done to assess these resources beyond basic measures of food abundance. For example, whether predation or parasitism risk varies with habitat types is unknown, and the impact of seasonality on the wintering grounds has gone largely unexplored. Working with Prairie Warblers, I show that site fidelity and fitness indices are variable between habitats and time periods within a season, and that birds respond to habitat-specific dry season declines in vegetation cover and insect abundance. From my data I conclude that studies of population regulation in wintering migrants should consider habitat heterogeneity, the juxtaposition of habitats on the landscape, and the impact of this heterogeneity on demographics and site fidelity. I also conclude that studies should measure seasonal change (or stability) of habitats to understand the effects of highly seasonal habitats on fitness indices and site persistence. I use these results to elaborate a new generalized model for winter population regulation of migratory birds. ---- The effects of habitat heterogeneity and resource variability between habitats is also seen in the winter ecology of the Cape May Warbler. From an ecological perspective, Cape May Warblers may be seen as classic opportunists at large spatial scales, but ecological specialists at a smaller scale in that individuals from each habitat appear to specialize on different resources. This pattern of foraging behavior is consistent with a simultaneously broad and stereotyped diet, with individuals feeding consistently as specialists relative to one another. For example, in mid-elevation dry forest, the Cape May Warbler actively defends sources of homopteran honeydew for feeding. A honeydew-producing scale insect (Family Margarodidae, Genus *Stigmaccoccus*) was found associated with 91% of *Bursera simaruba* trees in subtropical dry forests at elevations of 100–400 m. Data suggest that honeydew may be a critical component of the diet of this species especially during the late winter dry-season. The occurrence of this phenomenon in Dominican dry forest is discussed in light of the Convergence Hypothesis of bird use and defense of homopteran honeydew. ---- A novel result of my dissertation research is the first evidence that an ectoparasite can play a significant role in winter population regulation of migrant landbirds. Parasite-affected birds show significant decreases in mean pectoral muscle mass scores, indicating physiological stress and a deleterious impact on body condition. Infestation does not have a significant impact on overwinter site persistence, but at high levels shows a statistically significant impact on annual return rates for the population. I also show that mite infestations are high in desert habitats where birds roost communally, but non-existent in pine forest where the same species of birds do not roost communally. This is one of the few studies to document the influence of differing environmental conditions and host behavior on levels of parasite infestation or mortality.]

LAUREAND-PEREZ, Efrain Jacob. 1991. **A Resource Policy Analysis For The Forestry Sector Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan

State University 0128. Pages: 00213. Descriptor: Agriculture, Forestry And Wildlife. Access # AAG9431275. Source: DAI, 55, no. 07B, (1991): 2465. [ABSTRACT: There have been several forestry sector models used to analyze forestry policy proposals in the developed countries. However, economic data limitations, lack of institutional coordination, and lack of simulation models to project stand growth have limited the number of forestry applications devoted to developing regions. Furthermore, there are strategic considerations and non-marginal changes that need to be studied in the case of developing countries. ---- This study analyzes the present forestry policy in the Dominican Republic and an additional policy which includes several programs. To that effect, an institutional analysis and a simulation model were used. The simulation model deals with analyzing forestry policies for the DR for the period 1990 to 2045. Each policy was considered in terms of its effects on the forest resources over time. ---- Distributed delay techniques were used to simulate forest growth and allowable harvests over time. A population sub-model was developed in order to estimate potential demand of charcoal and firewood. For each program analyzed the model estimated the potential supply and demand of wood material at a given point in time. Moreover, the decrease in forest land over time due to conversion to other uses was also estimated. ---- None of the three forestry program considered significantly delayed the depletion process of mature timber within the *Dominican* forests, when implemented individually. Mature timber within the *Dominican* dry forest was estimated to be depleted by the year 2002, regardless of the program considered. A combination of the three forestry programs offers better results, especially for broadleaf humid and pine forests. It also delays the depletion of material within the dry forest until the year 2006. However, forest areas were projected to decrease considerably, even under the combination scenario. ---- A major institutional and financial effort on the part of the *Dominican* authorities is necessary if the forest resources, specially fuelwood materials, will be available for future generations. A comprehensive solution that addresses various aspects of the problem represents the only avenue that offers a positive outlook for the sector.]

LEDESMA SCHOUWE, Rafael Augusto. 1980. **Role Perceptions And Attitudes Of Dominican Republic Extension Agents**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: Pages: 00152. Descriptor: Education, Community And Social. Access # AAG8101616 . Source: DAI, 41, no. 09A, (1980): 3848. [ABSTRACT: The role perceptions of provincial Extension workers in the Dominican Republic Extension Service and their levels of job satisfaction were investigated since it was theorized that the actual role perception and behavior of agents in contrast to their normative or formal role requirements can substantially influence the success or failure of the entire organization. ---- The research instrument utilized to secure data for this study consisted of a questionnaire reviewed and adapted to the Dominican Republic by the researcher. The population was 124 Extension agents working at the provincial level. Of this total, 95 agents or 77 percent of the total population of Extension agents provided data. Descriptive statistics were employed in analyzing and reporting data. ---- The change in role perception of Extension agents in the Dominican Republic was revealed by an increase in importance attributed to new community groups, by an increase in subject matter areas and by a decrease in importance to agricultural and homemaker groups. ---- All agents considered that they should perform activities in the expert/teacher and

initiator/organizer in the traditional subject matter areas and liaison and initiator/organizer in the non traditional subject matter areas. ---- The main sources of dissatisfaction for all groups of agents were salary, working conditions, and the job itself which in turn seemed to be indication of lack of resources and an inadequate communications system within the organization. The sources of satisfaction were: achievement, interstaff relations, and factors of the job affecting personal life. The overall attitude of agents toward the Extension Service was surprisingly good considering the fact that changes were brought about in a short period and with a minimum of advance preparation in 1970. ---- The overall findings from this study led to the conclusion that agents in the Dominican Republic realized that their role had changed largely in the scope of subject matter areas in which to provide educational programs. ---- The majority of agents classified their role as change agents, their major function being one of education.]

LEDESMA, Hector Rene. 1996. **Effects Of Reservoir Sedimentation And The Economics Of Watershed Management: Case Study Of Aguacate Dam, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00131. Descriptor: Hydrology; Economics, Agricultural; Physical Geography. Access # AAG9703564. Source: DAI, 57, no. 09B, (1996): 5547. [ABSTRACT: Sedimentation reduction due to watershed management programs and the economic effects are determined for Aguacate hydroelectricity dam in the Dominican Republic. The Aguacate basin is located in the middle lower part of Nizao watershed. It occupies 231.23 km² area. It comprises two sub-basins, Mahomita and Jiguey. The study was performed by using the SWRRB (Simulator for Water Resources in Rural Basins) hydrologic simulation model. This model estimates changes in sedimentation rates under different land use scenarios. The geographic information system was used to assemble the spatial data needed to determine the sediment yield using the hydrological model. To integrate these predictions of physical quantities of erosion and sediment yields into an economic framework, a benefit-cost analysis is included. This case study evaluates two scenarios: first, the current land use ("without" project) and second, the proposed land uses ("with" project). More than 62 percent of the lands in the basin are not being used according to their capability, only 13.3 percent are covered in natural forest, while one third are in agricultural crops. Results of this study indicate that appropriate land use changes are significant in controlling upstream erosion and therefore reservoir sedimentation. It is observed that micro-basins with the largest areas of annual crops present higher sediment yields than those areas with lowest areas of annual crops. The predicted sediment yields, using the proposed land use changes for those areas in land use conflicts, showed that sediment delivered to the Aguacate reservoir decreases 67.7 percent from 387,713 m³/yr "without" project to 125,399 m³/yr "with" project. The expected lifespan of the reservoir is extended by more than 50 percent when project management is implemented. Model results are compared with observed-yield data from bathymetric studies of the region. The economic analysis results suggest that a "with" project management scenario is an economically attractive control strategy for reducing sediment damages. The net present values (NPV) and the benefit-cost ratio, given the discount rate equal to or less than 16 percent show that the watershed management project represents an economically efficient use of resources.]

LEE, Pei-Wen. 2004. **Bridging cultures: Understanding the construction of relational identity in intercultural friendship**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: Ohio University 0167. Pages: 00224. Descriptor: Speech Communication. Access # AAI3142043. Source: DAI, 65, no. 08A (2004): p. 2836 [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research is to advance our understanding of intercultural friendship, specifically focusing on the area of relational identity development. Cupach and Imahori's (1993) Identity Management Theory (IMT) and Casmir's (1999) Third-Culture Building Model are two models that delineate the process of relational identity development, but little empirical research has been conducted to support these two theories. As a result, this research attempts to, first, uncover the stages that define the process of relational identity development. Second, this study aims to identify the strategies that intercultural friendship dyads employ to co-create a relational identity and to examine the relationship between the construction of relational identity and relational closeness. Third, this research functions to test IMT and the Third-Culture Building Model and highlights the similarities between these two intercultural relationship theories. --- The interview method was employed to investigate the current research. Overall, 45 individual interviews (n = 30) and conjoint interviews (n = 15) were conducted with 15 intercultural friendship dyads (n = 30) on a Midwestern university campus. Ten out of 15 intercultural friendship dyads were American with international friendships. And, the remaining five friendship dyads were international with international dyads. Participants were originally from countries, such as the United States (including African American culture and European American culture), Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, India, China, Taiwan, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Canada, Macedonia, Argentina, and Botswana. --- The results indicate that four stages (*initial encounter*, *interaction*, *involvement*, and *maintenance*) emerge as defining the process of relational identity construction in intercultural friendships. A total of 39 themes are located as the strategies employed in (or contributing to) relational identity construction. Finally, this research finds that IMT and the Third-Culture Building Model both effectively outline the process of intercultural relationship formation but overlook some vital aspects in understanding the development of relational identity (i.e., the influences of third parties and cultural context). Thus, an advanced model of relational identity development in intercultural friendship is created by integrating the insights suggested by IMT, the Third-Culture Building Model, and the results of the current study.]

LEGER, Hector Joaquin. 1984. **Land And Water Resources In Dominican Agriculture: A Multiattribute Utility Analysis**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00455. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8417961. Source: DAI, 45, no. 07A, (1984): 2201. [ABSTRACT: The focus of this study is in devising a cropping pattern that optimizes the developmental use of the land and water resources. Given the many different types of land, crops and time of planting, the number of cropping patterns that could be devised, each with different impacts on income, food production, employment and foreign exchange earnings, is enormous. Under this circumstance, and given the many constraints that have to be considered, it is rather impossible for the unaided decision-makers to define an "optimal" cropping pattern. The model proposed in this study is expected to help the DM in this task. --- The model is formulated in such a way that an annual

cropping pattern and a monthly water distribution scheme are devised. The objective function to be maximized is intended to relate the developmental concerns of the decision-makers to the constraints and opportunities of agricultural production. ---- The model was assessed using data from an irrigated region in the Dominican Republic, where agricultural land and water resources are considered scarce and are made scarcer by their inefficient use. ---- The multiattribute utility techniques developed by Keeney and Raiffa (1976) and Edwards (1976) were used to define two versions of the multiobjective function of the model. A third version was assessed using net income as the only objective to be maximized. ---- Each model's version was computed twice, with and without a budget constraint. This latter aspect provides information about the potential capacity of the resources in satisfying the developmental objectives and the relative scarcity of land and water resources. ---- The results show that within the context of the specified problem, scarcity of land and water is not a primary cause of the actual low levels of the objectives and crop production. The results from the Keeney and Raiffa and the Edwards models were quite similar, hence favoring the Edwards technique since it is simpler and easier to apply. The results also illustrate that within the particular specification of the problem, multiobjective planning does generate optimal patterns different than those dictated by income maximization.]

LEON, Yolanda M. 2004. **Community Impacts Of Coastal Tourism In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Rhode Island 0186. Pages: 00179. Descriptor: Anthropology, cultural; Geography; Sociology, social Structure And Development; Recreation. Access # AAI3147809. Source: DAI, 65, no. 09A (2004): p. 3440 [ABSTRACT: The present work presents the results of survey research conducted in 23 coastal communities of the Dominican Republic to evaluate the impacts of tourism and also the evaluation of a particular co-management system of a tourism-related activity (whale watching in Samaná Bay). Major findings include that tourism is having a positive impact on rural livelihoods as measured by increased household income, and higher levels of job satisfaction (and in the case of female-headed households, also improved material well-being). We also evidenced strong local support for the tourism industry caused by wide agreement on perceived tourism benefits; however, residents are also concerned about increases in prostitution (particularly child prostitution), drug use, crime, alcoholism, deterioration of moral values, and an increasing foreign influence on the communities. The study also identified personal and community factors that affect local perceptions of tourism and the likelihood of having a tourism-dependent occupation. Of these, the level and type of tourism seem the most relevant. Regarding whale watching co-management, the system implemented in Samaná appears to be fairly successful, and provides an example of the role external agents (in this case a non-governmental organization) can play in establishing such regimes, as well as suggests the importance of tourism in generating incentives for resource management at the local level.]

LEPELEY, Cynthia Jean. 1990. **Elite Perspectives On Three Crises Of Legitimacy In Post-National Front Colombia**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; 0090. Pages: 00267. Descriptor: Sociology, General; Political Science, General. Access # AAI9026249. Source: DAI, 51, no. 04A (1990): p. 1394

[ABSTRACT: The Republic of Colombia is an anomaly among Latin American nations. Despite dramatic socioeconomic and demographic transformations in recent years, this Andean country has the distinction of hosting an almost uninterrupted rotation of civilian presidents throughout the twentieth century. While neighboring regimes have often toppled under pressures from new social groups emerging with the modernization process, the long Colombian tradition of electoral politics has remained intact. The longevity of the regime is surprising not only in comparison with its neighbors, but also in light of its consistently high levels of domestic political violence. ---- The problem of regime maintenance and breakdown has long interested social scientists, and forms the theoretical context of the present study. Most proponents of theories related to political breakdown and stability, however, focus only on regimes which collapse--ignoring nations like Colombia which experience long-term instability without breakdown. What contributions can the Colombian case offer to our understanding of the maintenance/breakdown dilemma? ---- With this broader question in mind, this study focuses on three deep crises of legitimacy which occurred during three post-National Front governments. These crises are: (1) The 1977 Paro Civico Nacional, during the administration of Alfonso Lopez Michelson, (2) The 1980 assault on the Dominican Embassy by M-19 during the presidency of Gabriel Turbay Ayala, and (3) the M-19 attack on the Palace of Justice in 1985, during the administration of Belisario Betancur Cuartas. For each crisis, editorials from four major Colombian newspapers are examined with particular attention to the ideologies and strategies of political party elites. The purpose of this study is to explore the dynamics within and between these elites while under crisis, in order to gain a deeper understanding of how such dynamics may contribute to the overall longevity of the Colombian regime.]

LEROY DE LA BRIERE, Benedicte. 1996. **Household Behavior Towards Soil Conservation And Remittances In The Dominican Sierra (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00203. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Environmental Sciences; Agriculture, Soil Science . Access # AAG9723078. Source: DAI, 58, no. 02A, (1996): 0531. [ABSTRACT: The first two essays of this dissertation seek to identify the determinants of household-level land use decisions in the Sierra highlands of the Dominican Republic, where soil erosion and poverty are pervasive. The third focuses on the determinants of migrants' remittances, a fundamental source of welfare, investment and insurance for recipient households in the Sierra. ---- In the first essay, we identify the main variables that affect households' land use and soil conservation decisions as: (a) perceived security of access to land, (b) imperfect market for food, (c) casual labor constraints for the poorest households, (d) migration to Dominican cities and to the United States, and (e) collaboration with Plan Sierra, a rural development project geared towards poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. ---- The second essay formalizes the determinants of adoption and maintenance of soil conservation practices on food plots. We model this decision as a household labor allocation choice, in the context of imperfect food markets. Subsidies in the form of food-for-work help bring marginal households into soil conservation. Results show nonetheless that very small holders tend to abandon conservation practices once the subsidy stops, because their labor yields higher returns on the labor market. For large farmers, slash-and-burn rotation of food plots is a cheaper option than soil conservation.]

The main adopters are thus households strongly vested in agriculture, with few exit options. ---- The third essay investigates what motivates migrants to send remittances back to their rural parents in the Sierra. We test two contrasting hypotheses: (a) remittances are investments in a potential future bequests or (b) they are part of an insurance contract between parents and migrant children. Results show that migrants who are male, young and/or want to return to the Sierra remit in way that is consistent with investment. In contrast, female migrants who do not intend to return play the role of insurers. This division of tasks is affected by gender composition of the migrants since women with no remitting brothers show interest in inheritance while men with no sisters offer insurance.]

LESNICK, Peggy Carole. 2000. **Technology transfer in the Dominican Republic: A case study of the diffusion of photovoltaics**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Union Institute 1033. Pages: 00205. Descriptor: Business Administration, Marketing; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Education, Technology. Access # AAI9970500. Source: DAI, 61, no. 04A (2000): p. 1514. [ABSTRACT: The present study is the culmination of the scholar's 15-year research study of PV in the Dominican Republic. ---- Do pre-adoptive decision-making processes have an effect on the long-term success/failure of a photovoltaic (PV) technology in the Dominican Republic? The scholar's research demonstrates the importance of pre-adoptive decision-making processes on the success of PV diffusion over a 15-year time period. ---- The present case study is an initial inquiry into how pre-adoptive decision-making processes effect the success/failure of PV in the Dominican Republic. How PV spread throughout the Dominican Republic's provinces of Bella Vista, Sosua, Arroyo Seco, Madre Vieja, La Monteadá, and El Viente is the subject of this study. The present research explored the consequences of pre-adoptive decision-making, leading to the scholar's formation of a Pre-Adoptive Decision-Making Process Model (PDPM), to describe events that took place prior to the actual diffusion of PV. ---- In 1984, 1992 and 1999, the scholar visited the Dominican Republic to investigate how the technology of diffused. Participant observation and personally interviewing the same people who first adopted in 1984 were conducted to investigate how their lives changed by 1999 as a result of their adoption of PV. ---- Social Marketing is the science of how change agencies, i.e. governments, corporations or individuals influence potential adopters decision to innovate in a direction deemed desirable by the change agency enabling them to understand and embrace the new innovation or idea and become adopters. The adoption of PV was directly related to change agent's social marketing efforts, the Dominican 's empowerment and motivation to improve their quality of life, and the quintessential diffusion process itself. The Consequences section of this PDE provides insight into how Dominicans think PV affected their lives. The PDPM involved the building of an Association of adopters, an education system and a training facility, and the appearance of PV microbusinesses that ultimately provided the infrastructure for PV sustainability. Through small wins like the project in the Dominican Republic, the future use of PV will have important implications on energy consumption worldwide. ---- The research presented here seeks to make an original contribution to the diffusion of innovations research by formulating a Pre-Adoptive Decision-Making Process Model (PDPM) which can be applied by a change agent prior to the diffusion of a technology. The present categorization of the

consequences of PV over a 15-year period, contribute to the theory of The Diffusion of Innovations, as few long-term studies of consequence have been conducted.]

LEVITT, Peggy J. 1996. **The Transnationalization Of Civil And Political Change: The Effect Of Migration On Institutional Ties Between The United States And The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Massachusetts Institute Of Technology 0753. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Sociology, General; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Urban And Regional Planning. Access # AAG0577670. Source: DAI, 57, no. 07A, (1996): 3257. [ABSTRACT: Sociologists traditionally viewed migration as an assimilation process involving a gradual shift from one set of arrangements to another. Recent work acknowledges that at least some movements involve circular processes in which migrants keep "feet in two worlds" and remain oriented toward the places they come from as well as the communities they enter. ---- Just as a single transnational field has increasingly become the setting in which individual migrants orchestrate their lives, so organizational fields also develop between places of origin and destination. A large body of research focuses on the macro-level economic and governance regimes which arise from globalization. But there are many non-state, non-profit institutions operating at more local levels, such as political parties, churches, and community organizations, which also assume transnational forms that we do not know enough about. ---- This study aims to contribute to an enhanced understanding of transnationalism through case studies of four such organizations that span the Dominican Republic and Boston. It also challenges conventional notions about the relationship between migration and development which tend to emphasize the economic aspects of development at the expense of its social and political dimensions. These notions also tend to view remittances as uni-directional flows which primarily affect sending countries rather than as the two-way flows that reciprocally impact countries of departure and reception they increasingly tend to be. ---- In response, this dissertation challenges ideas in good currency about the relationship between migration and development by focusing on migration's effect on civil and political life. It analyzes the actual evolution of transnationalization. It suggests a new concept, social remittances, which highlights characteristics of the relationship between migration and development that are often overlooked. And it uses the idea of social remittances to examine the ways in which transnationalization affects political and civil change. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries, Rm. 14-0551, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.)]

LOGAN, Joanne. 1984. **The Potential Of Rainfed Sorghum And Millet In Southwestern Dominican Republic (Agroclimatology, Agricultural Climatology, Farming Systems)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln 0138. Pages: 00175. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG8423812. Source: DAI, 45, no. 07B, (1984): 1971. [ABSTRACT: The farming systems and agricultural potential of the southwest were studied and summarized. An agroclimatic calendar was developed for this important zone. The cropping systems were grouped into 5 general categories based on topography, access to water and farm size. Corn is grown by most farmers as animal feed. Basic dietary habits will not be affected by replacing corn with sorghum or millet. Small farmers in risky, rainfed areas are the most likely to

benefit from sorghum production. ---- A phenological study was conducted at four elevations in southwestern Dominican Republic. Linear regression analysis between growing degree days (GDD) and stage of development were developed for corn (*Zea mays*), sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench), pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) and proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). It was found that GDD accumulations estimate crop maturity better than time alone. Phenology-GDD relationships permit comparisons between crops, locations and planting times. ---- The climates and growing seasons of the southwest region were classified and compared. There is a moisture gradient from the arid coastal lowlands to the higher elevations near the Haitian border. Crop specific agroclimatic normals were generated to compare the adaptation of corn and sorghum in the southwest. Growing conditions are poor for both crops in the semi-arid areas of the southwest. Drought resistance would be a desirable characteristic for any dryland crop. -- -- Precipitation patterns and their effect on agriculture were analyzed and discussed. Rainfall is the major limiting factor to crop production in the Southwest. Rainfall is highly variable and undependable. Monthly rainfall probabilities for San Juan and Elias Pina, which have different rainfall patterns, were calculated and compared. The severity of the mid-summer drought, or veranillo, was studied using probability analysis. Due to the very risky climatic situation, drought resistant sorghum and millet would have potential under rainfed conditions in the semi-arid areas of the southwest. ---- Also discussed are the cultural aspects of graduate student training overseas. Overseas opportunities for graduate students should be continued and expanded.]

LORA SALCEDO, Radhames. 1995. **Local Knowledge And Soil Conservation In The Los Haitises National Park Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00191. Descriptor: Education, Social Sciences; Education, Tests And Measurements; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAI9511918. Source: DAI, 55, no. 12A, (1995): 3806 [ABSTRACT: Population growth in developing countries puts pressure on government land conservation policies. To protect national parks, people are sometimes relocated at great social, economic, ecological, and political cost. It has been argued that peasant farmers practicing migratory, agriculture in hilly lands provoke high rates of soil erosion and run-off, which in turn contribute to park degradation. However, academicians, among others, believe that the short-term needs of local communities can be married with long-term park conservation strategies if those communities become part of the solution. Cooperative academic-farmer efforts to understand local environmental conditions raise farmer awareness, which in turn can reinforce sustainable land management. ---- This study combined local participation with scientific experimental design to reduce the threat of soil erosion and run-off caused by heavy rainfall within Los Haitises National Park (LHNP) in the Dominican Republic. Objective data were generated experimentally using run-off plots with five treatments and three replications. The treatments were (1) bare soil (Tr-A); (2) *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Tr-B); (3) *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Tr-C); (4) *Xanthosoma sigittifolium* and *cajanus cajan* (Tr-D); and (5) natural regeneration (Tr-E). Subjective data were obtained through a survey conducted in the experiment site community and a control community. Local farmers participated by measuring and observing at the experiment site and by sharing information about the experiment with others in the surrounding communities rather than by providing mere physical labor. ----

Measured soil erosion over five months ranged from 295.5 to 0.5 ton/ha in Tr-A and Tr-E, respectively. Erosion from Treatments C and D, while not significantly different (109 and 89 ton/ha), was significantly lower than from Tr-A and rates throughout the region. Tr-B and Tr-E (0.5 and 16 ton/ha) were not significantly different, but differed significantly from all the other treatments. ---- The subjective data suggest that farmers in the study community increased their environmental awareness of soil conservation. Based on dual criteria of output and soil conservation, farmers' land use preference was Tr-C (109 ton/ha), reflecting the constraints and cross pressures under which they must survive. Results derive primarily from response frequencies and cross tabulations.]

LORD, Rebecca Ann. 2002. **An "Imperative Obligation": Public Health And The United States Military Occupation Of The Dominican Republic, 1916-1924.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Maryland College Park 0117. Pages: 00316 Pages: 00316. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, United States; History Of Science. Access # AAI3078267. Source: DAI, 64, no. 01A (2002) [ABSTRACT: Public Health was an integral aspect of the American neo-colonial empire in the first quarter of the twentieth century. During the 1916–1924 U.S. military occupation of the Dominican Republic, the American military government initiated public health reforms that reflected the strategic and economic goals of empire and that were rooted in the social and cultural norms of empire building. The principle objective of public reforms was the control of epidemic disease, with the creation of a Department of Sanitation and drafting of new public health laws designed to serve this goal. ---- Public health reforms implemented in the Dominican Republic under occupation were rooted in American and U.S. military disease control practice and drawn from policies and practices developed during interventions in Cuba and the Philippines. As an extension of occupation, public health reform was ultimately curtailed by the same obstacles which limited the authority of the military government, including Dominican resistance against the new regulations, a drastic decline in government revenue following the worldwide drop in sugar prices, and a growing divide between the policy goals of the State Department in Washington and the military government in Santo Domingo. The most significant factor limiting the effectiveness of public health reform was the debilitating effect of poverty on the nation's health. The structured inequality of the Dominican economy and society was not addressed by the military government, nor by subsequent Dominican administrations, which were strongly backed by successive American administrations. As a result, diseases rooted in poverty continued to inflict a devastating toll on the Dominican people, with corresponding dismal public health indicators remaining a prominent feature of the nation's contemporary history.]

LOVE, Jimmy Lee. 1983. **An Analysis Of Economic Growth In The Dominican Republic, 1966-1975: The Effects On The Distribution Of Income And Regional Employment.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Oklahoma State University 0664. Pages: 00154. Descriptor: Economics, Labor. Access # AAG8402633 . Source: DAI, 44, no. 10A, (1983): 3130. [ABSTRACT: Scope and Method of Study. This study used a Social Accounting Matrix to allocate employment to the various sectors of the economy in the four regions identified. The objective was to examine the hypothesis that the distribution of income becomes more unequal as the economy proceeds through its initial stages of

development. --- Findings and Conclusions. Analysis of the distribution of employment by sector by region over the period revealed that the distribution of income in the Dominican Republic improved contrary to the null hypothesis. The mobility of the labor force between the regions was identified as the cause of the contradictory evidence.]

LUNA, Sandra M. 1990. **Crespo. Mathematics Achievement In The Dominican Republic: Grade 12.** Degree: M.A. Institution: The University of British Columbia (Canada) 2500. Pages: 00220. Descriptor: Education, Mathematics. Access # AAGMM63919. Descriptor: Education, Mathematics. Access # AAGMM63919. Source: MAI, 30, no. 04, (1990): 0985. [ABSTRACT: The general goal of the present study was to assess mathematics achievement at the end of Grade 12 in the Dominican Republic, with particular attention to school and regional differences, as well as gender differences. Also, gains in achievement were examined by comparing the achievement of students in Grade 12 to that of students finishing Grade 11. In addition, the performance of Grade 12 students was compared to that of Grade 8 students as assessed in the Teaching and Learning of Mathematics in the Dominican Republic (TLMDR) study and to that of students from other countries in the Second International Mathematics Study (SIMS). ---- Several conclusions were highlighted by the results. First, the mathematics achievement of students finishing Grade 12 in the Dominican Republic was extremely low. However, achievement levels improved since Grade 8. Second, students attending one type of private school learned more mathematics than students attending public and the other type of private schools. Third, males outperformed females but differences were most marked in geometry and application items. Finally, the performance of Dominican students, even those in F-schools, was far below that of students from other countries. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

LUNDIUS, Jan Erik Ragnar. 1995. **The Great Power Of God In San Juan Valley: Syncretism And Messianism In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: FIL.DR Institution: Lunds Universitet (Sweden) 0899. Pages: 00418. [ABSTRACT: Olivorio Mateo was a messianic leader, active from 1910 to 1922, in the Dominican Republic. His emergence is related to particular socio-economic changes upsetting traditional rural life in a fairly isolated valley. Acting as thaumaturge and prophet, he attracted a large following. Olivorio was killed in 1922. Since his death a particular lore, liturgy and cult have developed around him. ---- A biography of Olivorio Mateo provides the basis for an analysis of local, agrarian religiosity in the Dominican Republic. A historical description traces the roots of the Olivorismo and relates it to local politics. Key concepts like messianism, millenarism, beliefs in the Holy Spirit etc., are analyzed. The thesis concludes that an understanding of Olivorista lore and rituals is impossible without intimate knowledge of the environment where they originated and developed. It demonstrates how concepts and traditions that no longer are functional either disappears completely, or are transformed and adapted to new situations. ---- A close study of local religion, like the Olivorismo, sheds light on social and economic development in societies that are changing rapidly. Like other human phenomena, religion has to be related to everything that constitutes human life. Olivoristas interpret the world through their religious beliefs. The Olivorismo developed in an environment where the borders between the "spiritual" sphere and "daily existence" are blurred. If people within such an

environment express their needs by acting politically and in common, it is only natural that their actions and speech are steeped in a religious language.]

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MACMICHAEL, David Charles. 1964. **The United States And The Dominican Republic, 1871-1940: A Cycle In Caribbean Diplomacy.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Oregon 0171. Pages: 00712. Descriptor: History, Modern. Access # AAG6505733. Source: DAI, 25, no. 12, (1964): 7227. [ABSTRACT: None]

MACOURS, Karen. 2003. **Insecurity of property rights and matching in land rental markets in Latin America.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00142. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Economics, General. Access # AAI3105305. Source: DAI, 64, no. 09A (2003): p. 3402 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation, divided in three essays, analyzes how property rights insecurity affects households' decisions regarding participation, and their choice of partner and contract in land rental markets in Latin America. The main contribution of this dissertation is the empirical strategy used that enables analyzing matching between landlords and tenants, allowing for two-sided utility maximization and competition in the market. The estimations use data that I collected using an indirect survey methodology that allows observing the market universe. The results provide micro-econometric evidence on how property rights insecurity might affect growth and development. ---- The first essay shows that insecurity of property rights in the Dominican Republic not only reduces the level of activity on the land rental market, but also causes market segmentation along socio-economic lines, severely limiting access to land for the rural poor. The results show the importance of having a minimum endowment of assets to gain access to land in the rental market. Simulations suggest that increasing both tenure security and the capital endowment of the potential tenants would increase the total area rented to the poor by 81%. ---- The second essay compares the informational content of data collected through a direct household survey with data collected on the same households with the indirect survey methodology that relies on local public knowledge and key informants. The results show that the level of agreement between the direct and indirect data is relatively large. There is some evidence of attribution error by informants, particularly on the less visible household characteristics. The results provide evidence of systematic under- and over-reporting of asset ownership in the direct survey by households that are less exposed to outside contacts. ---- The third essay analyzes how contract enforcement problems in a period of high ethnic tensions affect the joint decision of partner and contract choice by landlords in Guatemala. Insecurity of property rights is found to induce renting within the same ethnic group. However, partner choice is found to be less restrictive when land-labor contracts are interlinked. The results provide evidence on the importance of search costs for partner choice.]

MAILLOUX, Louise. 1997. **"Cheche La Vi": An Exploration Into The Survival Strategies Of Haitian Women In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: M.A. Institution: Carleton University (Canada) 0040. Pages: 00213. Source: MAI, 36, no. 05, (1997): 1252 [ABSTRACT: Despite a copious literature on the plight of the male Haitian migrant worker in the Dominican Republic, the prevalent gender ideology in the Dominican

Republic and in the male dominated social sciences, has obscured women's economic contribution. Haitian women crossing the same border have been largely ignored by researchers. Haitian migrant women workers' marginalization stems from several key factors that are structural, political, cultural and ideological in nature. The articulation of these systems of oppression include the divergent and unequal level of development in Haiti and the Dominican Republic; economic structures and policies in the Dominican Republic premised on the use of an exploitable foreign labour force to remain competitive; and, racial and gender ideologies that justify their extreme exploitation. Twelve Haitian migrant women workers provide a case study of how Haitian women resist economic marginalization and negotiate their daily survival in the Dominican Republic.]

MALLETT, Alexandra Jeanne. 1999. **Marginal Youth: Facing The Challenges Of Urban Poverty In Santo Domingo Marginal Youth: Facing The Challenges Of Urban Poverty In Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: M.A.. Institution: Dalhousie University (Canada) 0328. Pages: 00192. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare. Access # AAIMQ49403. Source: MAI, 38, no. 06 (1999): p. 1507. [ABSTRACT: Marginalized youth living in cities in the 1990s face some formidable challenges. This thesis seeks to determine what these challenges are, and how they are being compounded in the contemporary world. This thesis asserts that the main challenges for poor, urban youth in the 1990s are of an economic nature. This thesis uses the case study of Gualey, a poorer *barrio* in Santo Domingo, capital city of the Dominican Republic in order to contend this claim. This thesis determines that the two main challenges faced by this particular population include a lack of family income, together with the lack of availability of sufficient employment. In addition, the culture of poverty and the adoption of certain values of North American culture by marginalized youth serve to reproduce the cycle of poverty. --- The second, and more minor part of the thesis will assert that the actions of agents aimed at helping poor, urban youth are not effecting positive change in the lives of marginalized youth. This is important because without effective assistance offered to poor, urban youth by the agents, the chances of ameliorating their peripheral status is deemed almost futile.]

MANN, William Paul. 1983. **Cenozoic Tectonics Of The Caribbean: Structural And Stratigraphic Studies In Jamaica And Hispaniola (Haiti, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00777. Descriptor: Geology; Remote Sensing. Access # AAG8401427. Source: DAI, 44, no. 10B, (1983): 3020. [ABSTRACT: Structural and stratigraphic field studies in Jamaica and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti) and synthesis of published data from surrounding areas refine previously proposed models for convergent and strike-slip plate interactions in the northern Caribbean. Specifically: (1) new data and regional stratigraphic analysis of major unconformities in the Greater Antilles supports the idea of two distinct arcs that terminated by collision at slightly different times in the latest Cretaceous and Paleogene; unconformities and sedimentation associated with both collisions are used to constrain a prestrike-slip, early Oligocene reconstruction of the northern Caribbean; (2) field studies in the Port Maria area of northeastern Jamaica

essentially complete mapping of the Wagwater Belt, a reactivated Paleogene graben and overlying sedimentary basin, that records approximately east-west extension normal to the trend of the latest Cretaceous Jamaican island arc; the relatively narrow Wagwater Graben contains at least 5.6 km of coarse clastic terrestrial sediments and is overlain by the much larger, saucer-shaped basin filled with a fining-upward section of 1.2 km of marine sediments; consideration of the orientation, distribution, and ages of other Cenozoic graben in Jamaica, the Nicaragua Rise and Central America suggests that all of the graben, including the Wagwater, may have formed by internal deformation of the northern Caribbean plate as it moved eastward during the Cenozoic around a promontory in the North America plate in southern Mexico; and (3) the interpretation of satellite imagery and aerial photographs and field studies in the Enriquillo Valley and Sierra el Numero, Dominican Republic; the Cul-de-Sac Valley and southern peninsula of Haiti; and the Clydesdale area of eastern Jamaica indicate the presence of a 700 km long, approximately east-west trending throughgoing left-lateral strike-slip fault zone--named here, the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Fault Zone; field studies in the Clydesdale area and the overall fault pattern of Jamaica suggest that the island constitutes a large restraining bend or compressional segment in the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Fault Zone; the overall structure of the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Fault Zone is remarkably consistent with the east-west direction of Caribbean-North America relative plate motion which has been previously determined from earthquake slip vectors and fault-strikes mostly from the Cayman Trough. Although many problems remain in the late Cretaceous and Cenozoic geology of the Caribbean, a plate tectonic framework into which many of them can be accommodated is beginning to emerge.]

MANZARI, H. J. 2001. **Histories In Conflict And The Crisis Of Truth In The Contemporary Caribbean Novel (Marginal Youth: Facing The Challenges Of Urban Poverty In Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Puerto Rico, Cuba)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Virginia 0246. Pages: 00298. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3012686. Source: DAI, 62, no. 04A (2001): p. 1416. [ABSTRACT: This study addresses the question of fragmented identities in six contemporary Spanish Caribbean novels. While no one has attempted to look at the discourses these novels share, this investigation works across island boundaries to interpret the complex and unstable symbols that have shaped Spanish Caribbean histories. Using theoretical tools inspired by Linda Hutcheon, Brian McHale and Antonio Benítez Rojo, I examine the desire to rectify certain aspects of Caribbean history in six contemporary novels from the Spanish Caribbean. Beginning with Enriquillo Sánchez's *Musiquito: Anales de un déspota y de un boquerista* and Claudio Soriano's *Negrito*, followed by Edgardo Rodríguez Juliá's *La renuncia del héroe Baltasar* and Rosario Ferré's *The House on the Lagoon* and ending with Reinaldo Arenas's *La Loma del Angel* and Antonio Benítez Rojo's *El mar de las lentejas*, I develop a critique of the overlapping contexts of island spaces in the novels and confirm that Caribbean history can only exist in a multiplicity of meanings. In the novels, these writers dismiss the notion of a neutral history as well as the claim to any one historical truthfulness. ---- This study concludes that the development of a Caribbean identity in postmodern society is a dynamic process. By rereading and rewriting specific moments in Caribbean history, these authors open up new meanings in what use to be considered a fixed and authoritative field. While some of

them enter into a dialogue with their colonial past, others debunk archetypal myths and literary canons, supplementing traditional ones in the imagination of a Caribbean identity. Contextualized within the realm of the postmodern, these novels challenge us to reconsider the problematic relationship which exists with respect to history and fiction. Most importantly, the Spanish Caribbean texts examined here help identify previously understudied aspects of how alternative histories could be devised in literature as well as the broader interrelationships of Caribbean and Latin American narratives.]

MARCOTTE, Paul L. 1986. **Farming Systems Research As A Method For Introducing Sorghum In The Dominican Republic: A Synthesis Of The Positivist And Critical Paradigms (Critical Theory, Induced Innovation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Kentucky 0102. Pages: 00326. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAG8705279. Source: DAI, 47, no. 11A, (1986): 4204 [ABSTRACT: Since its discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1493, the island of Hispanola has been dominated by an external force in one form or another. Initially, through colonization, later as a satellite within the US political sphere of influence, under brutal dictatorships, and finally through neocolonialist monetary policies, dependency relationships have been created and maintained with Western developed nations. Recently, with the advent of democracy, the eastern two-thirds of the island, the Dominican Republic, has attempted to challenge the historical dependency conditions and strive for self-sufficiency. Policies articulated in the 1970s and carried into the 1980s include self-sufficiency in feed and food grain production, and import substitution to lower the international debt ratio. Recognizing this effort, INTSORMIL (International Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Group) sponsored a study of agricultural policy and sorghum production in the Dominican Republic, utilizing the Farming Systems Research (FSR) methodology. Two sites were selected for the study: San Jose de Ocoa, a small, relatively isolated area in the mountains, typifying traditional methods on small farms; and Azua, a government resettlement area representing medium-sized farms with modern technology. From August 1984 to February 1985, interviews were conducted with over 120 farmers, as well as 30 public officials and private citizens with agricultural concerns. The objectives were to: (1) utilize the FSR methodology to assist decisionmakers in determining the utility of sorghum as part of a small holder and medium-sized farming system, and (2) provide a social science perspective to FSR, and thereby include sociocultural aspects in the development decision process. ---- In keeping with the sociological tradition established by Radnitsky and Habermas, the empirical information generated by the above study was synthesized with the understanding of the historical development and dependency conditions of the Dominican Republic. Thus, the galactic sociology project, as envisioned principally by Habermas, created a different perspective. The inherent intentionality of this approach, then, provided a plan of action consistent with an intervention strategy, the proposed policies, and the expanded historical understanding.]

MARIN-VARGAS, Douglas Humberto. 1997. **Characterization And Diversity Of Radopholus Similis Populations Of Selective Germplasm Of Bananas (Musa, Burrowing Nematode)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: North Carolina State University 0155. Pages: 00105. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Pathology. Access # AAG9804229. Source:

DAI, 58, no. 08B, (1997): 3990. [ABSTRACT: The burrowing nematode, *Radopholus similis*, is the most important pest attacking bananas. Spread of burrowing nematodes is believed to be fairly recent, and is related to the distribution of infected planting material. ---- Monoxenic cultures of 13 burrowing nematode populations extracted from banana roots from Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, or from cultures obtained from Florida, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Ivory Coast, were established on carrot discs. Aggressiveness and damage potential of these populations were evaluated by inoculating banana plants (*Musa* AAA, cv. Grande Naine). Burrowing-nematode populations varied in aggressiveness; their reproductive fitness was generally related to associated damage in the field. Necrosis of primary roots was closely related to reproductive fitness of the nematode populations. All populations had a low reproductive fitness in the resistant host, Pisang Jari Buaya, except a population from Ivory Coast which reproduced fairly well. This is the first report of a burrowing-nematode population parasitizing this important source of resistance to *R. similis*. ---- The molecular variability of the 13 burrowing-nematode populations was characterized using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA. A high degree of genetic similarity was found among most Central American and Caribbean populations. Dissemination of this nematode with banana-planting material is probably responsible for the highly conserve genome. No relationship was found among the molecular similarity and the pathogenicity to citrus or reproductive fitness on bananas. ---- A standardized method for screening for resistance to burrowing nematodes under greenhouse conditions is proposed. Seven banana genotypes, ranging from susceptible to resistant, were used as indicator plants. Burrowing nematodes reproduced well in the susceptible cultivars False Horn, Grande Naine, Valery and Lacatan, but poorly in the resistant Pisang Jari Buaya and Yangambi. An intermediate reaction was observed with Pisang mas. The same trend was observed under field conditions, which is evidence that the proposed method is accurate and reliable. ---- Resistance of hybrids FHIA-01, FHIA-02, FHIA-03, and FHIA-21, to the burrowing nematode was assessed under greenhouse conditions. Nematode population numbers and root-necrosis indices did not differ among FHIA-01, FHIA-03 and the susceptible control, Grande Naine.]

MARION-LANDAIS, Conrado Augusto. 1999. **Dyadic Agreement About Ideal Leadership Behaviors And Its Relationship To Job Satisfaction And Performance Ratings**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: University of South Florida 0206. Pages: 00160. Descriptor: Psychology, Industrial; Business Administration, Management; Sociology, Industrial And Labor Relations; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9943884. Source: DAI, 60, no. 08B (1999): p. 4283. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between actual dyadic similarity and the work outcomes of job satisfaction and performance ratings in a Latin American population. Furthermore, this study included a comparison of the traditional difference-score analysis of similarity with a multiple regression modeling approach. Finally, the multiple regression technique was used to test Organization-Based Self-Esteem (OBSE) as a moderator of the relationship between dyadic similarity and work outcomes. ---- Participants were 30 supervisors and 118 subordinates employed by the Latin American affiliates of an U.S. multi-national oil and gas corporation in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Puerto Rico. Respondents

completed a questionnaire comprised of demographic items, beliefs about ideal leadership behaviors, Organization-Based Self-Esteem, and a job satisfaction scale. Furthermore, supervisors provided performance ratings for their subordinates. Matching supervisor and subordinate responses resulted in 115 matched dyad responses for analysis. ---- An effect of dyad sex similarity on performance ratings was observed. The mean performance rating for male subordinates of female supervisors was significantly lower than for subordinates in the other three dyad sex combinations. There was no significant effect for job satisfaction. The use of difference-scores did not reveal any relationship between dyadic similarity on beliefs about ideal leadership behaviors and performance ratings or job satisfaction. This result was confirmed by multiple regression analysis. The multiple regression analysis did reveal a relationship between the joint effects of supervisor and subordinate beliefs about ideal leadership behaviors and performance ratings which was not symmetrical and did not conform to the models implied by the difference score approach. ---- The hypothesis that OBSE moderates the relationship between dyadic similarity on beliefs about ideal leadership behaviors and work outcomes was not supported. However, the multiple regression analysis did reveal a moderating effect of OBSE on the relationship between supervisor beliefs about ideal leadership behaviors and performance ratings. Subordinates with high OBSE received consistently higher performance ratings. For subordinates with low OBSE, performance ratings varied with the supervisors' ratings of ideal leadership behaviors.]

MARTINEZ DE VELASCO, Javier. 1998. **La Recreacion De Mitos Clasicos En El Teatro Del Caribe (Myth Recreation, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Dominican, Theater, Caribbean)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Kansas 0099. Pages: 00244. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American Theater. Access # AAG9920356. Source: DAI, 60, no. 02A, (1998): 0443 [ABSTRACT: Starting in the late 1940s, and through the early 1970s, there is in the Western world a growing interest in the study of myth and, simultaneously, a considerable amount of pieces of literary recreation of classical myths. The recreation of Greek and Roman myths in the theatre of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic is particularly stimulating, since it often occurs in a syncretic manner, incorporating the different cultural strata of the Caribbean. A semiotic analysis of Virgilio Piñera's *Electra Garrigó*, José Triana's *Medea en el espejo*, Antón Arrufat's *Los siete contra Tebas*, Manuel Méndez Ballester's *Hilarión*, Francisco Arriví's *Club de solteros*, Emilio Belaval's *Circe o el amor*, Luis Rafael Sánchez's *La hiel nuestra de cada día* and *La pasión según Antígona Pérez*, and Franklin Domínguez's *Omar y los demás* and *Lisístrata odia la política*, allows an identification of dramatic signs in the modern text and in the mythical subtext. Although these signs prove a considerable diversity of dramatic purposes in the eight playwrights, there are some common patterns in the process of recreation, such as an allegoric superposition of text and subtext, and the use of different levels of linguistic register in the articulation of the recreated myth.]

MARTINEZ, Jose Luis. 1993. **El Musico Y La Musica Popular En La Narrativa Hispanocaribena (Spanish Text, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Popular Music)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: 00209. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Music; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9413554. Source: DAI, 54, no. 12A, (1993): 4456. [ABSTRACT:

This dissertation intends to demonstrate how the popular music and the musician-characters that appear in several Hispanic Caribbean novels are capable of attracting, and occasionally unifying, the different social classes by means of popular musical rhythms. At the same time, I would like to demonstrate how these characters provide with a cultural identity the region of the Hispanic Caribbean through music. In order to prove my thesis, seven novels were selected, three novels from Cuba, three from Puerto Rico, and one from the Dominican Republic. These novels are *Cecilia Valdes* (1882) by Cirilo Villaverde (1812-1894), *Tres tristes tigres* (1967) by Guillermo Cabrera Infante (1929), *De donde son los cantantes* (1967) by Severo Sarduy (1937), *La guaracha del Macho Camacho* (1976) and *La importancia de llamarse Daniel Santos* (1988) by Luis Rafael Sanchez (1936), *El entierro de Cortijo* (1983) by Edgardo Rodríguez Julia (1946), and *Solo cenizas hallaras (bolero)* (1980) by Pedro Verges. ---- In studying these texts we find, with the exception of the novels by Verges and Sarduy, a series of characters who are musicians or popular singers, in most cases mulattoes, who attract with the rhythms of the "contradanza," "bolero," and "guaracha," not only the popular masses, but the upper social class as well. These characters, in addition to achieving momentarily the integration of these two social groups, also achieve an identity particular to the Hispanic Caribbean. ---- Many of these musical rhythms that characterize the region emerge from the encounter of two cultures: the white (European) and the black (Afro-Antillian). The sugar plantation served as a base for these groups to unify and become part of a new culture: the mulatto culture. From the famous *Son de la Ma Teodora*, rhythm and words of a black *Dominican* woman from the 16th century, to the Cuban son, the guaracha, merengue, bomba, and salsa, Hispanic Caribbean music has moved with its Afro-Antillian basis from one island to another, developing at its own pace and carrying its rhythms to remote places. Hispanic Caribbean novelists have recognized the level of importance that this music has acquired as well as the importance that popular music has in the cultures of Cuba, Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic. ---- The first chapter of this dissertation is dedicated to the study of Hispanic Caribbean popular music. In the second chapter, various novels related to popular music are analyzed. The third chapter is dedicated to the topic of popular music as a vehicle of social mobility, and in the last chapter we review and analyze the various interpretations that have been drawn regarding the character or cultural identity of the Hispanic Caribbean.]

MARTINEZ, Samuel. 1992. **Labor Circulation And Peasant Social Reproduction: Haitian Migrants And Dominican Republic Sugar Plantations**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00354. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Women's Studies. Access # AAG9216598. Source: DAI, 53, no. 01A, (1992): 0201 [ABSTRACT: Since at least the 1930s, the Caribbean nation of Haiti has been the main source of harvest laborers for the sugar industry of its neighbor, the Dominican Republic. Much is known about the historical origins of this labor system and about the circumstances of its perpetuation into the present day. Yet questions about the causes and consequences of emigration from the migrants' point of view remain unanswered. Through data from ethnographic fieldwork and personal history interviews on both sides of the border, this study assesses the impact of this migration on the migrants and on people in the migrants' home areas in Haiti. Specifically, it examines the differing outcomes of this migration for four segments of the migrant population: men

who return to Haiti; men who stay in the Dominican Republic; women who emigrate; and women who stay at home. ---- The terms and conditions of employment of Haitian cane workers in the Dominican Republic are so cruel as to be likened by recent observers to slavery. It is commonly assumed that if rural Haitians are willing to leave their home places for the hellish conditions of the Dominican sugar estates, then the standards of living they leave behind in Haiti must be even worse. ---- Even so, this migration is perhaps not the sign of rural breakdown that some observers of Haiti interpret it to be. Even the poorest migrants seek neither to flee Haiti nor to find a better life in the Dominican Republic but leave home in order to return shortly with enhanced means. The savings that migrants bring home from the Dominican Republic, meager and uncertain as these are, are largely put to use in ways that subsidize local agriculture and petty trade. This migration may thus be one of the many ways that Haitians seek to profit from external markets while keeping decisions about local production and consumption firmly in local hands. Within the limits of their ability to adapt socially to poverty and oppression, migrants and their kinfolk do not accept their predicament passively but accommodate migration to their own needs and preferences. Further attention to popular initiatives and responses, of the kind that contribute to the reproduction of peasant livelihoods in Haiti, may add dynamism to global perspectives on migration, which have too often attended only to the will and agency of the powerful.]

MARTINEZ-CONDE, Doralina. 1994. **Romanticismo Y Proyecto Nacional: La Poesía De Jose Joaquin Perez (Spanish Text, Perez Jose Joaquin, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Massachusetts 0118. Pages: 00184. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG9420658. Source: DAI, 55, no. 03A, (1994): 0583. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation presents a study of the poetry of Jose Joaquin Perez. His writings formulate an aesthetic, national and social program. From this perspective, descriptive poetry and pro-Amerindian poetry are analyzed as poetic discourse which represents the founding of a nation and of a poetic art form for literature. These aspects are analyzed as a function of poetic agents which represent national themes and language. These themes and this language have been highlighted by critics as the factors which define these writings. At the same time, the progressive lyric of Perez is analyzed as a discourse which reflects a social program for a nation. This stems from the interpretations the poet makes of positivist doctrines of his time. ---- The first chapter presents the literary enclaves which frame Jose Joaquin Perez's poetry. The study focuses on an analysis of Santo Domingo's Romantic lyric, paying close attention to its most recurrent themes. Here, the most representative writers of this type of discourse are also presented. In addition, the dissertation focuses on extant criticism on the poet's work and Perez's own literary criticism. Chapters two and three present the theoretical framework for analyzing the texts. Chapter two pays special attention to the tradition of foundational and programmatic characters of Romantic lyric of Spanish-America. Here, the concept of Romanticism, as it is used in this work, is defined. Also highlighted are the critics who have studied this tradition, followed by an explanation based on themes and ideas. This helps explain the foundational writing that descriptive and pro-Amerindian poets of this period have developed. Also in this chapter, the interpretations of the positivist doctrine in Spanish-America are presented, as well as the social character of Spanish-American Romanticism. ---- The third chapter elaborates on the language factors that

Angloamerican and Spanish-American criticism have determined to be agents in foundational writings. In chapter four, the poems of Jose Joaquin Perez are analyzed, based on that which has been proposed in this dissertation. Chapter five contains the conclusions of this work.]

MARTINEZ-FERNANDEZ, Luis. 1990. **The Hispanic Caribbean Between Empires, 1840-1868**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Duke University 0066. Pages: 00411 Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, United States; Economics, History. Access # AAI9028224. Source: [ABSTRACT: This comparative study focuses on the economy, society, and development of political thought in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic between 1840 and 1868. It emphasizes the profound transitions affecting the Hispanic Caribbean during the mid-nineteenth century against the backdrop of waning European control and the consolidation of North American hegemony. ---- On the surface no ostensible changes in the political status of the region took place during this period. Cuba and Puerto Rico remained under Spanish aegis while, with the exception of the years of Spanish reannexation (1861-1865), the Dominican Republic retained its independence and territorial integrity. Despite this illusion of continuity, profound geopolitical and balance-of-power transformations occurred. Until 1848-1854 the United States stood in a defensive position in the Hispanic Caribbean, while Great Britain, Spain, and France held an upper hand. In the aftermath of the Mexican War, however, the United States began to assert its commercial and political influence with greater vigor, and by 1854, it forced the European naval powers to coalesce in order to curb its designs in the Hispanic Caribbean. Thus, a polarized situation emerged with the United States at one pole and Great Britain, Spain, and France at the other. ---- International rivalry and the transition in hegemony over the Hispanic Caribbean shaped to a great extent political thinking in the region as indicated by a parallel polarization in Cuban and Dominican politics. In Puerto Rico, where international rivalries were not as prevalent, the Creole elite's political polarization was considerably lower-keyed. ---- At this polarized juncture the Cuban elite responded by gravitating to one of two poles. On the one hand, the annexationists looked to the United States, embracing republicanism and seeking to become part of the United States. On the other hand, Cuba's reformists reaffirmed their ties to Spain seeking to strengthen their links with Europe on the basis of Catholic monarchism. Despite profound differences separating Cuba and the Dominican Republic, similar patterns of political polarization evolved in the latter where two contending factions surfaced in the 1850s under the leadership of caudillos Pedro Santana and Buenaventura Baez. The Santanistas sought on numerous occasions to incorporate the republic to the United States while, the Baecistas, also known as the "clerical party," looked to Europe for the establishment of a protectorate over the Dominican Republic.]

MASCARO-FRANJUL, Yira Josefina. 1997. **A Profit Frontier Estimation Of Bank Efficiency After Financial Reform In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00220. Descriptor: Economics, Finance; Business Administration, Banking. Access # AAG9731674. Source: DAI, 58, no. 05A, (1997): 1840. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation assesses the profit efficiency of commercial banks in the Dominican Republic after a 1991 financial reform that liberalized interest rates and introduced a universal bank (multibanco) charter. A

restricted profit efficiency frontier is fitted to panel data for 1991-1994. Technical and allocative inefficiency are evaluated from the assumption of maximization of profits restricted by regulatory constraints, on the basis of shadow prices that differ from actual prices. The distortion coefficients from the parametric estimation of allocative inefficiency capture the net effects of regulation, managerial behavior, and market power. A cost frontier is also estimated, and a financial ratio analysis add robustness to the results. ---- Using a fixed-effect model, technical inefficiency is estimated as bank-specific, and allocative inefficiency is estimated as netput-specific. Banks are ranked using the technical inefficiency estimates relative to the best-practice bank. Profit-frontier, cost-frontier, and financial-ratio rankings are compared, and a high Spearman correlation coefficient is found among the rankings. ---- Group means are compared and, when two outliers at the most efficient end are excluded, multibancos are found to be less technically inefficient than non-multibancos. Because economies of scope could not be estimated, technical inefficiency rankings do not provide sufficient information that multibancos are more efficient than non-multibancos. ---- Due to allocative inefficiency, banks were found to produce more investments and less loans than is optimum. On the input side, banks hold too many deposits per employee. Since the parameters are measured relative to labor, fitted shadow shares were evaluated at the geometric means to estimate the difference between optimal shares and shadow shares. Estimated shadow shares are larger than optimal for investments and labor and smaller than optimal for loans and deposits. Large shares for labor reflect the discretionary power of managers, while large shares for investments reflect a monetary policy of forced placement of bonds with the banks. Small loan shares are the net result of tighter prudential regulation, learning processes for more strict lending, and the possibility of market power. Shadow profits were found to be 3 percent larger than optimal profits, suggesting some degree of market power.]

MATHER, David Len. 2002. **Economic assessment of bean research in the Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.S. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00211. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAI1409537. Source: MAI, 41, no. 01 (2002): p. 72. [ABSTRACT: This study estimates the economic impact of two technologies developed by the USAID Bean/Cowpea CRSP in the Dominican Republic: -50, an improved red bean variety, and the fallow period in the San Juan Valley (SJV). Subsector analysis is used to document the policy and institutional factors which have led to widespread adoption of PC-50, and assesses the future competitiveness of domestic production. ---- While bean production in the SJV is financially profitable, it is unviable under economic valuation. While both the financial and economic *ex post* rate of return to PC-50 adoption in the DR during the period 1984–2002 indicate that B/C CRSP research attributed to screening, promotion, and multiplication of PC-50 was profitable. Although bean is uneconomic in the SJV, PC-50 adoption decreased the magnitude of economic loss that would have occurred without PC-50, thus generating a positive incremental benefit. However, the welfare benefits from PC-50 adopters have gone almost exclusively to irrigated producers, while consumers have not benefitted from this technology. When the SJV fallow period is considered an output of the CRSP, joint analysis of PC-50 and the fallow period lead to the result that the CRSP research in the DR is not profitable in economic terms.]

MATHIS, William Kary, Jr. 1969. **An Economic Simulation Model Of The Cacao Industry Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00124. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG7011558. Source: DAI, 30, no. 12A, (1969): 5132 [ABSTRACT: None]

MAYES, April Janice. 2003. **Sugar's Metropolis: The Politics And Culture Of Progress In San Pedro De Macoris, Dominican Republic, 1870-1930**. Ph.D. Institution: University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00389. Descriptor: History, Latin American. Access # AAI3106121. Source: DAI, 64, no. 09A (2003): p. 3442 [ABSTRACT: In this dissertation I examine the political, social, and cultural history of San Pedro de Macorfs, Dominican Republic from 1870 until 1930. This was a momentous period in Dominican history when industrialized sugar production erupted in the southern and eastern regions of the country and occasioned dramatic changes, particularly in San Pedro. During this period, immigrants arrived from all over the Caribbean, Latin America, and Europe to labor on sugar estates or to make their fortunes from cane cultivation, trade, and sugar production. Native Dominicans also poured into the city, attracted by San Pedro's flourishing literary societies and cultural organizations which nourished a generation of *petromacorisano* poets and writers. As the city grew into a provincial capital, local elites pieced together a system of municipal governance that was headed by a city council which was also responsible for establishing civic institutions. ---
- I argue that San Pedro's political, cultural, and social development between 1870 and 1930 has important implications for our understanding of Dominican nation-state formation during this period. I interpret locally-derived sources to argue that the ideal of progress, which centered on ensuring social order, political stability, and economic prosperity for this city and its citizens, provided San Pedro's dominant groups with an attractive ideological framework with which they developed a coherent plan for transforming San Pedro into a modern city. The idea of progress also provided an important bridge between native Dominican elites who retained political power over the city's affairs and moneyed, land-owning white foreigners who became economically dominant as sugar production took hold. Most important, by embracing the progressive ideal, local elites selected a trajectory of state formation in which political stability and economic prosperity depended on maintaining a strict social order based on the hierarchies of race, class, and gender. My analysis of San Pedro suggests that the origins of Dominican authoritarianism after 1930 reside in the complex welding of economic and political imperatives with the values associated with order, stability, and prosperity that were crafted by regional elites in the late nineteenth century and in the acquiescence of lettered classes to regimes promising to bring modernity and progress.]

MCLAUGHLIN, Peter Paul, Jr. 1989. **Neogene Basin Evolution In The Southwestern Dominican Republic: A Foraminiferal Study**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Louisiana State University And Agricultural And Mechanical Col. 0107. Pages: 00334. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG9002161. Source: DAI, 50, no. 08B, (1989): 3362. [ABSTRACT: The Azua Basin sequence is a 2500 m thick Miocene Pliocene regressive interval. Limestones and marls of the Sombbrero Formation, the lowermost unit, ranges from lower Miocene to lowermost upper Miocene. The turbidite sequence of the

Trinchera Formation spans an interval from uppermost middle Miocene to lower Pliocene. Blue-green, neritic lower Pliocene siltstones of the Quita Coraza Formation overlie the Trinchera in the seaward part of the basin. Shallow-marine strata in the lower part of the Arroyo Blanco Formation range from uppermost Miocene to middle Pliocene. ---- Principal Components Analysis of rich benthic foraminiferal faunas aided in the recognition of species associations. Positive loadings on Factor 1 define a bathyal-neritic boundary zone assemblage: *Bolivina minima* (0.88), *Cassidulina norcrossi* var. *australis* (0.73), and *Gyroidina regularis* (0.71). Lower bathyal species *Pleurostomella alternans* (\$-\$0.64), *Bolivina paula* (\$-\$0.62), and *Cibicides wuellerstorfi* (\$-\$0.49) show strong negative loadings. Positive loadings on Factor 2 define a middle to upper bathyal assemblage: *Oridorsalis umbonatus* (0.68), *Hoeglundina elegans* (0.57), and *Uvigerina peregrina* (0.51). Factor 3 represents a middle to outer neritic assemblage that includes *Angulogerina jamaicensis* (0.83), *Cassidulina carinata* (0.54), and *Cibicidoides pachyderma forma sublittoralis* (0.51). Factor 4 has heavy loadings on inner neritic species including *Haynesina depressula* (0.74), and *Buliminella elegantissima* (0.73). Neritic species associated with Factor 5 include *Cancris sagra* (0.69) and *Bolivina lowmani* (0.59). Plots of the factor scores in the stratigraphic sections demonstrate shoaling upward from lower bathyal to inner neritic depths. Cluster analysis reveals seven major sample groupings that correspond almost directly to the faunal zones identified in the Azua Basin by Bermudez (1949). ---- Migration of foraminiferal environments toward the Caribbean during the Miocene and Pliocene is paralleled by time-transgression of lithofacies. ---- The southwestern Dominican Republic evolved in two stages: (1) a tectonically quite open ocean stage before the late Miocene; (2) a subsequent tectonically-active, laterally-constrained clastic basin stage. These events are interpreted to represent rapid filling of a thrust-block bounded "ramp valley" basin by sediments derived from the uplift of the nearby Cordillera Central, coincident with activation of the Hispaniola restraining bend in the late Miocene.]

MCPHERSON, Alan L. 2001. **A critical ambivalence: Anti-Americanism in United States-Caribbean relations, 1958-1966 (Cuba, Panama, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00456. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI3007845. Source: DAI, 62, no. 03A (2001): p. 1181 [ABSTRACT: This study investigates the nature and impact of anti-U.S. sentiment in the Spanish Circum-Caribbean from 1958 to 1966. It defines anti-Americanism as mass-based protests directed against U.S. power abroad. It examines the roots of anti-Americanism and isolates variants in three case studies—the Cuban Revolution in 1959, the Panama riots in 1964, and the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. It also investigates the U.S. response to each of these crises. ---- Multinational archival materials, interviews, periodicals, novels, and other sources demonstrate that the ambivalence of anti-U.S. criticism moderated its political effectiveness. Caribbean leaders were torn between strong positive and negative perceptions of the United States, and during crisis these perceptions inhibited their resolve and unity. Furthermore, Caribbean public opinion supported U.S. policies more than elites and revolutionaries said it did. Finally, Washington displayed a surprisingly coherent, consensual, and consistent ideological savvy in responding to foreign criticism,

and the U.S. public was even more cocksure, hawkish, and nationalistic than its leaders. As a social and cultural sentiment, therefore, anti-Americanism was widespread and compelling, but as a political strategy it ran up not only against its own ambivalence but against the lack of ambivalence in U.S. counter-strategies. ---- Anti-Americanism is a major ideological construct that provides a framework for understanding early movements of resistance to U.S. global domination. It moves beyond Cold War themes like revolution and communism and integrates cultural analyses into traditional diplomatic stories. In short, this study of anti-Americanism highlights three relatively timeless and perhaps universal themes—its ambivalence, its variability, and U.S. resilience.]

MCPHERSON, Matthew M. 2003. **Peasants Under Siege: Political Economy Of Conservation And State Control In The Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00319. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; History, Latin American; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAI3096646. Source: DAI, 64, no. 07A (2003): p. 2541 [ABSTRACT: This study documents the historical and material processes that have led to the transformation of peasant lifeways in the highlands of the Cordillera Central mountain range in the Dominican Republic. The traditional peasant survival strategies of the region required free access to natural resources and significant autonomy from the state. These two elements provided the foundation for a time that elderly farmers nostalgically remember as a peasant golden age. ---- The multiple forms of state intervention that were initiated during the dictatorship of Rafael Leónidas Trujillo, including the passage of forestry laws and the formation of protected areas, signaled the end of the golden age. In the years after Trujillo, conservation policies evolved in conjunction with central state development strategies that responded to the interests of international and urban power holders. Along with other forms of state intervention, conservation laws changed the rules governing access to and use of resources, systematically alienated peasants from the factors of production and transferred control over forest resources to powerful stakeholders. ---- This study rejects Marxist assumptions regarding the inevitability of the proletarianization of the peasantry and builds instead on the notion that human subsistence strategies and social-structural configurations are responsive and adaptive. Peasant activities have surged and retracted in line with state presence. But in the absence of a breakdown of the state, statistical and ethnographic evidence suggests that the remaining peasants in the Cordillera are the final generations of a dying subculture. The traditional institutions around which peasant life in the past was organized have either disappeared or been transformed. ---- The population of the remote Cordillera is declining. People are rapidly abandoning the area. Farmers—uneducated themselves—make special efforts to provide their children with a formal education, something that facilitates survival in urban areas, signaling an effective end to any aspiration for the intergenerational transmissions of their own rural lifeways. Changes in dependency on household production, which provoked a shift in the demand for male versus female labor, have given way to unusual patterns of outmigration characterized by a significantly more rapid exodus of females.]

MEJIA MARTINEZ, Julio Cesar. 1995. **Reliability and validity study of a Spanish translation of the Statistical Attitude Survey**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00090. Descriptor: Education, Psychology; Statistics. Access#. AAI9612790. Source: DAI, 57, no. 01A (1995): p. 103. [ABSTRACT: The affective dimension of learning and manipulating statistics, has been studied for some time. Several instruments have been developed to assess the degree of anxiety that statistics produces on students as well as its effects on students' performance. Most of the studies reported originated in the U.S. Even though some were conducted in other cultures, only one has been reported in a Spanish-speaking country, and none in Latin America. ---- The present study used the Statistical Attitude Survey (SAS), developed by Roberts and Bilderback (1980). The scale was translated into Spanish (SAS/S) and its psychometric properties studied in a Latin American country. The subjects were 212 college students who were taking their first or second course in statistics in one of three colleges located in the two main cities of the *Dominican Republic*. SAS/S was administered at the beginning and at the end of the Spring semester 1994. ---- The scale proved to be very reliable, The coefficient alpha values (.89 and .90) for the SAS/S are comparable to those found in the U.S. (ranging from .91 to .95) based studies. ---- The predictability of the SAS/S was very low in this study, especially for the pretest. Nevertheless, the direction and size of the posttest correlations with the criteria is in line with previous studies. Even more interesting was that SAS/S proved to be a better predictor of statistics course performance than a math ability test. ---- SAS/S appears to be as reliable a measure of attitudes toward statistics as the English version. Thus, this instrument should provide Latin American researchers with a good tool to further explore the problem of statistical anxiety.]

MEJIA, Daysi D. 1985. **Designing A Social Work Program To Serve The Needs Of La Romana, Dominican Republic (Community Development, Participation, Education, Resources)**. Degree: D.S.W. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Social Work. Access # AAG8508716. Source: DAI, 46, no. 02A, (1985): 0521 [ABSTRACT: This research study of La Romana Province was undertaken to determine the conditions, the needs, and the possibility of initiating a social work education program which might help to ameliorate identified problems. The need for social services programs was assessed and a social work education program designed to be implemented. ---- A study of relevant material in the field of social work which included the curricula of several schools' functioning in different Latin American countries and a needs assessment survey supported the proposition that an additional program in social work was not only needed, but could be a contributor to the social development of the country. ---- The feasibility study for an additional social work program was carried out in September 1979 at a small, private university with no experience in social work or any of the other social sciences; a university that was traditionally business oriented, but looking for a social project. As in any feasibility study, an analysis of the financial, human and technical resources was made based upon interviews with the administration and faculty members. ---- The needs assessment was conducted in the summer of 1980 in a small province of the eastern region. The method used was the key informant survey. The researcher and a Spanish speaking sociologist conducted all interviews, a total of 50, with key individuals in the community. Because of

the nature of the study, the researcher had the opportunity to effect local responsiveness and as an aide, became well-known in two different groups of influence within the nation: government officials and the Businessmen's Association. ---- Findings of the study suggest that the residents of La Romana are ready and available to engage in an active role in support of more aggressive social programming, and further volunteered their time in a coordinated effort towards the betterment of the community. ---- The social work program designed stresses the need for congruence between the social work professional value system and the recognition of the economic and social stresses experienced by local citizens. ---- Throughout the study, the need for long range national planning was apparent. Also new patterns and routes and communication appeared to be necessary between the academic world and the social work practitioners to achieve more consistent and relevant programs, and to extend the contributions social work.]

MEKURIA, Yilma. 1989. **Field And Laboratory Studies On The Anopheles Mosquitoes Of Dajabon, A Malaria Focus In The Northwestern Frontier Of The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of South Carolina 0202. Pages: 00184 Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Biology, Entomology; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI9017141. Source: [ABSTRACT: *Anopheles albimanus*, *An. vestitipennis*, *An. crucians* and *An. grabhamii* were found to constitute the anopheline fauna of Dajabon, a malaria focus on the northwestern frontier of the Dominican Republic. The species are listed in decreasing order of relative abundance. The first three were encountered as larvae and adults but *An. grabhamii* only as adults. A variety of man-made and natural habitats served as *Anopheles* breeding sites but rice fields and animal watering ponds were the most important. ---- The anophelines were exophilic and predominantly exophagic although their outdoor resting sites could not be found. All four species were attracted to man and domestic animals. Man-biting, animal-baited net trap and UV light trap captures were a useful source of large numbers of specimens from indoors and outdoors. Specimens were used for density determination, sporozoite and blood-meal ELISA, dissection and other purposes. ---- The gonotrophic cycle was determined to be 2.6 days for *An. albimanus* and 3.2 days for *An. vestitipennis*. Parity rates for the two species were 37.3% and 20.7%, respectively. *Anopheles albimanus* had a human blood index (HBI) of 0.08 and *An. vestitipennis*, 0.12. HBI values were higher in indoor than in outdoor samples. ELISA revealed specimens of all four species to be positive for sporozoite antigen. However, only five *An. albimanus* were confirmed positive on final rechecking. Failure to confirm the rest may have been due to antigenic deterioration or contamination in initial tests. The vectorial capacity of *An. albimanus* was 0.019 and that of *An. vestitipennis* 0.005. The index of stability of malaria was 0.08; highly unstable. ---- A mortality of 74.3% was obtained following exposure of *An. albimanus* to the WHO diagnostic doses of 4% DDT and 0.25% permethrin. Complete kill was obtained following exposure to 2.13% resmethrin and diagnostic doses of 5% malathion, 1.0% fenitrothion and 0.1% propoxur. The mortality in *An. vestitipennis* was 71.0% and 100% following exposure to 4% DDT and 0.1% propoxur, respectively. Thus *An. albimanus* was partially resistant to DDT and permethrin, and *An. vestitipennis* to DDT.]

MELLENDEZ, Carlalynne Christina. 2002. **Culture, Health And Environment: A Multidisciplinary Evaluation Of Communities Exposed To Pesticides In The Constanza Region, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York at Binghamton 0792. Pages: 00341 [ABSTRACT: This study examines the relationship between culture, human health, and the environment in four communities in the Constanza Region of central Dominican Republic between 1998 and 2002. The region is the center for temperate vegetable crop production in the country. Several of the valleys that compose the region are dominated by agribusiness farms, and a large number of farm worker families living in close proximity to pesticide sprayed fields. By embracing methods emerging from anthropology, geography, epidemiology and environmental health, I examine how the combination of biogeophysical processes, cultural (behavioral) patterns, and socioeconomic structures influence pesticide exposure. The multidisciplinary approach offered is holistic and complimentary, and allows for equal treatment of the exposed population and causing agents. ---- I wanted to understand: (1) how location and meteorological factors influence pesticide exposure; (2) how commercial horticultural production impair the health of community members by contaminating environmental resources (water, air and soil); (3) how community members, understand the risks and implications of working and living with toxic agrochemicals; (4) how community members integrate ideas about these chemicals into preexisting beliefs of health, illness and healing; (5) how they conceptualize symptoms associated with pesticide exposure and other health threats; (6) how they integrate supernatural (folk medicine) with biomedical alternatives for improving health and healing; (7) how they interpret symptoms associated with pesticide exposure and other health threats as caused by supernatural forces, and how these interpretations threaten their health by preventing or impeding proper and timely treatment; (8) how their behavior and activities serve as pesticide exposure pathways from work place and schools into the homes; and (9) how the agribusiness sector, via their manipulation of political-economic structures, maintain their control over environmental resources, community health, landuse, and agricultural production. ---- My research does not offer magic formulas for achieving a healthy balance between environmental and community health, only sound recommendations for improving both.]

MELKAS, Eevaleena. 1999. **Kaikkoavat Paratiisit: Suomalaisten Siirtokuntien Aatteellinen Tausta Ja Perustamisvaiheet Brasiliassa Ja Dominikaanisessa Tasavallassa N. 1925-1932.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Turun Yliopisto (Finland) 5760. Pages: 00304. Descriptor: History, Modern; History, European; History, Latin American. Access # AAIC804575. Source: DAI, 62, no. 02C (1999): p. 183 [ABSTRACT: The main stream of Finnish emigration was directed to North America. The Finnish emigration to Latin America did not begun until the first decade of the twentieth century and culminated in the end of the 1920s, when the Finnish utopian colonies were founded in Brazil and in the Dominican Republic. ---- The establishment of Finnish settlements in Brazil and in the Dominican Republic drew inspiration directly from the ideas of Toivo Uuskallio, a gardener, about a natural life which would culminate in the realization of a millennium on earth. His ideals were of a simple natural life and of an agriculture without any cattle. The impossibility of leading a natural life in the climatic conditions of Finland aroused Toivo Uuskallio's interest in the countries of a warmer climate. His aim was to

return to a religious paradise, an Eden before the Fall, and he saw himself as a prophet whose visions guided people to the south. ---- Uuskallio focussed his attention on South America after having met some Finns who had been there before. The geographical conditions and the information on the possibilities of getting land in Brazil seem to have tempted the Finns. ---- Almost at the same time as the Finns travelled to the colony of Fazenda Penedo in Brazil, Finns also began to migrate to the colony of Villa Vásquez in the Dominican Republic. Those plans were linked with the suspicion and the discontent which some vegetarians felt about the workings of Fazenda Penedo. The extreme opponents of vaccination were not able to consider migration to Brazil since vaccination was necessary to emigrate there. ---- Quite a lot of propaganda for the colonies was made in Finland partly to secure funding, partly to find suitable, ideologically motivated colonists. The colonies were made of quite small groups of Finnish immigrants, which came from the biggest cities of Southern Finland. Remigration from both the colonies was high already in the foundation year. ---- Both at Fazenda Penedo and Villa Vásquez there were small Finnish settlements left after the establishment phases despite the troubles and the large remigration in the early years.]

MELTZER, William Jay. 1994. **Tourism And The Development Of Capitalism In A Dominican Village. (Volumes I And II) (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00727. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Economics, General. Access # AAG9423268. Source: DAI, 55, no. 04A, (1994): 1015. [ABSTRACT: In recent decades most Caribbean states have turned to international tourism to attract foreign investments, earn foreign exchange, create badly needed employment, generate government revenues, and stimulate stagnant domestic economies. Although there is a substantial body of literature regarding macro-economic issues relevant to Caribbean tourism, anthropological investigations of the effects of tourism on rural Caribbean populations are rare. In contrast, this dissertation utilizes a political economy approach to examine the socioeconomic effects of the expansion of tourism on a rural village of the Dominican Republic undergoing recent and intensified capitalist development. ---- Because the tourism industry represents capitalist interests and forms of economic organization, its extension into little-developed rural areas raises questions concerning its impact upon local material differentiation, relations of production, and capitalist development. This leads to the two basic questions addressed by this dissertation: (1) how the economic activities associated with domestic and international tourism connect with evolving socioeconomic structures in a rural Caribbean setting, and (2) how those activities influence the ongoing process of material differentiation at the local level. ---- Fieldwork was conducted from early 1985 to mid-1986 in a coastal farming and fishing community of the Dominican Republic. Historically this area was on the periphery of both national and international economies and only marginally capitalist in economic organization, but more recently it has become the center of a growing resort area. Its case is a specific instance in the wider reorientation of the role of the Caribbean region in the international economy from the production of agricultural commodities to the production of tourism services. ---- Using data drawn from participant observation, structured and unstructured interviews, and official records pertaining to land and coconut sales, this dissertation concludes that the development of tourism and the tourism industry has the effect of amplifying the ongoing

process of material differentiation among local residents. Tourism has also accelerated the emergence of local capitalists, of landless or land-poor residents, and of capitalist economic patterns generally.]

MENDEZ HERASME, Wagner Alexi. 1992. **An Analysis Of The Performance Of The Sugar Cane Industry In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.S. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00114. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Economics, Commerce-Business; Business Administration, Marketing. Access # AAG1353279. Source: MAI, 31, no. 04, (1992): 1534. [ABSTRACT: Agriculture is the most important sector in the Dominican economy. Within the Agricultural sector, the sugar cane industry is the most important sub-sector. However, the sub-sector's share of the Gross Domestic Product, employment, and income generation has decreased substantially due to external and internal problems. ---- The purpose of this research is to analyze the performance of the sugar cane industry in the Dominican Republic. An econometric model using time series from 1970 to 1990 was developed to achieve this objective. The model shows some of the factors affecting sugar supply and demand. Some supply and demand elasticities, such as income and own price elasticities are estimated. Moreover, forecasts of supply and demand for the domestic and export market are made for the near future. -- -- The model shows a decline of supply and export of sugar from the Dominican Republic. This trend in the sugar industry in the Dominican Republic leads the author to believe that in the near future, the country might have to import sugar to fulfill its domestic needs.]

MENENDEZ ALARCON, Antonio V. 1991. **Power And Television: The Dominican Case (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Notre Dame 0165. Pages: 00261. Descriptor: Mass Communications; Sociology, General; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9122927. Source: DAI, 52, no. 03A, (1991): 0724. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation attempts to show the relationship between the development and functioning of television and concrete political and economic processes in the third world, by focusing on the Dominican Republic. It examines the nature of the relationship between television and the structures of power, patterns of ownership and organization of television networks, and the relationships between media workers, owners, and sponsors, in order to demonstrate the effects of these relations on television content, particularly regarding ideological pluralism and diversity in the programming. --- - The methodology adopted in this work encompasses a set of techniques including field research (in-depth interviews and non-participant observation), content analysis, and document analysis. ---- It is demonstrated that the constitution and functioning of the national broadcasting system has been heavily shaped by political and economic influences. It is also established that television is strongly affected by the requirements of the economic structure in which it is enmeshed, and its content is largely determined by the industry's perception of mass culture. The logic of the television ratings system serves to create a world full of uniform categories of people, which are then treated as real. The results of this study also reveal that even though some voices of dissent are tolerated--presenting a facade of pluralism more extended than in other countries of Latin America and even its model the U.S.A.--the overall message diffused in the Dominican television as a whole corresponds essentially to the basic elements and interests of a business

oriented society, and as such is largely biased toward status quo. The widely accepted assumption of the right to hear different opinions is thereby subverted by the commercial role of television. Finally, it is demonstrated that television portrayals of elections constitute dramatized rituals of democracy that legitimize the prevailing power relations and help to sustain the myth of political equality and collective self-determination while actually leading the citizen to apathy and political resignation.]

MERA, Maribel. 2002. **A Psychoeducational Program Design To Enhance Hispanic Mothers' Acceptance Of Their Gay, Lesbian, And Bisexual Children's Alternative Lifestyle Utilizing A Humanistic Model.** Degree: Psy.D. Institution: Carlos Albizu University 1355. Pages: 00097. Descriptor: Psychology, Social; Sociology, Individual And Family Studies. Access # AAI3082909. Source: DAI, 64, no. 05B (2002): p. 2442 [ABSTRACT: There is an important need for a psychoeducational program design in a group therapy setting to enhance Hispanic mothers' acceptance of their gay, lesbian, and bisexual children's alternative lifestyle utilizing a humanistic model. The need is imperative because homosexual and bisexual children of Hispanic mothers risk the chance of rejection by their family and by other support systems on the basis of their sexual orientation and may hold a negative self-concept. The goal of this program is to increase these mothers' tolerance toward their children's sexual orientation and alternative lifestyle by participating in this psychoeducational program. In turn, it is expected that what the mothers learn throughout this experience will be implemented with their own children to promote the development of a healthy and positive self-concept. ---- The program design developed for this dissertation followed a humanistic model, Carl Rogers. The originality of this program for Hispanic mothers was based on a comprehensive literature review on sexual orientation, Hispanic culture, and a person-centered psychotherapy. ---- A closed group structure will be implemented, allowing for confidentiality and for strengthening group cohesion. The members will participate on a volunteer basis. Groups will be conducted in Spanish. The participants will be mothers of Hispanic heritage, bilingual in Spanish and English, of any socioeconomic status, with no age or educational limitation. The content of the sessions will cover an integration of an educational and therapeutic approach in order to address the issues of sexual orientation, Hispanic culture, and humanistic theory. The group sessions will meet for two hours, once a week for 8 consecutive weeks. ---- The Knowledge About Homosexuality Questionnaire and the Attitude Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale will be administered to assess outcome measures. A 6-month follow up assessment for two years will be scheduled to obtain long term effectiveness. ---- The program will be implemented at local community mental health agencies in Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, as well as in the cities in the United States, such as Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, San Francisco, and New York. These cities are being chosen because the predominant attitude toward homosexuality and bisexuality is expected to be more open and tolerant than in other cities. It is the hope that by using these cosmopolitan cities, incidents of discrimination and hate crimes will be lessened. ---- The success of this program is based on the effectiveness of psychoeducational groups with therapeutic interventions following a humanistic approach. Within a supportive group environment, Hispanic mothers will learn that there are other Hispanic mothers experiencing similar, if not the same, issues about their children's sexual orientation, and how that orientation relates to

their Hispanic background. ---- It can be concluded from the findings that there is a strong need for research on homosexuality and bisexuality in the Hispanic culture. The use of other psychological theories and approaches for the development of similar programs is recommended.]

MERCADO, Leida Yali. 2001. **Economic Valuation Of Environmental Resources And Sustainable Development In The Caribbean Region: A Case Of Study Of Tourist Preferences In The Area Of Punta Cana, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00227. Descriptor: Environmental Sciences; Economics, General; Recreation .Access # AAI9995126. Source: DAI, 61, no. 11B (2001): p. 5778. [ABSTRACT: In the Caribbean region, tourism represents one of the most important means for stimulating economic growth, improving trade balances, and managing environmental resources. But tourism also has costs. Tourism's major environmental impacts in this region are especially linked to the construction and operation of facilities. For example, between 80–90 percent of inadequately treated sewage is disposed of in coastal waters. The maintenance of market competitiveness of tourism destinations requires developing a balance between growth goals and long term environmental protection. Sustainable development (SD) may be a way to achieve such of balance. Assessing the economic value of both the benefits and the negative impacts of tourism will facilitate the SD goal. In this study, the Multi-Attribute Choice (MAC) and the Open Ended Contingent Valuation (OE) methods were used to value the economic benefits of recreational and environmental improvements in the tourist area of Punta Cana in the Dominican Republic. The main goals of this study were to: (1) undertake a comparison of these methodologies, (2) obtain policy-useful information for the sustainable use of environmental resources of this area, and (3) illustrate the importance of economic valuation in the development and evaluation of environmental policy and SD. Five plans, including status quo, were evaluated by interviewing tourists as they were about to leave the area for home. These were: (1) status quo, (2) botanical garden, (3) biodiversity museum, (4) outdoor aquarium, and (5) water management. The survey results indicate that the outdoor aquarium and water management were the most preferred of the five options. This interest was expressed both in qualitative and monetary terms. Also, respondents show high interest in a local endangered species garden. When comparing the willingness to pay (WTP) values yielded by the two methods, the results confirm other findings that WTP values are susceptible to the elicitation method used. For Option 4, the WTP obtained with the MAC method exceeds the values obtained with the OE method by a factor of 3.8. This factor was used as a calibration factor in order to increase construct validity of MAC WTP.]

MERORES, Leo. 1973. **Haiti And The Dominican Republic: A Case For Economic Integration.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00109. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access # AAG7416846. Source: DAI, 35, no. 02A, (1973): 0673 [ABSTRACT: None]

MEYER, Carrie Anne. 1988. **The Theory And Practice Of The Structure Of Land Reform Projects In Latin America: The Dominican Case.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign 0090. Pages: 00236. Descriptor: Economics,

Commerce-Business; Economics, Theory; Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8823201. Source: DAI, 49, no. 09A, (1988): 2749. [ABSTRACT: General acceptance of the need for complementary support services, when agrarian reform is introduced, such as credit and technical assistance, has led many countries in Latin America to organize land reform projects into collectives or production cooperatives for greater ease in the provision of such necessary services. But the disincentives to effort inherent in group farming have been a continual source of underproduction and disappointment with cooperative farming experiments and land reform in general. A wealth of experience has accumulated from the wide variety of organizational structures for land reform projects instituted in Latin America and the evolution of these structures to better suit the needs of the beneficiaries. ---- This thesis reviews the major experience of land reform in Latin America in terms of the organizational structure of the land reform projects. The Dominican Republic is chosen as a case study and the institutional details of the agrarian reform sector are presented focusing on the rice sector where both collective farms and individual family units were initiated but eventually converged to an intermediate management form in an attempt to capture scale benefits while still preserving individual initiative. ---- From the institutional foundations, microeconomic models are developed in the principal agent framework to illustrate the advantages of the intermediate management form, in terms of incentives and risk-sharing, over either the collective or individual organizational alternatives. Finally, an empirical evaluation is made of the success of the movement to an intermediate management form in the Dominican Republic.]

MEYLAN, Anne Barkau. 1984. **Feeding Ecology Of The Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys Imbricata*): Spongivory As A Feeding Niche In The Coral Reef Community (Silica, Collagen, Chemical Ecology)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00125. Descriptor: Zoology. Access # AAG8509957. Source: DAI, 46, no. 03B, (1984): 0768 [ABSTRACT: The feeding ecology of the reef-dwelling hawksbill turtle was investigated in Caribbean Panama, the Dominican Republic and five countries of the Lesser Antilles. The high percentage of sponges in digestive tract contents ($x = 94.2\%$ of dry weight) and the high degree of homogeneity among samples from turtles of different sexes, sizes (over 23 cm carapace length), and geographic origins provide strong evidence that the species is a strict spongivore. Widespread occurrence of spongivory in *Eretmochelys* is proposed. ---- The presence of pelagic species of the alga *Sargassum*, pelagic fish eggs, and other flotsam in digestive tract contents of hawksbills smaller than 23 cm carapace length provides evidence linking post-hatchlings to the pelagic *Sargassum* raft community. ---- Twenty-three species (14 genera) of demosponges, all representatives of the tetractinomorph orders Hadromerida, Astrophorida and Spirophorida, account for 98.8% (dry weight) of all identified sponges. Comparison of the sample distribution with the composition of well-studied Caribbean sponge faunas indicates that the diet is narrowly restricted. Four major orders of sponges with reef-dwelling representatives are poorly, if at all, represented. Ten species account for 87.4% (dry weight) of all identified sponges. ---- Prey sponges are characterized in terms of structural and biochemical properties. The effectiveness of assumed defensive mechanisms of sponges is evaluated. Spongin fibers are absent in prey sponges, providing circumstantial evidence that they serve as a feeding deterrent. Prey sponges are

rich in collagen fibrils; carbohydrate-rich compounds associated with the fibrils may impart nutritional value. Silica content varies widely among prey sponges (0-51.6%), suggesting that siliceous spicules do not deter predation by hawksbills. Astrophorid sponges are among the most highly silicified demosponges. Samples of intestinal contents consisted of up to 92% ash, which was largely silica. Scanning electron micrographs of the intestinal epithelia show numerous embedded spicules. Organic content, energy content, and nitrogen content are determined for representative prey sponges.]

MIETUS, James Dennis. 1971. **The Use Of Social Profitability Analysis: An Analysis Of Selected Projects In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fletcher School Of Law And Diplomacy (Tufts University) 0930. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access # AAG0250250. Source: ADD, X1971, (1971): 0075. [ABSTRACT: None]

MIRANDA, Esther Louise Miriam. 1999. **Multiple Cultural Experiences: An Exploration Of Their Effects And The Fostering Of Creativity (Culture Studies).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00227. Descriptor: Education, Psychology; Psychology, Social; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9934461. Source: DAI, 60, no. 06A (1999): p. 1906. [ABSTRACT: The need for the development of international awareness as part of the undergraduate experience has been recognized for some time. Nevertheless, while the globalization of an economy and international interdependence has grown, effective changes in the undergraduate curriculum have not generally been incorporated. One alternative that holds promise is the provision and or requirement of an international experience for the undergraduate student. This study explores the many effects of multiple, extended international experiences. It also examines what these experiences have contributed to the creativity development of each student, through an in-depth look at each of their cultural experiences. The experiences took the form of work, study, internships and volunteerism. Naturalistic inquiry was the method used. Data gathered through interviews were analyzed using the constant comparative method and presented in the form of case studies. --- The major cultures represented in this study were Germany, Hungary, the *Dominican Republic*, Bosnia, Spain, Venezuela, France, Greece, Egypt, Japan, Peru, U.S.A., Switzerland and Morocco. The Torrance Test of Creative Thinking, Figural Form B was administered to obtain a creativity score for comparisons between the subjects and alternates. --- Emerging from the responses received through the interviews were the following major themes: the role of family and prior exposure to international cultures, the influence of role models, mentors and friendships, the personal efforts that contributed to achievements, immersion in the culture, the role of misconceptions / preconceptions, diversity within the culture and the role of foreigners, the role of language and religion, enhancement of values as a result of the experiences, the nature of the culture, whether permissive or restrictive, personal development, and the need to conform. --- The findings that emerged indicate these students benefited greatly from the experiences by drastically improving their language skills, enhancing their attitudes and relationships, and developing a much larger global perspective and sensitivity to other cultures. The students demonstrated that the experiences made them risk-takers,

innovative thinkers and young entrepreneurs. The novelty of each experience provided the questions and the niche for them to demonstrate their creativity. Several major implications for educators, administrators and researchers emerged from the analysis.]

MITCHELL, Nancy. 1993. **The Danger Of Dreams: Weltpolitik Versus Protective Imperialism (Caribbean, Wilson Woodrow, Roosevelt Theodore, Germany)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00367. Descriptor: History, United States; Political Science, International Law And Relations; History, Latin American; History, European. Access # AAG9313402. Source: DAI, 54, no. 01A, (1993): 0293 [ABSTRACT: When Woodrow Wilson sent the Marines into Haiti and the *Dominican Republic*, he justified his policy by referring to the German threat to Latin America. His explanation was credible to most Americans. Why? What was German policy toward Latin America and what was the American perception of it? ---- This dissertation is an investigation of the seriousness of the threat to American security posed by German policy in Latin America prior to the First World War. ---- The German Navy was stronger than the US Navy at the turn of the century, and it could mobilize faster. Each country had developed a war plan against the other, and both had determined that Germany would win a naval war. The German war plans, however, failed to receive the support of the most important man in the German Navy, Admiral Tirpitz, or of his counterpart in the army, General Schlieffen, or of Kaiser Wilhelm II. ---- Americans feared that Germany would challenge the Monroe Doctrine in Brazil, where close to half a million Germans had settled. Although the Pan-Germans publicly declared their support for their countrymen in Brazil, Berlin's actual support for them was lackluster. ---- German participation in the 1902 blockade of Venezuela was the height of the Reich's challenge, but a close analysis reveals that even here their behavior was timid and deferential to the United States. ---- The Zimmermann Telegram is sometimes cited as proof of German ambitions in the hemisphere, but an analysis of Berlin's policy in Mexico in 1913 and 1914--during the Huerta regime--indicates that here, too, the Germans tried hard to avoid antagonizing the United States and that the famous telegram was a function of the war. ---- The question of German policy in the region goes to the heart of "Protective Imperialism." Protection from whom? If the Germans did not pose a threat to the hemisphere, then US imperialism is imperialism pure and simple. This touches on the issues of American exceptionalism and of threat perception. The United States focussed on German rhetoric, not on actions. Hence, the danger of dreams.]

MODESTO, Carmen Ana. 1987. **La Vertiente Pedagogica De La Figura Y La Obra De Eugenio Maria De Hostos**. Institution: Universidad De Navarra (Spain) 5864. Pages: 00589. Descriptor: Education, History Of. Access # AAGC069136 . Source: DAI, 50, no. 02C, (1987): 0161. [ABSTRACT: This study examines the life and work of Eugenio Maria de Hostos, an educator from Puerto Rico, who became a pioneer, a reformer of the educational systems of many Hispanoamerican countries during the second half of the nineteenth century. ---- The method of research of this dissertation is an historical one that involved a consideration of books and other written accounts, and interviews and oral narratives from leading personalities of Hispanoamerica. The primary source used for this study is *Obras Completas de Eugenio Maria de Hostos*. Valuable materials were consulted at libraries of the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Spain. ---- Part One

examines his family background, focuses upon the period of his studies in Spain (1851-1869) and the influence of his teacher Julian Sanz de Rio in the core of his educational thinking. This selection also studies a variety of Hostos' contributions to the welfare of people from Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brasil, Santo Domingo and Venezuela. ---- Part Two studies his active contribution as a reformer of the educational systems of the Dominican Republic and Chile, his participation in mass education for the people of Puerto Rico at the end of the Hispanoamerican War, and the educational thought that supported his goals and findings. Section One focuses on Hostos' successful innovations in public education in the Dominican Republic and the creation of the "Escuela Normal". ---- The central thesis presented here is that Eugenio Maria de Hostos made a significant contribution to Hispanoamerican pedagogy during the second part of the last century.]

MONROE, Ken. 1992. **Scaling-Up Small And Microenterprise Programs In The Context Of Political-Economic Crisis: The Case Of The Dominican Republic.** Degree: M.A. Institution: Saint Mary's University (Canada) 1104. Pages: [ABSTRACT:]

MONTANEZ, Gustavo. 1985. **Land Use, Soil Erosion, And Farmers' Attitudes Towards Conservation: Basis For Land Management Policies In Las Cuevas Watershed, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00162. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8606741. Source: DAI, 47, no. 01A, (1985): 0273. [ABSTRACT: Multiple analysis is performed on main obstacles to implement soil conservation in the subtropical mountainous watershed of Las Cuevas in the southwestern Dominican Republic. Physical and behavioral components are incorporated in the analyses, combining information from a soil survey and a sample of farms. ---- Using the concept of erosion potential and making partial application of the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE), an erosion risk index was estimated for 423 sampled sites. Interpolation, frequency analysis and computer mapping permitted the differentiation of three spatial units with moderate, high, and very high erosion risk. These units served to design a stratified random sampling of farms from cadastral information. Interviews with the respective farmers provided the basic data for the analyses. ---- Spatial organization of land use within rainfed farms was found to depend greatly on the variations of the topography and physical attributes of the soil. However, this relationship between land use and erosion potential is not expressed by any soil conservation point of view on the part of farmers. In fact, many farms are organized in such a way that row crops are frequently on steeper slopes and permanent crops on less steep ones. This suggests that farmers seem to reserve permanent crops for those plots with better soil depth and moisture conditions. Farmers with rainfed farms, perhaps, are more worried about the performance of the permanent food crops such as plantains, which have longer productive cycles and are daily foods in the diet of the people of the region, than about row crops. ---- Discriminant analysis demonstrated that it is possible to predict perceivers and non-perceivers of soil erosion on the basis of some farm characteristics. It is suggested that farmers are inclined to perceive the erosion problem only when it has reached critical stages. Those farmers who operate farms with gullies, shallow soils and steeper slopes are more likely to perceive the problem caused by soil erosion and therefore will be more interested in soil conservation programs. ---- Analyses through a damage function showed that the profitability of soil conservation adoption in

Las Cuevas is very much related to the farmers' planning horizon, technological level, conservation costs and the relationship between soil depth and crop yields.]

MORALES NIEVES, Alfredo. 1987. **America Y Las Antillas En El Pensamiento De Eugenio Maria De Hostos. (Spanish Text) (Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Irvine 0030. Pages: 00239. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG8719503. Source: DAI, 48, no. 06A, (1987): 1464. [ABSTRACT: The essays of Eugenio Maria de Hostos, (1839-1903), are among the finest examples of nineteenth-century Latin American literature, and his philosophy has greatly influenced the development of the Dominican and Puerto Rican national identities. However, the figure of Hostos is so venerated in the Hispanic Caribbean that his memory, and therefore his thought, has been mythicized. The goal of this project was to recover the true content of Hostos' essay discourse and the true meaning of his concept of the West Indies and Latin America. --- To analyze Hostos' twenty-volume collected works published in 1939, I conducted extensive research in Puerto Rico, Chile, and the Dominican Republic, where Hostos worked as a teacher and writer. I carefully reconstructed the cultural patterns and thought of the nineteenth-century Hispanic Caribbean. I also analyzed the relationships between the United States, Spain, Latin America, and the Caribbean during the nineteenth century. ---- Hostos' ideas are a true reflection of the unrest and ambivalence in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic in a time when the looming presence of the United States to the north threatened to overwhelm and destroy the cultural identity of the region. Hostos' writings play a major role in insuring the survival of the Caribbean Hispanic culture by expressing the desires and expectations of the people, identifying the roots and history of the culture, and to a great extent foreseeing its future. The main conclusion of this research, however, is that Hostos' discourse, contrary to common belief, is not an unmitigated political defense of the popular masses which were seeking freedom from Spain. He proposes the Confederation of the West Indies under a concept of the world which reflects the ideas of the dominant white classes but not the ideas of the black and mulatto minorities. By doing so, Hostos failed to defend the "antillania" or native West Indian. Because of the remarkable stature accorded Hostos in the Caribbean, this widespread misconception of his ideas suggests the need to reevaluate the use of Hostos' discourse at the schools and universities, as well as in the literary criticism of the Hispanic Caribbean.]

MORALES, Felix. 2004. **Metapopulation structure of the queen conch, *Strombus gigas* (Linne, 1758) throughout the Intra-Americas Sea**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Florida Institute of Technology 0473. Pages: 00155. Descriptor: Biology, Oceanography; Biology, Molecular; Fisheries; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI3123213. Source: DAI, 65, no. 02B (2004): p. 597 [ABSTRACT: The Queen Conch, *Strombus gigas*, is widely distributed throughout the Intra-Americas Sea (IAS). Queen conch is considered an important gastropod in the area. They have been commercially exploited over four centuries and are considered commercially threatened. Different ways of controlling over-exploitation have been implemented, but there has not been a successful, large-scale, sustained effort to re-establish or augment conch populations in the western Atlantic. Queen conch produce pelagic larvae that can be transported throughout the

region. A better understanding of the interaction and potential connectivity via larval transport among different populations would contribute to obtaining these goals. There are numerous factors that can influence the geographic population structure and dynamics of marine organisms such as transport, settlement, and recruitment processes. These processes that affect the early life stages can be difficult to study due to the small size of larvae compared to the vastness of the ocean environment, therefore, novel techniques are needed. Surveys of geographic genetic variation serve as a tool to indirectly assess larval dispersal and contribute to filling this crucial gap in our knowledge. 145 samples of *S. gigas* were obtained from 13 different locations throughout the IAS. DNA was extracted and partial 16S rRNA gene was amplified through PCR. Sequences were aligned and the results expressed as a phylogenetic tree. Genetic results were plotted on a map with the main oceanographic features of the IAS to relate biological and geophysical elements. Results show the existence of connectivity among *S. gigas* populations in the IAS. This genetic connectivity suggests a metapopulation structure with sources and sinks throughout the region, supported by larval transport via oceanographic features present in the IAS where populations located as far as Antigua, Dominican Republic, and Florida samples appear genetically related. Recommendations for queen conch management are proposed based on the metapopulation dynamics of the species, to contribute to the establishment of management policies to guarantee *S. gigas* and its fisheries survival in the IAS.]

MORALES-PAYAN, Jose Pablo. 1999. **Interference of purple and yellow nutsedges (*Cyperus rotundus* L. and *Cyperus esculentus* L.) with tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) (Weed management)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida; 0070. Pages: 00317. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAI9956622. Source: DAI, 60, no. 12B (1999): p. 5844. [ABSTRACT: Field and greenhouse studies were conducted in Florida and the Dominican Republic to determine the influence of population densities, duration of interference, extent of above- and below-ground interference, nitrogen fertilization, and efficacy of the herbicide rimsulfuron on the interference relationships of purple and yellow nutsedges with tomato and the yield of the crop. In partitioning interference studies, purple nutsedge interfered with tomato primarily below-ground, while yellow nutsedge interfered with the crop equally above- and below-ground. In field studies, tomato yield decreased as the densities of purple and yellow nutsedges increased from 0 to 200 plants/m². Maximum yield loss occurred at 100 to 200 plants/m² for purple nutsedge and 50 to 200 plants/m² for yellow nutsedge season-long interference. For either weed, crop yield loss was higher than 10% at 25 plants/m². Competition for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium appeared to be a major factor in the interference of both nutsedges with tomato. In field and greenhouse studies, nitrogen rates significantly influenced tomato-nutsedge relationships. Nitrogen rates deviating from 200 Kg/ha, the recommended rate for tomato, increased the negative effect of both nutsedges on the crop. Yield losses in nutsedge-infested tomato were as high as 60% at the nitrogen rates of 50 and 350 Kg/ha. Tomato yield losses increased as the removal of nutsedges was delayed and as the initial nutsedge-free period was reduced. Suppression of purple and yellow nutsedges during the periods of 3 to 6 and 2 to 10 weeks after transplanting resulted in crop yield losses lower than 10%, respectively. In field experiments, the herbicide rimsulfuron was applied in postemergence two weeks after

transplanting tomato. Rimsulfuron strongly inhibited the shoot and tuber production of nutsedges at the rates of 23.26 to 145.09 g/ha, without injuring the crop. Above-ground, rimsulfuron affected purple nutsedge more than yellow nutsedge, whereas tuber production was more affected in yellow nutsedge than in purple nutsedge. An integrated strategy for nutsedge management in tomato would include adequate fertilization, as well as suppression of above- and below-ground growth of nutsedges, and reduction of nutsedge population densities to acceptable levels until tomato flowering, which could be achieved with rimsulfuron or similar herbicides.]

MORAN, Brian Patrick. 2000. **Prison Reform In The United States Navy And The Dominican Republic: The Military Occupation And Prisons, 1900—1930**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois at Chicago 0799. Pages: 00355. Descriptor: History, United States; Sociology, Criminology And Penology; History, Latin American. Access # AAI9993883. Source: DAI, 61, no. 11A (2000): p. 4519. [ABSTRACT: Between 1916 and 1924 the United States established a military government over the Dominican Republic. President Wilson believed that Germany might establish a naval base in this country from which they could challenge United States control of the Panama Canal. Throughout the Occupation the United States Marine Corps administered the Dominican prison system. ---- The Military Governor through the issuance of Executive Orders made many modifications to the Dominican legal codes. Several Executive Orders modified the administration of the Dominican criminal justice and prison systems. Following the Occupation the Dominican government revoked several Executive Orders associated with criminal justice such as the parole system. Did this mean that the United States had no impact on the administration of Dominican prisons and its criminal justice system? ---- In order to address this question the study required an examination of the preoccupation prison and criminal justice systems in the Dominican Republic. The dissertation also included an analysis of the pre-occupation United States Navy prison network. Personnel serving in the United States Marine Corps managed these facilities. Both Dominican and Marine Corps administrators discussed and implemented similar practices associated with the reform of prison administration prior to 1916. They derived their ideas from principles discussed at international conferences. They also explored reforms associated with the rehabilitation of adult and underage prisoners. Dominican reformers, unlike their Marine Corps counterparts, lacked the resources to implement all of their reform programs. In fact, the Occupation appears to have been an opportunity for like-minded reformers to discuss implementation of programs that both groups found mutually agreeable. ---- Throughout the Occupation Dominican and Marine Corps officials often cooperated on the implementation of reform programs associated with prison reform. It appears that after 1924 Dominican officials rejected reforms implemented by the Marines that had not been the outcome of a cooperative dialogue between Dominican judicial officials and the Military Government. The apparent rejection of the efforts of the United States was not a rejection in principle but rather in kind. After the occupation Dominican officials modified reforms implemented by the United States in order to adapt better to local conditions.]

MORAN-VASQUEZ, Maria. 2004. **Subversion And Creativity In The Short Stories Written By Women Of The Hispanic Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic,**

Cuba, Spanish Text). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00210. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Women's Studies. Access # AAI3127903. Language: Spanish. Source: DAI, 65, no. 03A (2004): p. 938 [ABSTRACT: In my dissertation, I sustain that the women writers of the Spanish speaking Caribbean have created their own voice, different from the male discourse that has traditionally dominated the literary realm of this region. I begin by explaining that the narrative of these authors exhibits characteristics that deviate from the established literary models and that these are not defective or poorly developed narrative techniques, as it may appear from the standpoint of the “great” literature, but rather innovative tendencies that these authors have consciously adopted with a subversive purpose. In order to explain the innovative or supposedly “defective” techniques in the writings of these authors, I apply the theoretical approach based on the concept of “minor literature” utilized by Kafka, developed by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (1986), and applied by Susana Reisz (1996) in her efforts to explain “the most innovative and least understood tendencies”* (Reisz 27) of the poetry produced by women in Latin America. I also apply the theory of narrative discourse developed by Gérard Genette (1980) to determine the structure or system of rules that govern the narrative text. ---- The body of my analysis includes the works of the Puerto Rican authors Ana Lydia Vega and Carmen Lugo Filippi, the Dominican authors Aurora Arias and Ligia Minaya, and the Cuban authors Sonia Rivera-Valdés, Odette Alonso, Jacqueline Herranz Brooks, Manelic Ferret, Ena Lucía Portela, and Karla Suárez Rodríguez. ---- I conclude that through humor, parody, satire, the open treatment of themes traditionally considered taboo, variety of styles and the unrestricted use of a language that seizes the popular, the vulgar and the ordinary to represent the feminine universe, among other subversive strategies, these authors have created a voice of their own, different from the dominant male discourse. All, in one way or another, cultivate an artistic language related to the one shared by women writers of different parts of the world and through different means and individual styles have made their gender related experience a topic worthy of reflection and creation. With their production the Hispanic Caribbean has an alternative to the falocratic literature and has made significant gains toward the expansion of the canon. ---- *The translation of Reisz's words from Spanish to English is mine.]

MORA-PINTO, Diana Maria. 2000. **Morphometric Variation Of The Trematodes Chiorchis Fabaceus And C. Groschafti Parasitic In The West Indian Manatee (Trichechus Manatus)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00090. Descriptor: Agriculture, Animal Pathology; Biology, Zoology; Biology, Veterinary Science. Access # AAI1400494. Source: MAI, 39, no. 01 (2000): p. 125. [ABSTRACT: Morphological variation study was carried out on adult paramphistomid flukes (Trematoda: Digenea), that parasitize the intestinal tract and caecum of the West Indian manatee *Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus (Mammalia: Sirenia). Digenetic specimens were collected from 22 manatees between 1980 and 1999 in Puerto Rico (10), Cuba (1), Dominican Republic (1), Mexico (1), and Florida (9). Analyses of variance of 31 morphological measurements of 284 specimens from the different geographical regions, found statistical significant differences concluding the existence of two species. Specimens from Florida correspond to the description for *Chiorchis fabaceus* Diesing (1838). Specimens from the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico

and some from Florida, previously misidentified as *C. fabaceus*, correspond to the description of *C. groschafti*. The latter supports the distinction of two different manatee *Chiorchis* species. These species differed mainly by the presence of esophageal bulb, testes shape, position of the genital pore, shape and distribution of the vitellaria follicles and differences in the sexual maturity development.]

MORGAN, Newell Thomas. 1987. **Language Maintenance And Shift Among Haitians In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of New Mexico 0142. Pages: 00164. Descriptor: Language, Modern; Language, Linguistics. Access # AAG8808137. Source: DAI, 49, no. 03A, (1987): 0498. [ABSTRACT: During the last two decades, several thousand Haitians have migrated to the Dominican Republic where they work as unskilled laborers, chiefly in the sugar cane fields. A language census to determine the degree of maintenance of Haitian Creole and shift to Spanish among this ethnic minority was conducted in semi-rural communities near Santo Domingo and in a field batey near La Romana. The census collected demographic information (place of residence, sex, age, age at time of immigration, length of residence, birth place, level of education, generation) and data on language(s) used by the informant in the language domains of home, religion, neighborhood and friendship, workplace, marketplace, education, officialdom, and mass media. Relationships between the demographic variables and the language(s) used within the various domains were analyzed by means of the chi-square test of independence and the Cramer's V correlation coefficient. ---- In the domains of the home, religion, neighborhood and friendship, and workplace, Haitian Creole is the predominant language of most informants, especially those born in Haiti. However, an increasing shift to Spanish is visible within each generation of informants. In the domains of the marketplace, education, officialdom, and mass media, Spanish is the principal language and a key determiner of ethnic affiliation. Over one-half of all immigrant informants use Spanish nearly exclusively in these domains. As in the domains marked by use of Haitian Creole, the percentage of informants using Spanish is increasing in each generation. The immigrants who are shifting most rapidly to Spanish are those who entered the Dominican Republic between fourteen and thirty years of age, and those who have lived in the Dominican Republic more than ten years. ---- Except for place of birth or generation which correlate moderately with the language(s) spoken by the informant in the domains dominated by Haitian Creole, the other demographic variables rarely establish statistically significant relationships with the language(s) chosen for the situation. Shift to Spanish among the Haitian minority appears to be the trend for the future rather than maintenance of Haitian Creole or establishment of both languages in a state of balanced bilingualism.]

MORRIS, Michael Alan. 1971. **The Problem Of Control Of American Military Interventions: Vietnam And The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00317. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG7331238. Source: DAI, 34, no. 07A, (1971): 4368. [ABSTRACT: None]

MULVEY, Margaret. 1981. **Genetics And Population Biology Of The Snail Biomphalaria (Gastropoda: Planorbidae)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Rutgers The State

University of New Jersey - New Brunswick 0190. Pages: 00167. Descriptor: Zoology. Access # AAG8204241. Source: DAI, 42, no. 09B, (1981): 3600. [ABSTRACT: Snails of the genus *Biomphalaria* may serve as intermediate host for the human-infecting trematode, *Schistosoma mansoni*. An understanding of the basic genetics and population biology of these snails would assist their control and reduction of disease transmission. -- -- Electrophoretic techniques have been developed for multilocus genetic screening of these snails. Phenotypes at twenty-eight presumptive gene loci and their occurrence among laboratory strains of five species (*B. glabrata*, *B. alexandrina*, *B. pfefferi*, *B. straminea* and *B. tenogophila*) have been described. The genetic basis for eleven of these electrophoretic phenotypes in *B. glabrata* has been demonstrated through controlled crossing experiments. These loci plus a locus controlling body pigmentation apparently mark eight linkage groups in *B. glabrata*. Four loci, Esterase-1, Esterase-2, Esterase-4 and Catalase have been assigned to linkage groups I and two Loci, 6-Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase and Phosphoglucose isomerase have tentatively been assigned to linkage group II. The remaining six loci, Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, Phosphoglucose mutase, Aldolase, Peptidase-2, Malic enzyme-2 and the pigment locus have each been assigned to independent linkage groups. ---- Mating experiments with laboratory strains of *B. glabrata* revealed some reproductive incompatibilities. This was especially marked in crosses involving the 'M' (or N.I.H. albino) strain and a strain originating from the Dominican Republic. The 'M' strain snails successfully inseminated Dominican Republic snails but the reciprocal cross was unsuccessful. An estimate of genetic distance (Nei, 1972), based on electrophoretic markers, of 0.32 was obtained for the 'M' and Dominican Republic strains. This distance is comparable to those observed at the species level of *Drosophila*. ---- Genetic distance, as measured by electrophoresis, was large (> 0.57) among the five species of *Biomphalaria* examined. The new-world *B. glabrata* was found to be more closely related to the African species, *B. alexandrina* and *B. pfefferi*, than to the South American species, *B. straminea* and *B. tenogophila*. ---- Parent-offspring analysis of wild-caught *Biomphalaria obstructa* indicated that despite being potentially self-fertilizing hermaphrodites, these snails showed little evidence of self-fertilization under field conditions. Genotypic frequencies for a Florida population fit expectations for a randomly mating Hardy-Weinberg population. Fifteen of seventeen snails isolated following collection produced progeny that had been fathered, at least in part, by non-self sperm. ---- Populations of *B. glabrata* from Puerto Rico and *B. alexandrina* from Egypt have been examined for evidence of population subdivision and inbreeding. There was little evidence of inbreeding within local populations but strong differentiation among local populations. This differentiation has been attributed to low effective migration rates and restricted gene flow among local demes.]

MUNGUIA, George Anthony. 1975. **A Transitional Stage In The Agricultural Sector: The Case Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fordham University 0072. Pages: 00319. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG7604131. Source: DAI, 36, no. 08A, (1975): 5430. [ABSTRACT: None]

MUNIZ, Edmundo Manuel. 1992. **Maternal Education And Infant Survival In The Dominican Republic, 1984-1986**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00177. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Sociology,

Demography; Education, Health. Access # AAG9303793. Source: DAI, 53, no. 10B, (1992): 5159 [ABSTRACT: This study investigates the determinants of infant mortality in the Dominican Republic using data from the 1986 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The sample consisted of all children (1899) born alive during the two years prior to the date of the survey. We studied the relationship between maternal education and child survival in three ways. First, we have developed an analytical causal framework of the determinants of child survival as an extension of the Mosley-Chen model of proximate determinants in order to identify possible intervening mechanisms between maternal education and child survival. Second, we estimated the determinants of both neonatal and post-neonatal infant mortality using a proportional hazards logistic regression approach, in which maternal education and possible confounding variables were included both with and without hypothesized intervening variables. Third, we estimated the determinants of breast-feeding, utilization of maternal health care services, practice of family planning, and maternal employment away from home. ---- Post-primary maternal education was found to have a sizable protective effect during the post-neonatal period, with odds ratios for secondary and higher education of 1.94 and 3.22 respectively without, and 2.23 and 3.73 with the intervening variables included. Contrary to expectations, including the intervening variables in the model increased rather than decreased the effect attributable to maternal education. This was because non-breast-feeding and working away from home significantly increased the risk of infant death and both were more commonly practiced by more educated women. Mother's used of family planning, parity less than six, and receipt of tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy (an indicator of health services utilization) all were found to be associated both with less risk of infant death and with more education. ---- Maternal education did not act as a proxy for socioeconomic status in influencing child survival. The inclusion of household SES and area of residence reduced the effects of maternal education by about one tenth. However, we were not able to control for the association of education with social class of origin. Finally, policy and research recommendations are made based on the results of the study.]

MURAYA, Petronella W. 2002. **Kigochie. The Effectiveness Of Community-Based Organizations In Low-Income Housing In Less-Developed Countries Under The Enabling Approach. Nairobi And Santo Domingo: A Comparative Study (Kenya, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Kent State University 0101. Pages: 00372. Descriptor: Geography; Urban And Regional Planning; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare. Access # AAI3077610. Source: DAI, 64, no. 03A (2002): p. 1024 [ABSTRACT: This comparative study analyzes the role of community based organizations (CBOs) in the shelter sector in both Nairobi, Kenya and Santo Domingo the Dominican Republic. The provision of low-income housing in less developed countries has been an ongoing problem for decades. In the past, various strategies based on top-down approaches were employed to curb the housing crisis, but most failed because they did not engage the community in development projects. ---- During the 1980s, the UN launched the enabling approach which emphasizes CBO involvement in shelter projects. Research has analyzed the impact of the enabling approach on various sectors of the economy, but has omitted examining the role of CBOs, arguably the most important actor in providing housing. ---- This study uses qualitative methods to examine how all actors

in the shelter sector carry out their roles, interact with each other, and support CBOs. Data on government policies is analyzed to find out whether the governments of Kenya and the Dominican Republic have provided an enabling environment for other actors, especially CBOs. Personal narratives provided insights on how other actors facilitate CBO efforts and how households have benefited from CBO functions. ---- This research has shown that the enabling approach is much more successful than the top-down approach in overcoming factors that inhibit the provision of low-income housing. The participation of all actors in the shelter sector, enables CBOs to overcome most of the obstacles present under the top-down approach, and to provide affordable housing. This study finds that the housing projects in Nairobi and Santo Domingo employ enabling strategies which have facilitated CBO efforts, however, some actors need to do more to help CBOs overcome a variety of obstacles. In both Nairobi and Santo Domingo, various actors have helped CBOs provide housing for the poor. Nevertheless, the CBOs in both cities are not able to accommodate the needs of the target group. In Nairobi, the new units are small and although the building materials used are low-cost, the structures are falling apart in a couple of years. In Santo Domingo, the structures are durable and larger in size but the funds available are not sufficient to provide housing for all residents. Therefore, the majority of households in Santo Domingo are on a waiting list, while all residents in Nairobi are expected to get new units once construction is completed. In Nairobi, the land is trustee owned on behalf of the residents and although this eliminates problems related to land tenure, some residents have moved out in search of better housing opportunities. The housing projects in both cities cannot be replicated without additional funds and without resolving the issue of land tenure.* ---- *Originally published in *DAI* Vol. 64, No. 1. Reprinted here with corrected author name.]

MURPHY, Martin Francis. 1986. **Historical And Contemporary Labor Utilization Practices In The Sugar Industries Of The Dominican Republic (Labor Migration, Plantations, Haiti, Labor Organization)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00350. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG8703064. Source: *DAI*, 47, no. 10A, (1986): 3801. [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic and its insertion into the world economic order, from colonial times to the present, is intimately associated with its sugar industries. We may even dare to say that it is impossible to fully understand the Dominican Republic in its historical or present form without studying its sugar industries. They have been responsible for dramatic changes in the economy, political structures, society, culture, and even the demographics of the country. The present study is the first known attempt to understand sugar cane cultivation in this area from the sixteenth century to the present with an emphasis on labor and labor utilization practices. The study is primarily designed to describe and explain contemporary patterns of labor use and secondarily to demonstrate that certain patterns of land, capital, technology, and labor use, along with conditions of trade throughout history are quite similar to contemporary patterns. ---- The Dominican sugar industry of the 1980s offers an excellent opportunity to study and compare three distinct corporations (private national, transnational, and state-owned) in terms of management styles and use of labor. The principal areas of inquiry of the study in terms of contemporary patterns of labor utilization are: a description and explanation of national and international labor migrations, with special emphasis on twentieth century Haitian migration; labor

organization and mobilization; the socio-cultural characteristics of the sugar industry; and, a comparison of corporate strategies. ---- The general conclusion is that the three corporations utilize industrial sector labor (sugar mill) quite differently for reasons of access to operating capital, replacement of labor by technology and specific political exigencies affecting the state-owned operations. However, the three corporations employ agricultural sector labor (cane field) in very similar fashion as a response to the extant economic and political conditions of the Dominican Republic and Haiti.]

MUTO, H. Paul, Jr. 1976. **The Illusory Promise: The Dominican Republic And The Process Of Economic Development, 1900-1930**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Washington 0250. Pages: 00314. Descriptor: History, Modern . Access # AAG7625440. Source: DAI, 37, no. 05A, (1976): 3093. [ABSTRACT: None]

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NACOS, Brigitte. 1988. **Press, Presidents, And Crises**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University; 0054. Pages: 00535. Descriptor: Political Science, General; Journalism; American Studies. Access # AAI9020580. Source: DAI, 51, no. 03A (1988): p. 990 [ABSTRACT: Is the American press in the last decades of the twentieth century hostile toward presidential actions and policies, and has this hostility dramatically increased in the wake of the Vietnam War and of the Watergate scandal? Do the political beliefs and attitudes of publishers and editors as expressed in editorials influence the way their publications cover the news? Many media critics have answered each one of these questions with an emphatical yes. The case studies of six major crises during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s (the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, the attempt to Assassinate President Reagan in 1981, the Dominican Republic Invasion of 1965, the Grenada Invasion of 1983, the Detroit Riot in 1967, and the Three Mile Island Accident in 1979) which are presented in this dissertation demonstrate that the examined news coverage was by and large reflective of what was going on in the political arena. However, in most of the examined time periods, a relationship between the editorial position of a newspaper and the way it presented the so-called "straight news" coverage existed as well. There was no evidence that the press covered major crisis situations differently before and after the alleged watershed Vietnam/Watergate.]

NAGLE, Frederick, Jr. 1967. **Geology Of The Puerto Plata Area, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Princeton University 0181. Pages: 00192. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG6709607. Source: DAI, 28, no. 03B, (1967): 0946. [ABSTRACT: None]

NAGLE, Gregory Newman. 1997. **The Use Of Cesium-137 In The Study Of Hillslope Erosion In A Tropical Watershed (Dominican Republic, Nizao, Reservoir, Sedimentation)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00238. Descriptor: Physical Geography; Chemistry, Agricultural; Engineering, Agricultural; Agriculture, Soil Science; Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG9714940. Source: DAI, 57, no. 11B, (1997): 6826. [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic has faced serious problems with preventing the sedimentation of hydroelectric reservoirs in the Nizao watershed. There is little reliable data on erosion rates and the sources of sediments in the

steep, complex terrain characteristic of the Nizao. My hypothesis was that regardless of erosion caused in the past fifty years by farming, in some areas current farming activities may be having a relatively minor impact on reservoir sedimentation and the existing vegetation mosaic could be preventing a significant portion of the eroded sediments from reaching the major drainages. ---- Fallout cesium-137 was used as a tracer to examine erosion and deposition processes since the time of peak fallout deposition in 1963. Cesium-137 has not yet been used in an extensive reconnaissance level survey of erosion in such a complex tropical environment. I examined the variation in ^{137}Cs levels in eleven coffee plantations and a forested area used as control sites at different elevations and rainfall zones. I developed a sampling scheme for assessing erosion and deposition on steep slopes. Input values for Cs-137 obtained from these reference sites ranged from 1500 Bq/m² to 1925 Bq/m². No correlation was found between fallout levels and rainfall or elevation ($R^2 = 0.032$ and $R^2 = 0.055$) although this may be partly due to the fact that rainfall data was so poor. ---- Six midslope coffee groves were sampled to examine the capture of soil from cultivated fields above. Results from three coffee groves indicated capture of soil, even though in two of those groves, sampling only extended 20 meters below the cultivated fields. Three groves did not show capture of sediment which may be due to the fact that sampling did not extend far enough down the slope and to the high level of variability in Cs-137 levels which confounded the interpretation of results. ---- Although limited in scope, my data indicated that erosion rates since 1963 on agricultural fields are not as high as the *Dominican* Government has assumed. The average annual soil loss since 1963 from 14 sampled fields ranged from 6.7 to 59 tons/ha/year with an overall mean of 27.5 tons/ha/year in contrast to a figure of 125 tons/ha/year that was estimated for the Nizao using the universal soil loss equation. The low rates should not be interpreted as the amount of soil actually entering the drainages since they do not account for the fact that much of the soil may still be held on lower slopes below the sampled fields. The major sediment sources may lie elsewhere, either as landslides from roads, or already stored in the drainages and in a state of active transport.]

NEUMAYER, Helga. 1991. **Afrodominikanische Kultur Des 18 Jahrhunderts: Ein Beitrag Zur Ethnohistorie Der Karibik**. Degree: DR. Institution: Universitaet Wien (Austria) 0671. Pages: 00182. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, European; History, Black. Access # AAIC466787. Source: DAI, 57, no. 01C, (1991): 0061. [ABSTRACT: Besides an historical introduction to ancient-Roman and medieval Spanish-Moorish slavery the thesis deals--as a central theme--with the working-, daily routine- and holiday-culture of the slaves. Free blacks and maroons of the Spanish colony of 18th century Santo Domingo and its historical background, based on historical documents of the 'Archivo General de Indias', Sevilla, Andalucia, Spain. The thesis was completed by the result of two expeditions to the Sierra de Baoruco, Provincia Barahona/Pedernales, Dominican Republic, following the traces of the ancient maroons in winter 1990/91.]

NEWTON, James Robert. 1980. **The People Of Batey Mosquitisol: Workers On A Sugar Cane Plantation In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New School For Social Research 0145. Pages: 00420. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural.

Access # AAG8017735. Source: DAI, 41, no. 02A, (1980): 0723. [ABSTRACT: THE PEOPLE OF BATEY MOSQUITISOL Is An ethnography which describes life in a village of sugar cane plantation workers in the Dominican Republic. ---- The study is based on field research in that country during 1975 and 1976. ---- The objective of the research was to provide ethnographic data on a hitherto unstudied type of Dominican community. However, the dissertation also helps to develop the concept of a plantation proletariat and investigates the relationship between the workers' subsistence level standard of living and other aspects of their culture, including family patterns. This ethnological orientation is further developed in the final chapter which provides a cross-cultural examination of plantation proletariats in various geographical areas. This comparative analysis reveals that there are striking similarities in family patterns among various plantation proletariats. The comparative review also shows that plantation proletariats vary widely in their degree of organization in labor unions and participation in political activities. ---- The ethnography focuses on the economics of life in the plantation village. It documents typical household incomes and expenditures. ---- The study also describes factors which affect the health of the batey people. ---- Their religious practices, including folk Catholicism, voodoo and the Evangelical Church, are also presented. ---- Family life among the plantation workers is described and examined in relationship to the workers' incomes. ---- The relationship of the batey people to the outside world is studied in the areas of education, mass media, labor unions and political parties. ---- The population of Batey Mosquitisol consists of about 350 people. Most are permanent residents. A few leave the batey in the dead season, after the sugar cane harvest. ---- Over two-thirds of the batey population consists of adults. Among the adults, the male/female ratio is over 2/1. Haitian immigrants compose almost a third of the batey population. The remainder consists of Dominican natives with the exception of a few immigrants from other Caribbean islands. ---- The ethnography provides a fairly complete picture of life in the batey. The study describes the culture of a plantation proletariat and examines the relationship between the workers' poverty and their culture. - --- The national, international and historical context in which the batey is set is also indicated in the study.]

NEYMEYER, Robert James. 1990. **The Establishment And Operation Of The Dominican Republic Customs Receivership, 1905-1916 (Diplomatic Relations)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Iowa 0096. Pages: 00234. Descriptor: History, United States. Access # AAG9122095. Source: DAI, 52, no. 03A, (1990): 1054 [ABSTRACT: The Customs Receivership was established to end the chronic cycle of revolution and restore economic stability in the Dominican Republic. In 1905, the country was burdened with enormous debt while the national treasury was nearly depleted. The revenue from the customs houses, the primary source of government revenue, was being lost to rebel attack, fraud and mismanagement. Unable to pay its foreign debt, the nation became vulnerable to European intervention. ---- President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to restore order and stability to the Caribbean region without having to resort to force. The Customs Receivership was an attempt to control domestic Dominican policy without becoming directly involved. In 1905, the two nations agreed to turn the collection of Dominican customs over to agents appointed by the United States president. The Dominican government received 45% for operating expenses and the

balance was used to pay the national debt. Receivership officials were supervised by the War Department's Bureau of Insular Affairs in consultation with the State Department, but were technically under the control of the Dominican government. ---- Initially this arrangement was a success as the nation enjoyed a period of peace, prosperity and even some reform. But in 1911 the assassination of the Dominican president demonstrated that the receivership model was unable to impose the stability the Americans wanted. ---- In the years between 1912 and 1916, the Receivership increasingly came under the direct control of the State Department. As revolution and economic disorder returned, the Receivership's customs responsibility was used as leverage to force recalcitrant Dominican politicians to adhere to State Department policy. In doing so, the Receivership became simply another instrument of foreign policy implementation. ---- This study will examine the conditions and decisions that led to the formation of the Receivership, how the Receivership operated, the relationship between the Receivership and the State Department, and the vision which American officials had for the Receivership.]

NIELSEN, Lara D. 2002. **Exertions: Acts Of Citizenship In The Globalization Of Major League Beisbol (Sammy Sosa, Pedro Martinez, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00305. Descriptor: Mass Communications; American Studies; Anthropology, Cultural; Recreation; Biography. Access # AAI3062831. Source: DAI, 63, no. 08A (2002): p. 2736 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation critiques the historical organizations and discursive interpretations of contemporary Latin/o performances in the commercial entertainment industry, Major League Baseball. As a distinct cultural production, the sport of professional baseball is to be regarded as a work of performance. The legal status of performance removes professional baseball from the jurisdiction of anti-trust regulation, clarifying the sport as a very particular exception in the administration of US culture industries. The juridical anomaly of performance defines the cultural property of its exhibitions. The business, as well as the form, of the game exhibits the structures of globalizing entertainment industries, driven by the management of highly skilled labor, as well as the development of national and internationalist audiences. As a result of professional baseball's production and distribution status, its performances articulate nationalist and immigrant negotiations of work and citizenship. For Latin/o players, these negotiations reflect modernist philosophies of race and culture in the US and in Latin America. Two case studies, of Sammy Sosa and Pedro Martinez, illuminate the salience of modernist and performance analysis in contemporary popular culture and performance. Sosa and Martinez are two of several hundred foreign-born talents from the Dominican Republic whose grooming for Major League Baseball exhibits the move to cost-cutting recruitment strategies of the corporate interest. Media representations about the two superstars from the Dominican Republic show the force of relentlessly representational scriptings of their performances. Their baseball performances further pressure the poetics of theft and home that the game designs in its very form. In summary, this dissertation supplies an analysis of the demands that inhere in the event of Latin/o performances in professional baseball entertainments, questioning the locations of its local and global effects.]

NOGLE, June Marie. 1998. **Social Context And Labor Force Participation Of Hispanic Immigrant Women, 1990 (Women Immigrants)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00157. Descriptor: Sociology, Demography; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Women's Studies; Economics, Labor. Access # AAG9831076. Source: DAI, 59, no. 04A, (1998): 1345. [ABSTRACT: The core objective of this analysis is to explore the labor force participation patterns of Hispanic immigrant women and to evaluate competing theories about their behavior. In previous studies, a consistent pattern of lower levels of labor force participation among Latina immigrants compared to natives has been found. The classic explanation of behavior differentials posits that variations in composition--primarily human capital and household structure--underlie the observed patterns. In addition to examining the effects of those dimensions, this thesis explored the possibility that two social context dimensions--place of residence and nativity group--also contribute to labor force differentials between Latina immigrants and Anglo women. ---- Data from the 1990 Census PUMS file are used for this analysis. The sample is limited to native-born non-Hispanic white women ("Anglos") and Hispanic immigrant women ("Latinas") from five countries of origin--El Salvador, Mexican, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Colombia. Multivariate logistic regression models are estimated and the coefficients are transformed into odds ratios. ---- Basic findings were consistent with previous research. Human capital effects are important in differentiating labor force behavior of Latina and Anglo women. Indeed, controlling for the effect of education removed the statistical differences in labor force participation between Anglos and three of the Hispanic groups--Salvadorans, Cubans, and Colombians. Household structure also made a difference. Latina women had higher odds of participation if they were single, had no young children, or were a householder. -- -- With regards to place context, this research finds that the context of Miami is associated with lower odds of participation for all five Latina groups. Residence in New York or Los Angeles are associated with lower odds for only Dominicans and Mexicans. Only for Dominicans was moderate support found for the group context hypothesis. ---- Place of residence is more important than group context in shaping labor force participation of Latinas, except among Dominicans. In general, participation rates are lower in Latina's areas of major concentration. That pattern, however, does not hold for Cubans who have high rates of participation in Miami.]

NORVELL, Douglass Graham. 1970. **A Comparison Of The Effects Of Constant And Declining Rates Of Population Growth On The Economy Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00131. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG7108900. Source: DAI, 31, no. 10A, (1970): 4998 [ABSTRACT: None]

NOVAK, John Adam. 1983. **Maintenance Of A Birth Control Method: The Effects Of Attitude And Distance On First-Time Users In Santiago, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00170. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8327534. Source: DAI, 44, no. 08A, (1983): 2579. [ABSTRACT: Using an interview sample of first-time adopters at five government family planning clinics in Santiago, Dominican Republic, this research analyzed the relationship between attitude toward family planning, distance-to-clinic, and the

subsequent probability (within four months) of discontinuing family planning. Two groups of women were interviewed for this study: a longitudinal sample (interviewed at adoption and four months afterward) and a cross-sectional sample (interviewed only at four months). In the longitudinal sample, significantly higher rates of family planning discontinuance were found among women who travelled less than 2 kilometers to the clinic and whose attitude levels were three or less (on a seven-point scale). These same relationships were not statistically significant for women in the cross-sectional sample.]

NYVLT, Monica. 2001. **Merengue And Bachata: A Study Of Two Musical Styles In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.A. Institution: Carleton University (Canada) 0040. Pages: 00137. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Music. Access # AAIMQ57712. Source: MAI, 39, no. 05 (2001): p. 1308. [ABSTRACT: Music is an important part of social life, and is an important aspect of expressive culture. This thesis explores the dynamic relationship between popular music and society. Specifically, it highlights the role that music plays in understanding societies in transition through an examination of the social history of merengue and bachata music in the Dominican Republic. Both musical styles have played an important role in reflecting and contributing to social, economic, and political changes over time, though both have accomplished this in different ways. --- Music is an important vehicle through which cultural identities and social values are formed, articulated, and negotiated. These are expressed through discussions about music and the value of music. Discussions regarding merengue and bachata music often reveal commonly held and contradictory social values. Both musical styles have developed alongside social changes and both have played an important role in highlighting the different and competing discourses of what is a valid expression of Dominican identity and culture. Merengue is heralded as a national symbol, while bachata music, once ostracized, has now emerged as an accepted form into mainstream Dominican society. Both musical styles provide an understanding as to how popular music is evaluated and assigned meaning and value over time within the Dominican Republic.]

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O'FERRALL, Andrea Martha. 1990. **Tourism And Agriculture On The North Coast Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.A. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00101. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAI1340403. Source: MAI, 28, no. 04 (1990): p. 519 [ABSTRACT: The growth of tourism has affected other sectors of the economy both supplying goods to the industry and competing for resources. This can be seen in three basic ways: (1) attraction of labor out of agriculture; (2) inflation of land values and land use changes; (3) creation of incentives for local producers to expand and diversify production. This study focuses on the role of agriculture as both a supplier of goods to tourism and in competition with tourism for the resources of land and labor. --- It was expected that due to constraints such as unsuitable soils and climate and lack of knowledge or funds, local subsistence farmers would not be strongly affected by tourism demand. Instead, the relatively fixed supply of foodstuffs would be re-distributed, with hotels having the greater buying power. Larger hotels in Puerto Plata were found to have different buying patterns than the smaller hotels of Sosua. Land value and land use

changes were studied in the municipality of Sosua. There, land once zoned agricultural in sugar cane and cattle production has been zoned for tourism. Cattle farmers in the area are finding difficulty in hiring and keeping labor. Interviews with local workers indicate that tourism is not strongly attracting rural agricultural labor.]

ORTIZ, Amarilis. 2004. **La Narrativa Como Rescate De La Historia Privada: Poder, Resistencia Y Transicion En La Sociedad Dominicana De 1960 A 1965 (Spanish Text, Julia Alvarez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Pedro Verges, Marcio Veloz Maggiolo)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Vanderbilt University; 0242. Pages: 00250. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3127267. Language: Spanish. Source: DAI, 65, no. 03A (2004): p. 951 [ABSTRACT: This project explores the literary and historical developments in the Dominican Republic, from 1960 to 1965, a transitional period from dictatorship to democracy and occupation. I examine how *In The Time of the Butterflies*, *La fiesta del Chivo*, *Sólo cenizas hallarás (bolero)*, and *De abril en adelante* redefine this critical period through multiple perspectives that enrich and complement a certain understanding of past. I pay particular attention to the manner in which they provide voices and experiences that have been rendered silent or neglected by historiography. I believe that these novels, both thematically and technically, transgress and dismantle old models of historical organization and interpretation. My conclusion is that the novels serve as an organizing principle to a significant and problematic period of rupture and continuation. Most importantly, they provide insight into the exploration of the hidden and more intimate truths of a nation.]

ORTIZ, Ana Teresa. 1994. **Healers In The Storm: Dominican Health Practitioners Confront The Debt Crisis (Medical Ethics)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00385. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Health Sciences, Mental Health; Health Sciences, Public Health. Access#AAI9514857. Source: DAI, 56, no. 01A, (1994): 0249. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation brings together the theoretical perspectives and analytical tools of the fields of medical anthropology, the anthropology of development, Caribbean studies, and medical ethics to critically examine how the clinical practice, medical ethics, and everyday lives of health practitioners in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, are affected by changes in the regional and national political economy, state projects of modernization, efforts at mental health system reform, local political conflicts, and long-standing struggles over *Dominican* national and cultural identity. Against the backdrop of the celebrations of the Quincentennial of the Discovery of America, this study documents and interprets the moral economies of poverty in which psychiatrists engaged in public hospital practice and religious healers based at the National Cemetery and in marginal neighborhoods are embedded. Attention is paid to the interpenetration of local and global healing systems, and the ways in which the formidable challenges faced by healers in this setting not only provoke great suffering, rhetorics of resignation, and the commission of ethically questionable acts, but also elicit practices of resistance, compassion, innovation, and community-building.]

ORTIZ, James O. 1986. **The Acculturation Of Immigrant Students In An American College: A Study Of Dominican Students In A Community College (Assimilation, Biculturalism, English As A Second Language, ESL)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution:

Boston University 0017. Pages: 00202. Descriptor: Education, Intercultural. Access # AAG8606863. Source: DAI, 47, no. 01A, (1986): 0107. [ABSTRACT: This study explored qualitatively the experience of Dominican immigrant students in the environment of an American college. The rationale for this study was two-fold: (1) there is a lack of information on immigrant college students even though their numbers are increasing and are projected to get larger in the future; and, (2) it is important to understand the particular college experiences of these students which may add a new perspective to the present view on immigrant as well as other non-traditional students. ---
- The study used a phenomenological approach to examine the acculturation experience of twelve immigrant students from the Dominican Republic who were enrolled in an English as a Second Language (ESL) program at Northern Essex Community College, a public two year college in northeastern Massachusetts. Data was gathered through semi-structured interviews. ---- Study results found that the students' social background, relationship to family and peer group, and the social dynamics of their community are important in preparing them to manage their outside world experiences and adjustment to new environments; however, the cultural disparity between immigrant students and institutions of higher education are formidable and may at a minimum inhibit an atmosphere that enables immigrant students to optimize their educational experience and at worst lead to their alienation and withdrawal from college. The findings suggest that the peer group relations maintained by the ESL students in the college setting are a critical factor in enabling them to adjust to a culturally different environment and, over a period of time, manage the demands of a cultural institution.]

OSOSKI, Andreana L. 2004. **Ethnobotany Of Rural And Urban Dominican Republic: Medicinal Plants, Women, And Health**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00470. Descriptor: Biology, Botany; Anthropology, Cultural; Health Sciences, General. Access # AA13127907. Source: [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is a contribution to Caribbean ethnobotany and to the understanding of medicinal plant utilization by women and healers in the Dominican Republic. It combines ethnographic and ethnobotanical field work with statistical and laboratory analysis to examine aspects of Dominican women's traditional medicine. The history of the Caribbean region is considered in this discussion as it has shaped the complex interrelationships between plants and people in the Dominican Republic. ---- This research highlights the richness of plant species and herbal therapies used for Dominican women's health and the diversity of this knowledge across rural and urban communities in the provinces of La Vega and San Cristóbal. The field work was conducted using interviews and surveys with specialists (healers) and generalists (laypersons) in four communities. Several forms of analysis, including diversity indices, an ethnobotanical index, and frequencies, were utilized to examine the data. ---- The survey yielded a total of 205 plant species reported for ten women's health conditions that varied from menstruation, pregnancy, to menopause. Medicinal plant species and remedies were most frequently reported for postpartum care and vaginal infections. The distribution of responses in the survey indicated a high level of variability, though much variation is associated with socio-demographic factors such as age and location of residence. Rural women proved to hold a greater depth of knowledge about medicinal plants for the women's health conditions than urban women, except for the health condition uterine fibroids. Additional studies are

needed to further understand this variation. ---- Selected plant species reported in this study were also evaluated for estrogenic activity using a literature review and bioassay. The Ishikawa bioassay was applied to methanolic extracts of 11 plant species to determine their estrogenic activity on human carcinoma endometrial cells. None of the botanical extracts showed estrogenic activity. ---- This study provides a foundation of data upon which further questions can be asked about traditional medicine, women's health, and ethnobotanical methodologies. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the preservation of valuable traditional healing knowledge and practices of communities and individuals in the Dominican Republic.]

OSSERS CABRERA, Manuel Augusto. 1987. **La Expresividad En La Cuentística De Juan Bosch: Análisis Estilístico. (Spanish Text). (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00331. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG8719416. Source: DAI, 48, no. 06A, (1987): 1464 [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work has been to study the narrative of Juan Bosch from the point of view of stylistic analysis. Such an analysis permits to examine in depth the sensorial dynamics of the means of expression of the author. By taking a stylistic approach to Juan Bosch's short stories, I have drawn conclusions on the relationship between the expressive means selected by Bosch and his intent when making such selections. ---- In Part I, I have studied the expression in terms of the sensorial experience. I hope to have established the degree of effectiveness with which the author is able to transmit his sensations (and those of his characters as he wants the readers to perceive them) by means of the images produced through the word. ---- In Part II, I have studied the expression in terms of the intentional intensification of the word or phrase. I hope to have demonstrated the fidelity and originality with which Bosch interprets the existential reality of his characters and the natural or social milieu in which it takes place.]

OTERO GARABIS, Juan. 1998. **Naciones Rítmicas: La Construcción Del Imaginario Nacional En La Música Popular Y La Literatura Del Caribe Hispano (Spanish Text, Caribbean, Popular Music, National Imaginaries)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00259. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Anthropology, Cultural; Music. Access # AAG9832454. Source: DAI, 59, no. 05A, (1998): 1594. [ABSTRACT: In three pivotal events of the 1960s the masses irrupted into the national-political discourse in the Spanish-speaking Caribbean: the Cuban revolution, the revolts after Rafael Trujillo's assassination in the Dominican Republic, and the protests against the Vietnam War in Puerto Rico. My dissertation studies the re-construction of national imaginaries in literature and popular music among Spanish-speaking Caribbean communities, influenced by this popular irruption. Each of the four chapters examines the mutual contamination of popular music and literary genres in a specific political and cultural configuration: Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and the Puerto Rican community in New York. ---- The first chapter addresses the incorporation of popular languages in *La guaracha del Macho Camacho*, by Luis Rafael Sanchez; which both celebrates the richness of popular languages and reconfigures the literary community between author and reader as the only one that can persist over the social impasse in Puerto Rico. The second chapter observes Colon's incorporation of multiple cultural

products and rhythms into his eclectic salsa, with which he resists cultural assimilation and national totalizations. The third chapter studies Silvio Rodriguez's musical proposition of a social and cultural synthesis of Jose Lezama Lima's poetics and the Cuban Revolution's discourse. The fourth and last chapter analyzes romantic social desire and the rhythmic reconfiguration of Dominican national identity in Pedro Verges' novel, *Solo cenizas hallaras ...* (bolero), and Juan Luis Guerra's lyrics. The mutual interaction of literature and popular music suggests the desire for a metaphorical dance between social classes and between "high" and "low" cultures among Spanish-speaking Caribbean communities.]

OTTENWALDER, Jose Alberto. 1991. **The Systematics, Biology, And Conservation Of Solenodon**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00289. Descriptor: Biology, Zoology; Biology, Ecology; Biology, Anatomy. Access # AAG9219225. Source: DAI, 53, no. 02B, (1991): 0726 [ABSTRACT: An investigation of the geographic variation of Solenodon indicate that this Greater Antillean insectivore genus is represented by four species, two living, *S. cubanus*, *S. paradoxus*, and two extinct, *S. marcanoi* and a yet unnamed giant member from Cuba. The large fossil species from Cuba and a new geographic population of *S. paradoxus* from Hispaniola are described. The diagnosis of *S. marcanoi* is revised and some specimens of the original type series are re-assigned to *S. paradoxus*. *S. marcanoi* shares characters of both, *S. paradoxus* and *S. cubanus*, and is considered an intermediate lineage. ---- Surveys indicate that *S. paradoxus* is dispersed widely in the Dominican Republic. The discovery of new populations of the species in that country is presented. Extant populations are fragmented in distribution and low in numbers. In Haiti, the species appear to survive only in the southern Peninsula de Tiburon, yet it might exist in the Massif du Nord. ---- Observations on the biology of *S. paradoxus* were recorded in the wild and in captivity. Males and females show reduced secondary sexual dimorphism in external morphology, and in cranial and post-cranial skeleton, though females are on average slightly larger and heavier. The permanent dentition emerges completely by 4-5 months of age. Males and females attain adult size before eight months and might reach sexual maturity soon after one year of age. Age at first reproduction is probably around 18 months. Gestation lasts for about three months, and litter size is one. ---- Body temperature is low, ranging from an average 33°C during daytime to a peak of 36°C during nocturnal foraging. Limitations in thermoregulatory ability might be compensated by the microclimatic stability of the burrow. Diel activity patterns show a sleeping-resting phase throughout the day, which ends with a sudden start of activity at or after 1800 h. Nocturnal activity is characterized by successive foraging trips at variable intervals, with peaks between 2000-2400 h. Crepuscular activity is less frequent. ---- The residual populations of *S. cubanus* in eastern Cuba appear to be critical. Systematic efforts and direct conservation action would be required to ensure their survival.]

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PADILLA, Mark B. 2003. **Looking For Life: Male Sex Work, HIV/AIDS, And The Political Economy Of Gay Sex Tourism In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Emory University 0665. Pages: 00346. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAI3111463. Source: DAI, 64, no. 11A (2003): p. 4109 [ABSTRACT:

Through long-term ethnographic fieldwork combined with a quantitative survey, this dissertation examines the lived experience of two categories of male sex workers—‘*bugarrones*’ and ‘*sanky pankies*’—in two cities in the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo and Boca Chica). While the clients to whom these men cater include both men and women, as well as both foreigners and locals, this study examines their sexual-economic exchanges with gay male tourists, as such exchanges are quite common and often preferred by sex workers. The theoretical framework places these exchanges and their social implications within the context of the rapidly changing political economy of the Dominican Republic, where informal sector work within the tourism industry is increasingly important for young men who can no longer be absorbed by the shrinking formal sector. The dissertation seeks to explicate the linkages between these large-scale structural changes and the ways that homoerotic exchanges in the global sex industry are transforming relations of gender and sexuality, not only among gay-identified Dominican men, but also among a large segment of men who do not consider themselves gay or homosexual, who are commonly married or intimately involved with women, and who engage regularly in clandestine sexual-economic exchanges with gay male tourists as a means of ‘looking for life’ (*buscándose la vida*, roughly, ‘making ends meet’). The combined qualitative/quantitative methodology, and the dialogic approach to the analysis of distinct data sets, seeks to draw attention to the importance of contradiction, discretion, ‘covering’, and ambiguity in structuring sex workers psycho-emotional lives; their relationships with family, neighbors, and intimate partners; and their risk for HIV/AIDS. These dynamics have been obscured by most studies of tourist-oriented male sex work in the Caribbean, which have focused principally on local men’s ‘romantic’ exchanges with female tourists, and have largely neglected the more covert exchanges that often occur with foreign gay men.]

PALMER, Henry Currie. 1963. **Geology Of The Moncion-Jarabacoa Area, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Princeton University 0181. Pages: 00282. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG6401335. Source: DAI, 24, no. 07, (1963): 2871. [ABSTRACT: None]

PALUMBO, Jane Patricia. 1982. **A Cross Cultural Comparison Of Human Figure Drawings**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Yeshiva University 0266. Pages: 00193. Descriptor: Psychology, Social. Access # AAG8213585. Source: DAI, 43, no. 03B, (1992): 0916 [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to compare the human figure drawings of ten and fourteen year olds from the Dominican Republic and the United States, living in urban and rural areas. It was hypothesized that the influence of the particular cultural milieu would be greatest as reflected in the drawings of ten year olds, and that the drawings of fourteen year olds would more closely approximate one another. ---- The drawings were collected from two hundred and sixty-six subjects in both countries. The drawings were examined for similarities and/or differences based on country, age and location, using a drawing rating scale developed by the author. Drawings were scored by two independent raters, whose inter-rater agreement reached ninety-seven and ninety-six one hundredths percent. Teacher evaluations (Pupil Rating Form) were completed for each child, the results of which were compared with the presence or absence of specific drawing characteristics as scored by the two raters. ---- It

appears that differences in the use of human figure drawing characteristics do exist between the Dominican Republic and the United States, and that these differences are more apparent in the drawings of ten year olds as compared with drawings of fourteen year olds. The contribution of urban and rural location is not clear. These conclusions suggest that adolescents in different cultural environments are subject to similar kinds of experiences which are reflected in the similarity of their figure drawings. Ten year olds are more apt to draw figures which exhibit characteristics specific to development in their respective cultural environments. Further investigation is necessary to determine the applicability of human figure drawings in different cultural milieus.]

PANTEL, Agamemnon Gus._1988. **Precolumbian Flaked Stone Assemblages In The West Indies**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Tennessee 0226. Pages: 00262. Descriptor: Anthropology, Archaeology. Access # AAG8814789. Source: [ABSTRACT: The present work examines the history of the development of West Indian lithic research and proposes a new classificatory mechanism for West Indian flaked stone tool analysis based on technological process. Precolumbian flaked stone assemblages in the Caribbean have been classified in the past using continental models of hunting and gathering societies and stylistic variation in the artifacts has been used to explain cultural variation among early precolumbian periods. Samples of lithic assemblages from Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are the materials used in the present research. The effect of raw material on stylistic variability is shown using paradigms and demonstrates the applicability of this analytical method to West Indian assemblages. The work is a methodological study in the applicability of this analytical scheme and demonstrates some of the non-cultural variables which affect these island assemblages.]

PAPPAS, Susan Elizabeth Adler. **Adaptive Strategies For Dominican Elderly (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of South Florida 0206. Year: 1994. Pages: 00284. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Gerontology. Access # AAG9426079. Source: DAI, 55, no. 07A, (1994): 2027. [ABSTRACT: Health care for the elderly is unevenly distributed in the Dominican Republic and other nations located throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. This study examines the problems of health care faced by *Dominican* elderly. The research was conducted in Santo Domingo and centers on three groups of elderly, one from a day care center, a nursing home and elderly residing in their homes. One aim of the research was to document and describe public health care services for the elderly. A second purpose was to describe and assess the social support networks available to elderly in these three categories. The data collection techniques included semi-structured questionnaires, archival research and participant observation. Cultural ecology formed the theoretical framework used. ---- The study has shown that *Dominican* elderly remain heavily dependent on their immediate or extended families for support and aid. The role of friends in support networks was further established by recognizing the emotional assistance and reciprocal exchanges that occurred between friends enhancing survival. Considerable variations were found to exist between the three groups of *Dominican* elderly. Differences were found between the type and extent of economic supports available, the perceived help and support provided by families, their own perceptions of loneliness and health, and the continued strength of

association with their friends. ---- Using Cultural Ecology a model was developed that showed how *Dominican* families created differential adaptive strategies to provide for their elderly. The strategies were determined by the availability of family, geographic proximity, economics, and friends. The model also linked the prevailing external factors affecting the provision of public health care services to this population.]

PARDO, Diana. 2003. **The Denunciation Of Self-Deprecation In The Works Of Ana Lydia Vega, Blas Jimenez, And Nancy Morejon (Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Cuba)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Oklahoma 0169. Pages: 00148. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American Literature, Modern. Access # AAI3082935. Source: 00148. [ABSTRACT: The absence of dignified black images in Spanish-Caribbean literature has encouraged a new discourse among contemporary writers. In the last thirty years, the trend among some Spanish-Caribbean writers has been to focus on black identity with an emphasis on pride that counteracts the negative black images in earlier works. My dissertation concentrates on the works *Encancaranublado y otros cuentos de naufragio*, (1994), by Ana Lydia Vega (1946) from Puerto Rico, *Caribe africano en despertar*, (1984), by Blas Jiménez (1948) from the Dominican Republic, and *Where the Island Sleeps Like a Wing*, (1985) by Nancy Morejón (1944) from Cuba. These writers aim toward a new discourse, which shuns myths and stereotypes of blacks, replacing these with more representative and authentic images of blacks in the Caribbean. ---- I examine the theme of black identity with an emphasis on pride in order to counteract the portrayal of black images as negative stereotypes. I illustrate how they assume the responsibility of questioning the national values that shape the thought of Caribbean society through a literature of resistance. I demonstrate how these writers humanize the image of blacks by representing various aspects and dimensions of a more credible and genuine black psyche. Their discourse replaces pessimism with a more authentic image of blacks in the Caribbean. ---- The application of the theory of “deterritorialization” as proposed by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, illustrates the use of the dominant language by a minority for the creation of a style alien to that of the standard. The creation of this style offers another possibility of expression for that particular group. Considered “maroon literature” by Josaphat Kubayanda in *Minority Discourse and the African Collective: Some Examples from Latin American and Caribbean Literature*, (1985), the term, which has roots in “guerrilla resistance movements among Blacks...” (124), allows these writers to escape the canon's criteria while resorting to one that reflects the distinctive aspects that shaped the black psyche in the Caribbean.]

PAUL, Christopher Edward. 2001. **Marines On The Beach: How The United States Arrives At Armed Intervention**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00350. Descriptor: Sociology, General; Political Science, General. Access # AAI3024082. Source: DAI, 62, no. 08A (2001): p. 2887. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation asks how decisions to launch U.S. military interventions are made and why they are made in that way. These questions are a subset of a larger question which lies at the core of political sociology: Why do states do what they do? While focused on the military intervention decision making process, this dissertation is framed by, and seeks to contribute to, that more general question of governance. This

multiple case study increases our understanding of how and why U.S. military intervention decisions are made by examining the four U.S. military interventions in the Caribbean and Central America since World War II: The Dominican Republic (1965), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989), and Haiti (1994). ---- Findings show that existing theories of decision making and of state behavior fail to provide an adequate explanation of how the decisions that constitute these cases were made. While many existing theories contribute to understanding these cases, the author concludes that a model that considers the impact of several aspects of the *institutional context* and how it changes, along with the acknowledgment of factors that are *genuinely contingent* results in an improved understanding of U.S. military intervention decision making.]

PAULINO, Amable Antonio. 1993. **Dominican Secondary Education Reform: Its Rise And Decline From 1970 To 1991 (Education Reform)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00436. Descriptor: Education, Administration; Education, Secondary; Economics, Theory; Education, History Of . Access # AAG9309527. Source: DAI, 54, no. 07A, (1993): 2415. [ABSTRACT: Under the supervision of Professor Andreas Kazamias at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, this dissertation investigated the planning and implementation of the *Dominican* General Secondary Educational Reform (GSER) from 1970 to 1991. As one of the sectors targeted in the First National Development Plan after 1970, GSER was viewed as a means of training middle-level skilled manpower. ---- The result was a failure to meet its stated goals. Furthermore, it shows that secondary educational reform aiming to combine general and vocational education to increase the quality of the work force would have been successful only if top policy makers had taken into consideration the economic, political and technical criteria. ---- This study argues that the imbalance between the explicit objectives of the GSER and its outcomes was due to a lack of economic resources and to political constraints. Economic constraints led to reform failure in three different ways: (1) Economically, the resource constraints affected the ability of the Secretary of Education, Fine Arts and Religion (SEEBAC) to implement aspects of the reform; (2) Politically, constraints hindered the government's capability to implement non-resource related aspects of the reform. Also, when political constraints were not a factor, the government acted in ways that undermined the GSER, and (3) Technically, SEEBAC proved incapable of adapting the reform to the realities of these constraints so that aspects of the reform that might have been successfully implemented in an otherwise constrained environment also failed. ---- In this research, education is considered an open system that interacts with its environment. Moreover, this study is based upon policy analysis research. Its principal focus is advanced by a compendium of analytic strategies: analysis of source of authority, observational analysis and deduction. In that respect, data from six reformed high schools are compared. Furthermore, various reports of international agencies and government agencies within the *Dominican Republic* are analyzed. Finally, interviews with and questionnaires from *Dominican* educational leaders are used as supporting evidence.]

PAULINO, Edward Ramon. 2001. **Birth Of A Boundary: Blood, Cement, And Prejudice And The Making Of The Dominican-Haitian Border, 1937--1961 (Rafael Trujillo)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00279.

Descriptor: History, Latin American .Access # AAI3021826. Source: DAI, 62, no. 07A (2001): p. 2534 [ABSTRACT: My dissertation examines the effects 1937 Haitian Massacre in the Dominican Republic and the subsequent nationalization of the Dominican borderlands. More than 20,000 Haitian men, women, and children were murdered by Dominican soldiers following orders of the dictator Rafael Trujillo. This genocidal and unprecedented policy eliminated most of the Haitian presence along the border and led the way for a state-building project to Dominicanize semi-autonomous this region. Following the massacre the Dominican government incorporated this region into its sphere of influence by establishing institutions such as the church and military to physically and officially demarcate its territory with Haiti. My dissertation utilizes various methodological approaches from border history, genocide, and nationalism to better understand the violent implications of state projects that attempt to eradicate a semi-autonomous and interdependent community such as the Dominican border with Haiti. Moreover, by placing this event as part of a larger historical continuum of Dominican -Haitian border relations, I show how the Dominican frontier rather than the capital of Santo Domingo shaped the existence of the nation.]

PAYANO, Hector. 2003. **The Dominican Decima Of Popular Tradition: An Anthology, A Classification Of Types And A Study Of Its Distinguishing Features (Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 2003. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3074674. Source: DAI, 63, no. 12A (2003): p. 4329 [ABSTRACT: My thesis constitutes a study of traditional Dominican poetic forms. I begin with an introduction to the traditional Spanish romances (ballads) and to the *espinela*, a verse form which is a later development. I provide examples of these verse forms from their medieval beginnings to the present, and then I compare them with traditional Dominican *décimas*. ---- *Décimas* in the Dominican Republic are part of Dominican tradition and, to compare them with traditional Spanish verse forms, I traveled to the Dominican countryside to interview modern practitioners of the Dominican oral tradition. In these interviews, I asked them how they were able to learn these *décimas*, on what occasions and for what purposes they performed them, whether there had been noticeable changes from past practices to the present time, and whether they believed that these oral traditions were as strong now as in the past, or in danger of disappearing. ---- Gathering hundreds of *décimas* and other popular verse forms from different individual poets or groups in different regions of the country, I classified the poetry according to type and poetic structure. My dissertation consists of (1) a theoretical-historical background; (2) an anthology of Dominican popular verse of oral tradition. ---- In *Chapter one* I discuss theories regarding oral tradition and folklore, comparing the romance and the *décima*. ---- In *Chapter two* I review the genesis and evolution of the romance and the *espinela*, providing examples of both poetic forms to substantiate my observations. ---- In *Chapter three* I review the scholarship in this area and provide a critical analysis and classification of the various oral poetic forms, rhymes and meter as well as the stylistic devices of oral Dominican poetry from the 16th to the 20th century. ---- *Chapter four* treats the question of the disappearance of folk/oral tradition in the modern world. I review scholarship on this question and add my own observations based on my study of Dominican oral tradition. ---- There are *two appendices*: an anthology of Dominican poetry exemplifying the oral tradition, which I

recorded and transcribed; and interviews in the field with poets and practitioners of this vanishing art.]

PEGUERO, Valentina. 1993. **Trujillo And The Military: Organization, Modernization And Control Of The Dominican Armed Forces, 1916-1961 (Trujillo Molina Rafael L., Dictatorship)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00391. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Political Science, General; Biography. Access # AAG9318274. Source: DAI, 54, no. 02A, (1993): 0653. [ABSTRACT: From 1930 to 1961, Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, supported by the armed forces, tyrannically ruled the *Dominican* people. During these thirty-one years, Trujillo exercised his power without restraint. A political record of violence, repression and terror was accompanied by the economic deprivation of the masses. The despotic and nepotistic regime concentrated national income in few hands. The beneficiaries were his relatives, friends and those who directly participated in one way or the other in maintaining the stability of the regime. ---- The impact of Trujillo's regime has generated considerable interdisciplinary historical analysis in regard to the nature and modus operandi of the dictatorship. I have chosen to analyze what I consider one of the most important and controversial issues of Trujillo's dictatorship: the specialized management of the military to consolidate and maintain political authority. ---- In this sense it is important to understand the extent to which the modus operandi of the regime was different from other *Dominican* or Latin American dictatorships. It is also crucial to understand that the *Dominican* military, as an institution, although it was overarmed, had no power even to decide about military issues. The nature of the dictatorship did not allow the military to play the corporate role of limiting or controlling political actions, but on the other hand this political immobility was profitable. In exchange for compliance officers and enlisted men received social mobility and economic benefits. ---- In my view an intriguing aspect of the regime merits a particular study: an overmilitarized state with a powerless military institution. In order to understand how this type of regime came about one must deal with the historical development of the *Dominican* military institution, and with the dominant socio-economic factors that allowed Trujillo to organize, to strengthen and to control the military apparatus as a basis for controlling the state and the nation. ---- With the increasing control of the nation, a parallel process developed--the strengthening of the armed forces. During these three decades the *Dominican Republic* reached a military capacity that did not correspond to the nation's size. The substantially superior capability was obvious. By the 1950's the country emerged as a dominant military power in the whole Caribbean Area.]

PENA FRANJUL, Marcos Manuel. 1985. **Decision Environment For Cropland Ecodevelopment In Peravia Province, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00318. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8528362. Source: DAI, 46, no. 10A, (1985): 3126 [ABSTRACT: The study explores the operational components of the decision environment for cropland ecodevelopment in the Dominican Republic. The purpose is to understand the structural and functional elements of those components better and to integrate them into a decision framework that would effectively and efficiently minimize the existing constraints while optimizing the

opportunities for cropland ecodevelopment. --- In order to understand the decision environment for cropland ecodevelopment, the decision environment is subdivided into an infrastructural decision environment and a rural decision environment. --- The decision environment for cropland ecodevelopment is approached in several stages: First, by a literature review of the conceptualizations and operationalizations pertaining to ecodevelopment of cropland; second, by elaborating upon the methodological problems of those conceptualizations and operationalizations in countries such as the Dominican Republic where economies of scarcity prevail; third, by building an operational framework of a decision environment that minimizes present and potential constraints for cropland ecodevelopment while maintaining or improving the living standards of the Dominican population; fourth, by relating Peravia Province's cropland experiences to those of the regional and national levels; and fifth, by an overall consideration of the manner in which nations such as the Dominican Republic should deal with the present renewable natural resource situation while preserving options for maintaining and improving living conditions for present and future generations. --- Data for this study were obtained from national, regional and provincial government documents and private publications. Additional data were obtained by conducting two surveys. The first survey focused on public and private administrators who share national, regional, provincial and local responsibilities in the planning and implementation of cropland ecodevelopment policies; the second focused on the rural citizens. Both surveys elicited answers to socioeconomic, perceptual and behavioral questions. Questions about the perception of the work that public and private agencies are doing in the study areas were also included. --- The study, which represents a cross-section of the decision environment for cropland ecodevelopment, was conducted in Santo Domingo, the national capital, and in Peravia Province. Both areas are located in the Central Agricultural Region of the Dominican Republic.]

PENA, Yesilernis. 2004. **Discrimination Without Opposition: Latin America's Racial Permeability And Its Debilitating Effects On Political Mobilization (Dominican Republic, Cuba)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00092. Descriptor: Psychology, social; Sociology, ethnic And racial studies. Access # AAI3147734. Source: DAI, 65, no. 09B (2004): p. 4900 [ABSTRACT: Although revered in the past as a racial utopia, Latin America has more recently been described as having pulled off a neat trick: *discrimination without opposition*. Despite the presence of a racial hierarchy in Latin nations, there is a conspicuous absence of race-based political mobilization in opposition to this discrimination. Most researchers attribute the co-existence of racial hierarchy and political immobility either to dark-skinned Latinos' belief that Latin America is racially egalitarian or to race being a "fuzzy" construct in Latin America. However, the few quantitative survey studies that have been conducted find neither to be the case. ---- A new framework is proposed to fully understand discrimination without opposition using social identity theory (SIT; Tajfel & Turner, 1986) and work on race-based political action (Miller, Gurin, Gurin & Malanchuk, 1985). Specifically, it is proposed that dark-skinned Latinos assess the racial system to be both hierarchical and permeable. As a result, dark-skinned Latinos will engage in the individual strategies of miscegenation to escape their negatively evaluated group. In turn, these strategies will lead to lack of group consciousness (i.e., low levels of

identification with and attachment to the group, as well as low levels of dissatisfaction with—and blaming of—the system). This lack of group consciousness leads to the race-based political immobilization among dark-skinned Latinos observed throughout Latin America. The competing theories and the proposed model were tested using in situ participants from the Dominican Republic and Cuba. ---- Findings demonstrated a racial hierarchy in Latin America. Dark-skinned Latinos had, overall, lower levels of education, occupational prestige, salary, and quality of neighborhood, both in the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Second, participants consensually agreed that their society was arranged in a hierarchical racial order: Whites on top, mixed races in the middle, and Blacks at the bottom. However, the findings did not support any of the models under study: Race was not found to be a “fuzzy” construct; Latinos, regardless of race, did not believe in the racial democracy ideology; and permeability was not related to lack of political mobilization. Suggestions are given for future studies.]

PENNER, Lynn Paulette. 2000. **St. Paul's College And The Intercommunity Program To The Dominican Republic: Participant Reflections On The Experience And Its Impact On Personal Development (Manitoba)**. Degree: M.Ed. Institution: The University of Manitoba (Canada) 0303. Pages: 00155. Descriptor: Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Education, Higher; Education, Sociology Of .Access # AAIMQ57572. Source: MAI, 39, no. 04 (2000): p. 969. [ABSTRACT: In 1986, St. Paul's College, at The University of Manitoba, implemented an intercommunity program designed to aid the people of the *Dominican Republic* and to provide an opportunity for students to develop an awareness of Third World countries and the importance of solidarity. To date, no formal analysis of either the program itself or its place within the College mission has been conducted. ---- This thesis was designed to investigate the following questions: (1) How did the participants describe the program's selection and orientation process? (2) How did the participants describe the experience provided by the program to the *Dominican Republic*? (3) What were the participants' perceptions of the short-term and long-term impact of the project on their own personal development, based partially on Smith's (1993) categories of outcomes: personal connections, confrontation and change, commitment, self-concept, and clarification of values? (4) Did the participants' perceptions reflect the goals of the program: awareness of Third World countries and the importance of solidarity? ---- To answer these questions, data were collected from focus groups with 11 past participants, from interviews with three College administrators, and from written College documentation. The data were analyzed to determine themes and recommendations. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

PERAZA-Sanchez, Sergio R. 2000 **Cytotoxic Constituents Of *Ekmanianthe longiflora* And *Ficus hispida***. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois at Chicago, Health Sciences Center 0806. Pages: 00216. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Pharmacology; Health Sciences, Pharmacy; Chemistry, Organic .Access # AAI9993850. Source: DAI, 61, no. 11B (2000): p. 5815. [ABSTRACT: As part of a project aimed at the discovery of new anticancer drugs isolated from natural sources, two plants were selected for activity-guided fractionation according to the promising results obtained from an *in vitro* cytotoxic bioassay performed with their extracts against a panel of human cancer cells during a screening process. ---- The chloroform-soluble extract of roots of *Ekmanianthe*

longiflora (Griseb.) Urb. (Bignoniaceae), a plant collected in the Dominican Republic, showed significant cytotoxicity against breast and lung cancer cell lines. Fractionation of this extract led to the isolation of nine naphthoquinone analogues, including six known compounds and three new dihydronaphthoquinones. Three of the known compounds showed moderate potency in the *in vitro* assay while α -lapachone was marginally active against one cell line. When 2(1-hydroxyethyl)naphtho[2,3-*b*]furan-4,9-quinone and α -lapachone were evaluated in an *in vivo* system, they were found not to be satisfactorily active. The three new components were not appreciably cytotoxic in all the cancer cell lines tested. ---- The chloroform-soluble extract of leaves and twigs of *Ficus hispida* L. f. (Moraceae), a tree collected in Thailand, showed significant cytotoxicity against colon and lung cancer cell lines. Fractionation of this extract led to the isolation of three pure compounds. The known alkaloid *O*-methyltylophorinidine showed potent cytotoxicity in all the cancer cell lines tested, but because of the small amount isolated it was not further tested in an *in vivo* system. The new nor-isoprenoid ficustriol and β -sitosterol glucoside were not significantly active in the same *in vitro* bioassay.]

PEREYRA, Margaret Rose. 2003. **Correlates Of Mothers' Treatment Behavior For Childhood Diarrhea In The Dominican Republic: An Analysis Of DHS Data.** Degree: D.P.H. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00305. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI3094217. Source: DAI, 64, no. 06B (2003): p. 2625 [ABSTRACT: This study describes mother's treatment behavior in response to childhood diarrhea in the Dominican Republic. Worldwide, diarrhea continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years of age. Mortality rates declined in the 1980s and the early 1990s but this decline has since slowed, including in the Dominican Republic. ---- The main research question addressed in this study is: what is the relationship between predisposing, enabling and need characteristics and mothers' treatment behavior in response to a diarrheal illness episode in children under 5 years of age, in the Dominican Republic? The study is guided by Andersen's Behavioral Model of health behavior. In this study, the main treatment behavior outcomes of interest are: any treatment action, use of health services, use of oral rehydration, and use of antibiotics. ---- The study was based on a non-experimental cross-sectional survey of women aged 15 to 49 in the Dominican Republic. The data used in this study are from the 1991 Demographic and Health Survey conducted by MacroInternational. Women who reported diarrheal illness in a child in the two weeks preceding the survey are the focus of the study. A total of 612 mother-child pairs were identified for analysis. The multistage clustered sample was analyzed using statistical procedures designed for complex survey data. Measures used in this study include self-reported maternal behavior and an assessment of health services availability. Logistic modeling techniques, adapted for the stratified and intracorrelated nature of the data, were used to assess the relationship between predisposing, enabling, and need factors and each behavioral treatment outcome. ---- Findings show that one quarter of all mothers did not respond to the diarrheal episode in any way. Among mothers who did treat the illness episode, 42% used health services, 41% used oral rehydration, and 36% used antibiotics. Mother's education was positively associated with the use of health services. The use of oral rehydration was associated with poorer households. The level of need was associated

with all treatment outcomes except for the use of antibiotics, which was more common in urban areas and among older and more educated mothers.]

PEREZ LAGUILLO, Oscar. 1998. **Analisis De Variaciones Geneticas De Poblaciones De Rhizophora Mangle Linnaeus (Rhizophoraceae, Rhizophorales) En Puerto Rico, Republica Dominicana, Florida Y Panama (Spanish Text, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00131. Descriptor: Biology, Genetics; Biology, Botany; Biology, Oceanography. Access # AAG9904108. Source: DAI, 59, no. 08B, (1998): 3871. [ABSTRACT: Sixteen populations of *Rhizophora mangle* Linnaeus from Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Florida and Panama were analyzed for genetic variability with isozyme electrophoresis, from August 1996 to April 1997. Twelve of the 33 enzymes analyzed were active and corresponded to 30 loci which were also analyzed. Fourteen loci were monomorphic in all sixteen populations and 16 loci were polymorphic in at least one population. The polymorphic loci EST-2 and MDH-1 showed different alleles in populations from the Pacific as compared to Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico populations. The locus MDH-2 showed a fixed high density allele in all Caribbean populations, while a low density allele was obtained from the Pacific. The PGM-3 locus was monomorphic in all Caribbean subpopulations, while in the Pacific it showed an allelic polymorphism. The average genetic variability values (percent of polymorphic loci, number of alleles per locus, and heterozygosity observed) were 19.59, 1.3 and 0.043, respectively. The low genetic diversity of this species agrees with the 1969 reports by Goodall and Stoddart for *R. stylosa* from Australia. The populations from the Cayos de la Parguera, the Pinones Reserve, and the Pacific coast of Panama had the highest values for genetic variability values while Culebra Island, North-Central and North-West of Puerto Rico subpopulations were lowest. No correlation between genetic distance and geographical distance was found.]

PEREZ LUNA, Agapito. 1979. **Factors Associated With The Diffusion Of Innovations In Rice Cultivation In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00198. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8005486. Source: DAI, 40, no. 09A, (1979): 5186. [ABSTRACT: None]

PEREZ PEREZ, Odalis. 1989. **Hydrogeology And Groundwater Modeling Study Of The Azua Valley, Dominican Republic**. Degree: M.S. Institution: The University of Arizona 0009. Pages: [ABSTRACT: A two-dimensional finite-difference ground-water flow model has been developed for a portion of the heavily irrigated Azua Aquifer, Dominican Republic. The predictive capabilities of the model are demonstrated by matching measured hydraulic heads for the 1965 steady-state situation and transient simulations for 1971, 1977 and 1988. The behavior of the aquifer and the effects on hydraulic heads derived from the application of seven different pumping scenarios are analyzed. ---- The model shows the effects of an extensive drainage network on the high ground-water levels which prevailed from 1983 to 1988. A sensitivity analysis also shows the zones of the aquifer which require development of new pumpage in order to overcome the drainage problem in areas still flooded by uncontrolled artesian flow. ----

The results of the model can be used for enhancing the integrated management of the water resources of the Azua Valley.]

PEREZ VILLALONA, Hamlet Nelson. 2001. **Taxonomy Of Diatoms Epiphytic On Rhizophora Mangle L. From The Dominican Republic And Puerto Rico**. Degree: M.M.S. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00227. Descriptor: Biology, Botany; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI1408189. Source: MAI, 40, no. 05 (2001): p. 1183. [ABSTRACT: A taxonomic and ecological study of epiphytic diatoms on prop roots of *Rhizophora mangle* L. at Parque Nacional del Este (Dominican Republic) and La Parguera (Puerto Rico) was conducted from March 1997 until January 1998, with bimonthly sample collections. The taxonomic analysis revealed 233 taxa, including species, varieties, and forms. *Mastogloia* and *Amphora* were the most representative genera in terms of number of species. *Mastogloia delicatissima*, *Mastogloia pseudolacrimata*, *Mastogloia pseudolatecostata*, *Mastogloia rimoso*, *Mastogloia rostellata*, and *Diploneis subcincta* are reported as a new records for the Caribbean Sea. The highest values of Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H') were 5.05 for the Dominican Republic, and 4.783 for Puerto Rico. Maximum Redundancy (R) values were 0.351 and 0.207 for the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, respectively. Similarity Index Values (SIMI) for monthly comparisons between both stations ranged from 0.21 to 0.89. This represents the first taxonomic study of diatoms of the Dominican Republic.]

PEREZ, Gertrudis. 1999. **Factors That Influence Motivation To Pursue Higher Education Among Dominicans**. Degree: Psy.D. Institution: Miami Institute of Psychology of the Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies 1007. Pages: 00153. Descriptor: Psychology, Clinical; Psychology, Social; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI9945061. Source: DAI, 60, no. 09B (1999): p. 4902. [ABSTRACT: The present study explored some of the factors that influence the motivation of Dominicans to pursue higher education. A Dominican was operationally defined as a person born in the Dominican Republic. A Dominican-American was operationally defined as a person born in the United States and at least one of the parents was born in the Dominican Republic. Higher education was operationally defined as a bachelor's degree or higher. ---- One hundred and fifty six Dominicans and Dominican-Americans participated in the study. Eighty one of the participants were residing in the United States and 75 in the Dominican Republic at the time the data was collected. Participants signed an informed consent form and completed the Spanish translations of the internal Locus of Control Index (ICI), the Self-Liking and Self-Concept Scale (SLCS), the Achievement Conflict Scale, (ACS), and a 27-item background questionnaire. ---- The Statistical Package for the Social Studies (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. Several statistical methods were employed, including frequency distribution, descriptive statistics, zero-order correlations, stepwise, hierarchical, multiple regressions, logistic regression, Analysis of variance, crosstabs, and Chi Square. Results indicate that years of education was significantly correlated with birth order, parental circumstances (single-parent/dual parents homes), fathers, level of education, ICI, SLCS, and ACS. ---- The limitations of this study include biases in self-report data and the fact that data was collected from family and friends, which poses a threat to internal and

external validities. Recommendations for future research suggested the investigation of the possible indirect influence of mothers, education on academic achievement through an individual's self-esteem, locus of control, and striving for success. A comparison of Dominicans with other cultures, and the exploration of Dominicans' attitude toward self-esteem, self-liking, self-competence, internal/external locus of control, and achievement conflict are also recommended.]

PEREZ-LUNA, Francisco. 1984. **A Dynamic Planning Model For Small Farm Development: Some Applications In The Azua Plain, Dominican Republic (Household, Programming)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00261. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8429254. Source: DAI, 45, no. 09A, (1984): 2946 [ABSTRACT: Important development issues facing small farmers in the Azua plain are problems of low output, low income and malnutrition. One promising approach to raising output and productivity levels is by improving the efficiency of resource allocation at the small farm level. ---- The man-land relationship concept is used to build a dynamic linear programming model to analyze behavioral patterns within three small farm categories. Optimum land use, production, consumption and the marketing program are determined endogenously subject to a set of production constraints and nutrient requirements. Farm-level units are aggregated to draw conclusions at the regional scale. Two objective functions are used to maximize net revenue and total output. ---- The study's major practical concern is to prescribe the land use pattern that yields maximum farm revenue after meeting certain household nutritional requirements. Results show that even the smallest representative farms can provide, either through home production or through generating income, the necessary means to meet recommended family dietary allowance, and still create a surplus to cover other household expenses or to increase cash assets. Net revenue and total output reach a maximum by increasing farm resource commitment to cash crops. The study recommends placing a greater reliance on the market as a source for foodstuffs. ---- The study concludes that accelerated small farm development will depend on government policies and programs in the Azua region. A precondition to achieve growth is the extent of government commitment and the capability to act in order to promote small farm development. Market oriented production should be promoted because of the physical, environmental and locational characteristics of the region. It is suggested that price policies and credits could be effective tools to guide resource allocation into desired activities.]

PETERSON-GONZALEZ, Meg Joanna. 1991. **Vivencias: Writing As A Way Into A New Language And Culture (Peace Corps, Second Language Instruction)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of New Hampshire 0141. Pages: 00436. Descriptor: Education, Intercultural; Education, Language And Literature; Language, General; Education, Adult And Continuing .Access # AAG9131294. Source: DAI, 52, no. 05A, (1991): 1666. [ABSTRACT: DAI, 52, no. 05A, (1991): 1666]

PICHARDO, Marino T. 1985. **The Development Of Formal Operational Thought And Its Relationship To Self Concept: A Study Of Dominican Adolescents In Different Eco-Cultural Environments (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D.

Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00212. Descriptor: Education, Psychology. Access # AAG8522071. Source: DAI, 46, no. 08A, (1985): 2239. [ABSTRACT: Major changes in cognitive development and in self concept take place during the adolescent years. Within the framework of Piaget's theory of cognition, the adolescent between the ages of 11-15 is expected to have acquired formal operations. This change in cognition can be expected to have an impact on the self concept of the adolescent. This can be best understood when self concept is conceptualized as a developing self theory in accordance with Epstein's formulations. --- Cross-cultural studies which have shown variations in age of acquisition and environmental factors influencing the development of cognition were reviewed. --- In this study an urban group of 60 school attending Dominican adolescents was compared to a rural group of 40 adolescents who also attended school. Total sample size was 100 subjects. No sex differences were taken into account, although the groups were proportionately divided. A demographic questionnaire, a wide range of Piagetian tasks and two self concept measures, Adjective Check List and the Tennessee Self Concept Scale, were administered to all subjects. --- Although attempts were made through stratified random sampling for differences in demographic variables between the two samples significant differences were found in age and social class. --- The expected relationship between age and acquisition of formal operations had a significantly higher effect in the subjects from the urban area. --- As was hypothesized, a number of relationships were found between the acquisition of formal operations and a subject's self concept score on the TSCS. Specifically, subjects who had performed higher formal operations, regardless of where they were raised, scored higher on scales of personality integration and scored lower on conflict measures. --- The findings were discussed in light of previous research with the Piagetian tasks. The relationship between acquisition of formal operations and the self concept were found to be supportive of Okun and Sasfy's review of Epstein's formulation, which suggests that formal operations provide the adolescents with added capacity to reduce conflict and helps formulate a perception that is better integrated.]

POLLARD, Alfred Maury. 1980. **The Dominican Republic Crisis Of 1965: The Role Of International Law In United States Decisionmaking**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Virginia 0246. Pages: 00192. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG8026638. Source: DAI, 41, no. 09A, (1980): 4158. [ABSTRACT: The Dominican Republic crisis of 1965 has been reviewed from various perspectives, but no study has investigated the role of international law in the decisionmaking by the United States during the crisis. ---- Starting with the premise that all foreign policy decision-making is fundamentally self-interested, I define law as international rules and norms, including institutional arrangements, which have attributes of generality and permanence and which may trigger, or be enforced by, external sanctions. Since self-interest requires subjective interpretation, this study concentrates on the perceptions of decisionmakers of what constitutes international law. ---- The first of three decisions reviewed is that which led to the landing of military forces in Santo Domingo for humanitarian purposes and then for the imposition of a general ceasefire among the Dominican factions. Here the strong pressures favoring action to prevent hemispheric instability from which a communist government, "another Cuba," might emerge facilitated the decision to intervene. Still consideration of international law

resulted in a request for an invitation to intervene, in the contact by the State Department with the Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States regarding the evacuation of foreign nationals, and in the debate within the Administration on what course to take when the procedural mechanisms of the OAS proved too slow to meet the crisis. Significantly, international law had a part to play in the presentation of justifications for United States actions, justifications which had a major impact on the course and conduct of the intervention. ---- The second and, perhaps, most dramatic involvement of international law in the United States decisionmaking during the Dominican crisis came in the consideration by the Administration of how to conduct the intervention. The emerging policy combined elements of law and politics and came to be known as neutrality. Though not conforming with the classic conception of neutrality--non-intervention in international conflict--the Johnson Administration adopted a policy of non-interference with the Dominican factions in the production of a settlement once a ceasefire was reached. A review of the crisis demonstrates that this neutrality was accorded the status of law by U.S. decisionmakers. With the operation of the neutrality principle, there is evidence that international law, albeit through a quasi-legal concept, constrained U.S. decisionmakers in the conduct of the intervention. ---- Finally, decisions relating to international organizations reflected the influence of international law. Calculations about managing the crisis focused attention on international organizations, primarily the OAS, as the means to attain policy goals. Keeping the crisis management hemispheric, multilateralizing the handling of the crisis and the production of a settlement, and securing legitimacy were all sought through the use of international organizations. United States behavior was constrained in calculating how to attain these goals through the use of the OAS. The OAS had a major role in the decisionmaking and in several instances had effect on U.S. policy initiatives, for example, in the staffing of the Central Bank board and in adding to the pressure on the U.S. not to move against the rebel forces. The debate over United Nations versus OAS jurisdiction was the longest ever held on this global-regional issue and, again, the law provided a valuable tool for the United States in asserting its position. ---- International law played a part in both the deliberate and reflex decisionmaking of the Dominican Republic crisis. Law added to the costs and benefits of certain courses of action, and decisionmakers calculated how behavior would square with the rules of law and with stated U.S. justifications. Law framed much of the discussion and provided guidance to the foreign policy personnel. Law made the discussions more comprehensive.]

PORTER, Elaine Gertrude. 1980. **Social-Psychological And Communication Factors In Discontinuance Of Birth Control Use In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00411. Descriptor: Sociology, Demography .Access # AAG8024481. Source: DAI, 41, no. 05A, (1980): 2309 [ABSTRACT: Past studies of contraceptive discontinuance have taken a largely atheoretical approach and have emphasized demographic and social variables. This study utilizes the diffusion of innovations framework to construct a model which includes both socio-demographic variables and social-psychological variables. Within the diffusion framework, reconceptualization of the adoption decision-making stages was necessary and involved consideration of conflict decision-making, cognitive dissonance theory, rumor research, risk-taking behavior in marketing research and attitude theory. ---- A

literature review suggested that research in the following areas might yield useful findings: (a) the differential influence on birth control discontinuance of pre-adoption versus post-adoption communication about birth control; (b) the relative impact on birth control discontinuance of negative communication and communicator characteristics (e.g., source credibility); (c) the relative effects of negative and positive communication for both the pre- and post-adoption periods; and (d) the interactive effects of pre-adoption fears of birth control use and post-adoption negative communication on discontinuance. A model was developed to test for the relationship between negative communication and discontinuance which is mediated by fear of birth control methods. In addition, the possibility that receipt of negative communication and possession of birth control fears at the time of adoption might increase reporting of method problems was considered. The socio-demographic variables included in the model were used to specify sub-groups of birth control users more prone to fears. ---- For part of the study, a longitudinal design was used in order to clarify the causal ordering of the attitudinal and communication variables. The initial interviewing was conducted over a two-month period in five birth control clinics in Santiago, The Dominican Republic, during the fall of 1977, the sample consisting of 194 first-time users of a birth control method. ---- The results suggest that discontinuance is encouraged by having non-supportive husbands, high parity and experiencing of method problems. While an effect of method problems on discontinuance was predicted, the strong association for number of children was unexpected since the follow-up time interval was deliberately restricted to minimize demographic effects on discontinuance. It, thus, appears that considerations of current and projected family size are operative even during the initial period of use. ---- The primacy of husband's positive communication about birth control in influencing discontinuance forms the basis for recommending that husband's participation in the family planning program be increased. Among the other communication variables examined, positive communication from credible sources (viz., other birth control users) had the strongest effect in decreasing discontinuance. This finding suggests that a follow-up reassurance program may be effective in reducing birth control discontinuance. The finding that birth control fears also directly affect discontinuance provides some support for a program of personalized counseling at the time of adoption for urban, educated women who tend to have higher discontinuance rates than their rural, less-educated counterparts. ---- A content measure of negative communication was not related to either discontinuance or birth control fears. From this finding we concluded that much of the negative information disseminated might be classified as rumor and does not jeopardize continued practice of birth control. Although the amount of negative communication received from credible sources was quite low, it did substantially increase fear of birth control use, indicating that attention should be given to promoting satisfied users of birth control. Negative communication and birth control fears did not significantly increase reporting of method problems. Suggestions were given for improving the measurement of the attitudinal and communication variables, because measurement error is likely to account for their poor performance as predictors of birth control discontinuance.]

Q-

QUEZADA SALCEDO, Norberto Antonio. 1981. *Endogenous Agricultural Price And Trade Policy In The Dominican Republic*. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Purdue University

0183. Pages: 00258. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8200714. Source: DAI, 42, no. 08A, (1981): 3685. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation reports an attempt to understand the economic policies that have affected the rural sector of the Dominican Republic. An important part of the thesis was a detailed survey of policies that have affected the rural sector. Once these policies were identified, an attempt was made to evaluate the degree of distortion in relative prices that have resulted from distortions in the exchange rate and other policies. Estimates were made of the true trade taxes that took into account the distortion in the exchange rate. Data were also developed on the functional distribution of income in the farm sector, and on the consumption patterns of agricultural commodities. ---- Formal models of the markets for specific commodities were also developed and their parameters estimated. The point of departure of these models was a recognition that the government plays a major role in establishing prices for agricultural commodities. To account for this, specific assumptions were made about government behavior, in addition to the usual assumptions required to derive demand and supply equations. These assumptions led to specific price equations for the model. ---- The approach taken in deriving these price equations was to assume that observed policies are the outcomes of the forces of supply and demand for policy. This in turn implies that policy is endogenous to the political economic system. The scope of the thesis was reduced to an analysis of the government supply of price stabilization and the control of a trade monopolist. ---- In particular the government was postulated to be confronted with the problem of determining domestic prices while having two specific policy objectives. First, it was assumed that the government tries to minimize the squared deviation of selected prices from the previous year's prices. Second, it was assumed that it tries, simultaneously, to maximize the profits of the trade monopolist. The government objective function, with the two objectives outlined above, yields prices that are in principle similar to following a policy of variable levies. ---- Government price equations were derived by assuming two different operating structures for the trade monopolist. In one version, the trade monopolist was considered to operate only at the port of entry. Under these conditions consumer and producer prices are linked by a stable marketing margin. In the other version, the monopolist was also assumed to be involved in domestic procurement, and in fact behaved like a monopsonist, with the result that a marketing margin no longer obtained. ---- The derived equations for domestic prices, together with the domestic supply and demand equations, constituted a complete commodity model. The price equations were compared with familiar price formation mechanisms without government intervention to develop a preliminary taxonomy of price formation systems. The development of the price equations for the Dominican Republic constituted the contribution of the thesis to the emerging theory of endogenous policy. ---- Econometric models were developed for six important commodities in the Dominican Republic, namely, rice, wheat, corn, beans, peanuts, and sugar cane. The parameters of each model were estimated separately using a full information maximum likelihood technique. In general, it was found that the estimates of the parameters of the supply and demand equations were substantially improved compared to the estimates obtained using ordinary least squares. These improved results provide support for the theory that underlies the model. ---- The estimates of the government parameters were significant for three of the six commodities. This lends further support to this particular approach to understanding the government induced supply of price stability. For two other commodities the

parameter estimates were not significant, and for one commodity collinearity between prices made it impossible to obtain meaningful estimates. In general the statistical results were satisfactory in the sense that they were consistent with economy theory and a priori expectations.]

R-

RACH, Thomas Dean. **1992 Educational Needs Of Plantain Farmers In The Eastern Cibao Valley, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00178. Descriptor: Education, Agricultural; Agriculture, General; Agriculture, Agronomy; Education, Adult And Continuing. Access # AAG9307837. Source: DAI, 53, no. 11A, (1992): 3778. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to identify the educational needs and production problems of plantain farmers in the eastern Cibao valley, the Dominican Republic. Educational needs of the farmers were assessed using the Borich model. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 144 farmers randomly selected by geographic sampling techniques. Findings indicated that the greatest educational needs were in the area of integrated pest management. The top five educational needs included identifying crop diseases and insects, determining methods of controlling diseases and insects, and selecting insect-resistant varieties. Crop disease was the most important problem identified by the farmers, followed by difficulties with insects. Based on the finding of the study, the following recommendations were developed: (a) training in integrated pest management should be offered by local agricultural institutions, (b) public awareness of the identified problems could be increase by distributing technical information through rural general stores, (c) research programs should be conducted in the areas of economical and environmentally safe methods of controlling insects and diseases and in the development of disease and insect resistant varieties of plantain, and (d) on-farm research should be considered to acquaint farmers with new varieties and improved production practices.]

RAMOS, Fernando Antonio. 1989. **Essays On Unemployment, Migration, And Labor Market Adjustment: The Case Of Puerto Rico.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00138. Descriptor: Economics, Labor. Access # AAG9013254. Source: DAI, 50, no. 12A, (1989): 4051. [ABSTRACT: Puerto Rico has undergone a rapid economic transformation in the post-war era. In the last forty five years, the island's economy has changed from being a predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial one. But even in the midst of very fast output growth rates, the island has always suffered from high unemployment rates. The three essays presented in this thesis study issues that are directly related to the economy's unemployment problem. ---- The first essay, titled "The Concealed Labor Market in Puerto Rico", examines the island's concealed labor market. The essay presents the results of a survey I conducted in the summer of 1987 designed to measured concealed employment in the island. We found concealed employment to be a significant phenomenon. If we include these individuals as employed, the male unemployment rate would fall from 15.7 to 10.4 and the female rate would fall from 13.9 to 11.2. The evidence is consistent with the view that concealed workers are constrained from formal sector employment. ---- The second essay, titled "Outmigration and Return Migration of Puerto Ricans", investigates the migration pattern between Puerto Rico and the United States. The essay uses the migration framework

developed by Borjas to analyze Puerto Rican migration. Consistent with the model, we find the level of schooling of migrants to the U.S. to be lower than non-migrants and that of return migrants to Puerto Rico to be higher than migrants remaining in the U.S. We also find that migrants to the U.S. are negatively selected from the distribution of unobserved skills of the population in Puerto Rico. ---- The third essay, titled "The Choice of Migration Destination: Migrants to the Mainland U.S. and Puerto Rico," examines the destination choice between Puerto Rico and the U.S. for migrants from Cuba and the Dominican Republic. We find very similar patterns to the migration flows from the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Migrants choose the location that best rewards their human capital. The observed human capital of those migrants who reside in the immigrant enclaves in the mainland U.S. is considerably lower than that of migrants to either Puerto Rico or to locations outside the enclaves in the United States.]

RAYA, Alejandro. 2004. **The idea of hispanidad in the relationship of Francisco Franco and Rafael L. Trujillo (Spain, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tufts University 0234. Pages: 00556. Descriptor: History, European; History, Latin American. Access # AAI3124794. Source: DAI, 65, no. 03A (2004): p. 1077 [ABSTRACT: For Ramiro de Maeztu, the idea of *hispanidad* served as a defense mechanism to the well-accepted notion of Anglo-Saxon superiority. Due to the extent of Spain's crisis, Maeztu elaborated a theory that re-evaluated Spanish tradition in an effort to provide his countrymen with an ideal that would assure their salvation. Within his chimeric delusion, he believed *hispanidad* would not only return Spain to its rightful position as a great nation, it would also allow Spaniards to appreciate their "authentic" heritage. ---- The concept of *hispanidad* employed by Franco's dictatorship in the Dominican Republic is the principal object of investigation for this dissertation: The myth of *hispanidad* that finally ruptured the international isolation in which Franco found himself. Although it was not until the fall of 1939 that Franco sent his first emissary of *hispanidad* to the Dominican Republic, my study starts during the first years of the Spanish Civil War, as part of an effort to provide historical perspective to these early relations. I researched both the early 20th-century origins of the permanent Spanish colony as well as the predominance of Spanish culture in the Dominican nation at the end of the nineteenth century. My analysis ends with a study of the relationship between the two nations in 1954, when Trujillo visited Madrid. ---- In the Dominican nation, Franco's message was well received, interpreted as a familiar historical and spiritual community shared between Spain its Latin American offspring. Spanish ethos had long been nourished for the Dominican intellectual elite even before the twentieth century, and it was considered an integral part of their cultural heritage. It was within this framework of acceptance that the Francoist message of *hispanidad* was so carefully manipulated by the Trujillo regime's propaganda machine. The Dominican dictator used the idea of *hispanidad* to his own benefit, reinforcing the Dominicans' deep-seated, anti-African sentiments and justifying his administration's platform emphasizing "white" social mores, Catholic religious superiority and a general predominance of European culture.]

RAYMOND, William Montgomery, Jr. 1993. **Collision Or Collusion? The Congress, The President, And The Ambiguity Of War Powers. (Volumes I And Ii) (Foreign Policy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00746.

Descriptor: Political Science, General; History, United States. Access # AAG9319616. Source: DAI, 54, no. 03A, (1993): 1082. [ABSTRACT: I examine the interactions between a president and members of Congress during foreign policy crises involving the use of American forces and I address the questions: Why do members of Congress continually assert their constitutional rights on war powers yet acquiesce to executive encroachment of those same rights? Why do presidents and members of Congress perpetuate the ambiguity about war powers? To explore the impact of the War Powers Resolution (WPR) on executive-congressional relations, I compare two U.S. interventions that occurred before its passage (Lebanon, 1958 and Dominican Republic, 1965) to two that occurred after (Mayaguez, 1975 and Grenada 1983). I also examine four "non-interventions"--Dien Bien Phu (1954), Pueblo (1968), Angola (1975), and Nicaragua (1980s)--to consider whether the WPR has had a restraining influence on presidents and to identify those factors in a crisis that distinguish an intervention from a non-intervention. ---- I conducted extensive research at the presidential libraries and interviewed more than 120 executive and legislative decision makers. I draw four main conclusions: (1) Both presidents and members of Congress find it politically advantageous to sustain the ambiguity of war powers. A president retains his flexibility and freedom to act largely unilaterally. Members of Congress are able to assert their constitutional prerogatives, to allow the president to make the decisions and accept the responsibility for committing American forces, and to critique the president depending on the outcome. (2) The WPR has not prevented any president from committing American forces, nor has it changed the ways in which the president consults the Congress. This does not mean, as many have argued, that the WPR has been totally ineffective. The WPR, coupled with the more important factors of congressional and public opinion, serves as a loose restraint when a president contemplates the use of force. (3) The "rules" governing the employment of American forces have not really changed. Americans still want quick, successful military operations and presidents realize the importance of adhering to these informal rules. (4) The policy windows that periodically open calling for the repealing or amending of the WPR will continue to open but will quickly close, as they always have.]

RAYNOLDS, Laura Teresa. 1994. **Agrarian Restructuring: Internationalization And The Reconfiguration Of Production And Labor Forces In The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00403. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Economics, Agricultural; Economics, Labor. Access # AAG9409514. Source: DAI, 54, no. 10A, (1994): 3897. [ABSTRACT: This study focuses on the ongoing process of agrarian restructuring in Latin American and the Caribbean, highlighting the fundamental changes taking place in rural labor force formation and production patterns. As illuminated in a detailed study of the Dominican Republic, the types of commodities being cultivated, the ways in which production is organized, and the livelihoods engendered by dominant agricultural systems are all shifting. This transformation is jeopardizing food security as both a national goal and a prerogative of local citizens. ---- Under pressure from the international financial community, debt-ridden Third World states have been obliged to implement neo-liberal policies which reorient national economies to foster private accumulation. These policies privilege the profit seeking goals of agroindustries in national and international markets.

Extensive state subsidies have stimulated (1) the expansion of non-traditional agricultural exports--including specialty horticultural crops and off-season fruits and vegetables--aimed at substituting for declining colonial-based agricultural exports, and (2) the growth of agroindustrial products oriented toward wealthy local consumers. In its pursuit of national competitiveness and market efficiency, the Dominican state has diverted resources away from state enterprises and peasant producers, toward agroindustries. While the costs of these economic policies have been high, their presumed benefits have been illusive. ---- Production of non-traditional agricultural commodities is increasingly constrained by its reliance on unaffordable state subsidies and unsustainable agricultural practices. Large transnational corporations, such as those in the Dominican pineapple export sector, are establishing new plantations which benefit from access to state land and casual labor forces. Smaller companies, such as Dominican tomato processing firms, are establishing contracting systems which utilize the land and labor of peasant households. These new production systems provide limited and insecure income, fueling a process of rural semi-proletarianization. Workers and growers in non-traditional agriculture are highly vulnerable, because the controlled supply of their labor is central to both firm profitability and market oriented state policies. The unregulated expansion of this sector is leading to the over-exploitation of fragile environmental resources and the destruction of peasant livelihoods.]

REDMOND, Brian Thomas. 1982. **Sedimentary Processes And Products: An Amber-Bearing Turbidite Complex In The Northern Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 0185. Pages: 00514. Descriptor: Geology. Access # AAG8308243. Source: DAI, 43, no. 11B, (1982): 3512. [ABSTRACT: Within the central portion of the Cordillera Septentrional in the northern Dominican Republic is an amber-bearing Late-Eocene turbidite complex named the Altamira Formation. A structural study of part of the greatly gravity-faulted formation suggests that the turbidite sequence is at least 7 km thick and has been compressed 10% by folding induced by compression from the NE. The lithofacies of the Altamira can be related to depositional processes within a series of coalescing sand-rich turbidite fans in a left-lateral transpressional trough created by the interaction of the Caribbean and Bahamian tectonic plates in a forearc environment. ---- The amber, always present in a blue-gray lignitic, biotite siltstone to fine-grained sandstone, occurs in the depositional lobes of the lower mid-fan deposits. The amber is concentrated in the cross-laminae of the Bouma C division which suggests that the amber is part of a lower flow-regime traction deposit. Within the central Cordillera Septentrional there are two amber districts, subdivided into several sections, producing commercial quantities and qualities of amber. The amber from each section can be distinguished on the basis of smell, color, and impurities. ---- The Altamira Formation unconformably overlies a Late Cretaceous to Early Eocene basement of volcanics, intrusives, and volcanoclastic sediments known as the Pedro Garcia Complex which includes a small amount of native copper in a mineralized amygdaloid. Unconformably overlying much of the folded Altamira Formation is a flat-lying Miocene-Pliocene cap of marls, micrites, coralline limestones, and limestone conglomerates named the Villa Trina Formation.]

REICHMANN, Rebecca Lynn. 1985. **Conciencia And Development: Tricicleros' Grassroots Labor Organization In The Dominican Republic (Microbusiness, Solidarity Group, Credit, Popular Education, Microenterprise, Conscientization, Street Vendors)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00340. Descriptor: Psychology, Social. Access # AAG8523340. Source: DAI, 46, no. 10B, (1985): 3641. [ABSTRACT: This ethnographic study describes a street vendors' association in Santo Domingo and its relations with a local development foundation between 1983 and 1985. ---- During the fieldwork, conciencia ('consciousness'; 'conscience') emerged as a concept central to the organization's mobilizing values and identity. Twenty-eight informants' definitions of conciencia were analyzed, using a "snowball" sampling procedure and phenomenological meaning analysis. ---- Conciencia was defined by 53% of the informants as identification with or responsibility to others in the community; conciencia was described in most of these cases in the context of "organizing" the triciclero (street vendor) class. ---- Association members are all urban migrants. In this study, urban migration is viewed as a transitional experience in which migrants learn values governing the scarcity-based urban economy conditionally. The thesis proposes a model of constructive cognition in which migrants adapt to urban systems while maintaining their distinct identity. ---- Applying Langer's theory of Mindful mental activity, conciencia is viewed as a value constructed by the street vendors through their behavior and ideology. Conciencia embodies their synergistic approach to social and economic resources, an approach that has developed within a mutual aid tradition in the Dominican Republic. --- The Association of Tricicleros San Jose Obrero was a result of a development foundation's credit program designed to enhance vendors' participation in the economy. In the thesis, economic development models and theories of marginals' organization are critiqued in light of the field data. Paradoxically since they are self-employed, tricicleros advocate "organization" of their class while they also aspire to class mobility. --- The thesis concludes that the Association was built upon values and interests that were distinct from the institution's values and interests. If institutional and marginal groups are to be integrated in the developing world, resources like conciencia--which dictate popular values and interests--will be mobilized. ---- This perspective on marginals' integration challenges traditional paradigms for both cognitive and social development because it doesn't measure marginals' adaptation to established systems. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

REYES, Yonis. 1995. **Farmers' Participation In And Their Perceptions Of The Effectiveness Of A Farmer-Controlled Irrigation System In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00143. Descriptor: Agriculture, General; Business Administration, Management; Psychology, Industrial. Access # AAI9605934. Source: DAI, 56, no. 10B, (1995): 5231. [ABSTRACT: This study was designed to analyze and describe the relationship between farmers' participation in and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the farmer-controlled irrigation system, Canal Ulises Francisco Espaillat (CUFE), in Santiago, Dominican Republic. Specifically, three research questions were addressed: Is there a relationship between farmers' participation in and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the irrigation system? Are there demographic characteristics that are related to farmers' participation in the irrigation system? Is there a relationship between farmers'

participation in and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the irrigation system, after statistically controlling for selected demographic characteristics of the farmers? ---- Using stratified random sampling, the researcher selected 201 farmers from a list of 2,025 farmers who were receiving assistance from the CUFE irrigation project. These farmers were chosen from the five irrigation sectors into which the irrigation project is divided. -- -- The research methodology included a combination of survey and analytical research. A questionnaire was used for data collection. In terms of reliability, the instrument had an alpha higher than .70. A panel of experts from the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education at Michigan State University and the Instituto Superior de Agricultura in the Dominican Republic reviewed the instrument to ensure its validity. Data were gathered through personal interviews with the farmers, with help from members of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources and the farmer-controlled CUFE irrigation system in Santiago, Dominican Republic. Parametric and nonparametric statistics were used to analyze the data. ---- Major findings of the study are as follows: There was a strong relationship between farmers' participation in and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the irrigation system. Demographic characteristics of the farmers were moderately related to participation. Finally, the strong relationship between farmers' participation in and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the system remained, even after controlling for selected demographic characteristics of the farmers. All of these findings were significant at the .05 level.]

RICHARDSON, Frank Harold. 1995. **Anodonta Grandis As A Potential New Species For Freshwater Aquaculture**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00107. Descriptor: Biology, Ecology; Fisheries; Biology, Limnology. Access # AAI9615874. Source: DAI, 57, no. 01B (1995): p. 73. [ABSTRACT: A series of experiments was conducted to test the suitability of the freshwater mussel *Anodonta grandis* as a candidate species for aquaculture in the Dominican Republic. Polyculture experiments with the freshwater prawn resulted in a moderate positive change in size distribution with more prawns closer to the average values and an estimated production of 2.27 ton/ha/year. A simultaneous crop of *Anodonta* was produced in 4 months. Estimated production was 2.73 ton/ha/year at an initial stocking size of 2.5 cm. Cumulative mussel mortality was below 3%. Reproduction experiments indicated that oxytocin injection at 4-10 $\mu\text{I/g}$ into the mantle of sexually mature mussels was the best agent for inducing glochidia release. Fish host experiments demonstrated that although *Anodonta* glochidia were able to infest the three tested species, common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) appeared to be the most appropriate host. Filtration experiments performed using algae cultures indicated a low filtration rate (75 ml/h/mussel), which appeared to be independent of the algal species used. This low rate of filtration may allow for increased stocking rates (up to 200/m²) in grow-out operations, according to mussel pond carrying capacity equations. The ability of *Anodonta* to filter cyanobacteria may prove of utility as a part of a bloom-controlling system in outdoor aquaculture.]

RICHTER, Carolyn Elizabeth. 1994. **A Case Study Of The Social Dynamics Of An Irrigation-Based Conservation And Development Project In A Hillside Region Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00278. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Environmental

Sciences; Agriculture, General. Access # AAG9429310. Source: DAI, 55, no. 06A, (1994): 1709 [ABSTRACT: This thesis examines a conservation and development project located in San Jose de Ocoa, a rural hillside region of the Dominican Republic. A system of small-scale community irrigation schemes operating in several communities throughout the region represents the foundation of this project. These communities and schemes are analyzed using an in-depth case study approach based on formal and informal interviews, and participant observation techniques at three primary and nine secondary study sites. The research was directed at analyzing the programmatic components of the project, and identifying the major social factors which facilitate its function. ---- The three programmatic components are irrigation, land reallocation, and environmental conservation. The provision of sprinkler-operated irrigation technologies is used as an incentive to attract community members to participate in the project. For owners of gently sloping irrigable lands, participation requires sacrifice because they are required to donate land in exchange for irrigation. The land reallocation made possible by these donations also enables irrigation for others who previously had no access to land where irrigation was feasible. Both land reallocation and irrigation are also used as enabling mechanisms for environmental conservation. In exchange for access to irrigation and permanent usufructuary rights to gently sloping parcels, participants agree to curtail environmentally destructive slash and burn farming practices, and to implement environmental conservation strategies. ---- Three social dynamics were identified as critical to the functioning of each of the individual components, and in turn to the overall integrity of the whole project: (1) socially appropriate incentives exist that are well-suited to individual and community needs and that facilitate cooperation across project components; (2) the project is headed by a capable administrative agency that is effective at the local level; and (3) an enhanced local organizational capacity exists which enables well-organized groups of participants to successfully carry out activities associated with the project's components. For each programmatic component these general social dynamics are further broken down into specific social factors which enable or improve the function of that component. These social factors are also discussed in the context of their implications for conservation and development.]

RIVERA MARTINEZ, Mildred. 1992. **El Modernismo En El Caribe Insular Hispanico (1898-1915) (Spanish Text, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Stanford University 0212. Pages: 00316. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9234154. Source: DAI, 53, no. 07A, (1992): 2392. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of my dissertation is to demonstrate that there was a valid Modernista presence in the Spanish Antilles--Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic --, but with particular tensions which placed it within the Spanish American movement in spite of the lack of a leading international figure similar to Ruben Dario. These tensions can be gleaned from the discussions the writers carried out in journals and books at the beginning of the 20th century, and from the literary production of the period. My study provides an understanding of Caribbean society and historically contextualizes its literary responses. ---- Rather than a mere description of the period's literature, I study and define Spanish Antillean Modernismo based on the tensions expressed in the debates surrounding the movement. An entire literary system concerned with critical dialogue at the public level and in the literary

works was created. The problematic arises from the tensions between the use of traditional rhetoric and the creation of a new rhetoric, cosmopolitismo and nacionalismo, and positivismo and idealismo. ---- My conclusion demonstrates that these tensions characterized the period within the same parameters as those which define continental Modernismo. In the case of Spanish Antillean literature, the national problematic played a crucial role, since political life was still very closely linked to literary expression. The development of the countries after the United States' intervention affected all aspects of culture as was reflected in the works of the authors. ---- I describe Modernismo in the Spanish Antilles from a historical point of view using first hand documentation, yet avoiding the creation of a purely chronological description. My interdisciplinary approach deals with history, literature and cultural history, and sociology. I have conducted bibliographic and hemerographic research at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and other libraries in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The quality and quantity of these materials enabled me to prove the existence of a special form of Modernismo in the Spanish Antilles.]

RIVERA, Eleanor Patricia. 1997. **La Enfermedad De Los Nervios: The Modern Psychoanalytic Treatment Of Four Latino Women (Nervous Illness, Repressed Aggression)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Union Institute 1033. Pages: 00283. Descriptor: Psychology, Clinical; Psychology, Developmental; Women's Studies. Access # AAG9809079. Source: DAI, 58, no. 09B, (1997): 5139. [ABSTRACT: This paper will seek to explain the basic tenets of modern psychoanalysis and how this form of psychotherapy was carried out in the treatment of four Latino women whose complaint was "nervios." The factor of these womens' repressed aggression is discussed in terms of their personality and their cultural background. The fundamentals of modern psychoanalysis are reviewed and these are related to the cross-cultural and cross-lingual aspect of the treatment relationship. Historical and sociocultural overviews of the countries of Ecuador, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia are provided so as to enhance the possibly unfamiliar reader's sense of some of the characteristics the societies and era in which these women were raised. Issues of immigration and acculturation to the urban life of the United States are also discussed in the light of factors felt to play a role in Latino womens' lives. These include sex roles, traditional family mores, the usage of the term "nerves," linguistic and socioeconomic barriers and philosophies of mental illness, cures, and healing. The clinical description describes the process by which a "holding environment" was established in which the progressive verbalization of life stories and the emergence of thoughts and feelings could occur. Steps taken by the analyst to facilitate the gradual verbalization of pent-up aggression and the resulting maturation and dissipation of somatic symptoms are discussed from the point of view of drive theory and transference/countertransference phenomena. The paper concludes with a discussion regarding the primacy of biologically based origins of psychological conflict and the applicability of the modern psychoanalytic treatment modality for the relief of "los nervios."]

ROBARGE, Edward J. 2004. **Race And The Formation Of Identity In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Kansas 0099. Pages: 00208. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access #

AAI3153166. Source: DAI, 65, no. 11A (2004): p. 4318. [ABSTRACT: Identity defines who and what a people consider themselves to be at a specific time. In most cases, identity is “invented” since the delineating boundaries that define a people or community are formed and reshaped from historical “identifiers” selected from the past. How far back in history a community or people will choose to go to begin to define themselves is what makes identity an evolving characteristic in any society. ---- This study argues that in the Dominican Republic the defined boundaries for that nation's identity have been rigidly based on the racial myths and symbols introduced by the Spanish during the colonial period. Historically, Dominicans have formed and reshaped their identity to reinforce Hispanic cultural and racial values that have consistently rejected contributions from their African ancestry. After 1844, when the Republic declared its independence after a bloody struggle with Haiti, the relationship between Haiti and the Dominican Republic remained contentious. Nevertheless, despite the bitterness that evolved between the two nations, Dominican identity is not the result of the historical tensions between the two nations, but an expression of the professed racial superiority of Dominicans over Haitians based on historical Spanish racial paradigms. Haiti, with its African heritage has evolved into a visual representation for Dominicans on whom Dominicans can displace their anti-African, anti-Black, racial sentiment thereby reinforcing traditional colonial racial and social constructs. ---- Historically, Dominicans have reminded themselves and been told by outsiders of their African heritage. This has not only reinforced Dominicans concerns of being “uncivilized” but also promoted policies that encouraged white immigration. Annexation of the island by Spain, and later statehood efforts by the United States, reveal Dominican efforts to preserve not just a Hispanic identity, but also the desire to whiten the Republic’s growing Black population. Perceptions of being an “uncivilized” nation because of their race also motivated Dominicans to erase their Blackness. They replaced it with images and symbols, still used today, based on the extinct Indigenous population of the island that helps preserve the racial categorization introduced by the Spanish.]

ROBOTHAM, Michael. 1993. **The Relationship Between Plan Sierra Outreach Activities And The Adoption And Continued Use Of Soil And Water Conservation Technologies By Upland Farmers (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: M.S. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00160. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access#AAG1354909 . Source: MAI, 32, no. 03, (1993): 0879. [ABSTRACT: Increasing land use intensity in tropical and subtropical upland areas and its far-reaching consequences highlight the need for research into current upland development activities. This study focuses on one project, Plan Sierra in the Dominican Republic, which has promoted the use of soil and water conservation technologies by upland farmers since 1979. ---- This research analyzed data collected from interviews with 82 farmers to determine the relationship between project outreach activities and the adoption and continued use of conservation practices. The information was also used to analyze the utility of grouping farmers by slope zone. ---- The analysis identified a significant association between farmer interaction with Plan Sierra and the adoption of soil and water conservation farming practices. It also showed extremely low discontinuance rates for these practices. Analysis of the data also established that slope zone is not an appropriate criteria for farmer grouping.]

ROCHE, Susan. 1999. **The Self I Toil Over": The Expression Of Cultural Identity In The Lifewritings Of Four Contemporary Immigrants To The United States.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Union Institute 1033. Pages: 00402. Descriptor: Literature, American; American Studies; Women's Studies; Biography. Access # AAI9946542. Source: DAI, 60, no. 09A (1999): p. 3366. [ABSTRACT: At the end of "The Other Side/*El Otro Lado*," Julia Alvarez writes of leaving the Dominican village where she has gone to sort out her divided Dominican -American mind. Lured back to the U.S. where she can have "a life of choice, a life of words," she also hears the village muses calling her to stay in the Dominican Republic, to come back "from the self I toil over in the States." Torn, she keeps heading home to the U.S. "to the shore I've made up on the other side." This conflicted immigration journey is common to the four lifewritings explored in this dissertation: Dominican American Julia Alvarez' "The Other Side/*El Otro Lado*" in the book of the same name, Malaysian American Shirley Geok-Lin Lim's Among the While Moon Faces: An Asian-American Memoir of Homelands, Japanese American Kyoko Mori's Polite Lies: On Being a Woman Caught Between Cultures, and Nigerian American Dymrna Ugwu-Oju's What Will My Mother Say: A Tribal African Girl Comes of Age in America. The texts constitute a collective case study of how contemporary U.S. women immigrants express their plural cultural identity. The application of a phenomenological methodology based on purposeful sampling of texts, tacit knowing, progressive focusing, and inductive identification and analysis of common themes results in the identification of fourteen common topical themes and three common narrative strategies. The interpretation of these commonalities takes the form of an extended, invented conversation among the four authors and the dissertation writer. This conversation concludes that the lifewriters' creation of plural cultural identity consists of: (1) the authors' descriptions of common experiences of outsideness, including gender discrimination, in their home cultures; (2) stories of the sexism, racism, and loneliness encountered in the U.S., coupled with the emotional nourishment they continue to seek from their home cultures and the joy they find in writing; and (3) accounts of choosing to make their homes in the U.S., in spite of experiments in returning to their first cultures, so that they can be, as Shirley Lim writes, both "woman and mind."]

ROCHELEAU, Dianne E. 1984. **An Ecological Analysis Of Soil And Water Conservation In Hillslope Farming Systems: Plan Sierra, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00437. Descriptor: Physical Geography. Access # AAG8429264. Source: DAI, 45, no. 09B, (1984): 2854. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to develop and test an interdisciplinary methodology for applied research in soil and water conservation in hillslope farming systems. The specific objectives were to collect baseline data on erosion and sedimentation in the Sierra region of the Dominican Republic and to evaluate soil conservation technologies and cropping systems recently introduced into the area. --- Erosion, runoff and sedimentation were measured at three scales of analysis: on-farm experimental plots (22 x 2 m⁽²⁾), small watersheds (1-30 km⁽²⁾), and large watersheds (300 km⁽²⁾). Erosion losses in the 16 plots ranged from 0.05 to 0.10 tons ha⁽⁻¹⁾ yr⁽⁻¹⁾ under pine forest, 1 to 3 tons ha⁽⁻¹⁾ yr⁽⁻¹⁾ in pasture, 0.5 to 3 tons ha⁽⁻¹⁾ yr⁽⁻¹⁾ in coffee plantations, and 6 to 70 tons ha⁽⁻¹⁾ yr⁽⁻¹⁾ for plots in mixed food crops. Annual

storm runoff varied from 1% of precipitation under forest to 12% in an eroded continuously cropped plot. Infiltration and soil profile analyses and erosion measurements at the plots showed a pronounced influence of intensity and longevity of cultivation at the site. Erosion rates also changed dramatically with the phases of the cropping cycle on the coffee and food crop plots. ---- The recently introduced slope modification (hillside ditches) did not significantly reduce erosion rates at the test plots. The minimum tillage field trial showed more substantial reductions. ---- Field data were combined with photogrammetric analyses of land use to compare erosion and sedimentation rates at the watershed level for production systems based on coffee and pasture with annual crops, respectively. The contribution to river sedimentation and flooding did not differ significantly between the two systems at the watershed level. In both cases it is the association of annual crops with the dominant commercial land use that determines the erosion rate. The planting of coffee for soil conservation was ineffective in most cases because of high labor and related food crop demands. ---- Suggested alternatives to coffee include reduction of competition for land and labor between commercial and subsistence production by substituting tree crops that meet household demands at the local and national level. Recommendations for land in pasture and annual crops are the reduction of tillage in annual crop plots, the mixture of more food crops into annual cash cropping systems, and the combination of grazing and tree crops in large holdings.]

RODRIGUEZ GUILLEN, Rafael. 1980. **Eugene Hostos: Hispanicamerican Reformer On Education. (Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Universidad Complutense De Madrid (Spain) 5860. Pages: 00387. Descriptor: Education, General; Education, Philosophy Of; History, Latin American. Access # AAG8808083. Source: DAI, 49, no. 06A, (1980): 1317 [ABSTRACT: It's the purpose of the proposal to produce the historical and conceptual framework account of the pedagogy found in the scholar reformer Eugene Hostos through the scholars and education in Hispanicamerican. The study will analyze the result utilizing development and grow as differential of philosophical in education development in Hispanicamerican, corresponding with dependency and modernization theories respectively. ---- It's my premise that the history of the pedagogy in Hispanicamerican can't be understood without the liberal teaching of philosophical Foundations of Education by Eugene Hostos. ---- The teacher and philosopher Hostos represents the thought and Liberal Education program among Latinoamerican scholars on education. ---- The very interesting political life and personality of Hostos associate with this experience and background in teaching position in Dominican Republic, Chile, Spain and so on, the public schools projects and education reformer working during many years give to me the coordinate this research. ---- Hostos Teacher and Reformer, has published and has written in the Educational subjects books and articles through Hispanicamerican by literature Didactics, juridical, journalistic, and history of sciences of Education a book on sociology, ethics and religion subjects, constitutional law. The philosophical thought of Eugene Hostos and his educational philosophy it's my opinion, and I have proved in this study the most important thought of Eugene Hostos.]

RODRIGUEZ, Alberto A. 1987. **Seed Quality Influence On Nitrogen Fixation Of Red Field Bean (*Phaseolus Vulgaris* L.)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Pages: 00331. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy. Access # AAG8710045. Source: DAI, 48, no. 03B, (1987): 0603 [ABSTRACT: A major problem encountered in red field bean production is the low yield compared to potential yield. These diminished yields have been attributed to the lack of soil nitrogen applied to soils by farmers in developing countries which is a result of the high cost of N fertilizer. One alternative is to utilize crops which possess N₂-fixation through the legume-rhizobium symbiosis. However, for the most part, bean plants have been observed to be poorly nodulated and yields reduced. This reduction in nodulation may be attributed to poor seed quality. ---- This study first examined the influence of field bean seed quality on nodulation and nitrogen fixation and how these processes influence seed yield and second evaluated the ability of field beans to respond to inoculation. The study was conducted with the red field bean "Pompadour Checa." Naturally aged and artificially aged seeds were planted under typical tillage systems and inoculated with a commercial rhizobium strain and the rate of emergence and nodule number and dry weight, nitrogen fixation rate, and yield determined at three growth stages V3 (first trifoliolate, R6 (initial flowering), and R8 (mid-pod fill) . The results confirmed those previously reported for soybeans. As seed quality increased, the rate of emergence incidence of subsequent rhizobial seedling nodulation, plant top and root dry weight and nitrogen fixation rate concurrently increased. Moreover, high vigor seeds continued to display these trends throughout the growth stages and this association culminated in a 30% enhancement of yield compared to low vigor seeds. Similarly, field bean inoculation resulted in increased seed yield of up to 600 kg (.) ha⁽⁻¹⁾ relative to inoculated controls. This finding suggests that the host/rhizobia combination appears to form an effective symbiotic association. ---- An improved understanding of the relationship between seed quality and rhizobium root colonization of field beans could potentially result in an increase of 8,850 metric tons of bean at a value of 6.6 million U.S. dollars in the Dominican Republic alone. Considering the Latin American region, this 30% increase in yield would provide an additional estimated value of 588 million U.S. dollars as well as an increase of 0.72 million metric tons of food. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

RODRIGUEZ, Linda Maria. 1994. **Historical Narratives In The Caribbean: Women Giving Voice To History (Gomez De Avellaneda Gertrudis, Cuba, Cartagena Portalatin Aida, Dominican Republic, Ferre Rosario, Puerto Rico)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00317. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative; Literature, Latin American; Literature, Modern. Access # AAG9423299. Source: DAI, 55, no. 04A, (1994): 0957. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores how the historical novel has been adapted by Caribbean women writers to relate their view of the history of the area. These writers reinscribe women, descendants of slaves, and poor people back into Caribbean history. ---- The first chapter discusses some complexities of the Caribbean: definition of the area, and the use of history and language as ideological tools. The development of the historical novel in Europe and Latin America is outlined and it is shown that this type of novel has often been used as a propaganda tool. ---- In the second chapter, Sab: A Portrayal of 19th Century Slavery, Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda's work is discussed. Sab reflects a colonial Cuban society in which Africans

suffered under slavery. The status of women is compared to that of slaves. The third chapter, *Escalera para Electra: History as Myth*, explores the work of Dominican writer Aida Cartagena Portalatin. In her novel, Portalatin narrates the violent history of her country as she reinterprets the Greek Electra myth. Portalatin makes the father figure become a dictator who carries on abusive relationships with his wife and daughter. In the fourth chapter, *Maldito Amor: The Dismantling of His/story*, the discussion focuses on Rosario Ferre's "Maldito Amor" which reexamines the history of Puerto Rico. Topics explored are racism, the position of black women in Puerto Rican society, and the North American presence on the island. These three women writers not only reinterpret and destabilize Caribbean history but in a feminist stance advocate change in their cultures. Their work reveals complexities about Caribbean history that might otherwise have remained hidden. ---- In the final chapter I discuss the elements shared by these novels: the family as synecdoche for the nation, female bonding and competition, foreign intervention, and parentage as problematic. Unlike the traditional historical novel, Sab, *Escalera para Electra*, and "Maldito Amor" do not focus on revolutions or mass struggles. They stem from an interest in individuals and their place in Caribbean history. In this dissertation I show that women's story-telling in the Caribbean has often been subversive and has offered an alternative view of history.]

RODRIGUEZ, Nestor E. 2003. **Configuraciones Y Desfiguraciones De Lo Nacional En La Literatura Dominicana Contemporanea** (Spanish Text). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Emory University 0665. Pages: 00238. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3080357. Source: [ABSTRACT: This dissertation examines how contemporary literature and intellectual production in the Dominican Republic both inside the island and in the diaspora articulate an alternative heterogeneous cultural and political identity. I analyze texts dating from the nineteenth century to the present that explicitly attempt to define "Dominicanness", examining how the historical prevalence of a nationalist ideology has been undermined in recent cultural production.]

RODRIGUEZ, Rafael C. 2000. **An Instructional Guide And Sampling Of Related Materials For The Beginning Guitar Instruction Of Hispanic Adults: A Group Instruction Approach**. Degree: M.M. Institution: University of Massachusetts Lowell 0111. Pages: 00083. Descriptor: Education, Music; Education, Adult And Continuing. Access # AAI1401836. Source: MAI, 39, no. 02 (2000): p. 335. [ABSTRACT: Most of the resources included here are to be used for the group guitar instruction of Hispanic adults at the beginning level. Field-testing and evaluation of these resources is not attempted in this study and should be the subject of further research. ---- The resources are divided into two parts. The first part is an instructional guide, which explores different aspects of the teaching duty. It includes an introduction to the basic guitar technique along with guitar notation. The second part presents Appendix A with illustrations to provide further information about parts of the guitar and fingering. Appendix B includes an historical sketch of the Latin American guitar and Appendix C consists of a collection of sample pieces from the repertoires of folk and traditional music of the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Mexico.]

ROGERS, Joseph Michael. 1999. **Political Economy Of Caribbean Drug Trafficking: The Case Of The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Florida International University 1023. Pages: 00289. Descriptor: Political Science, General; Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9922560. Source: DAI, 60, no. 03A, (1999): 0872. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this dissertation was to examine the relationship between narcotics trafficking and the processes of economic liberalization and democratization in the Caribbean. The salient social, political and economic processes were explored at each juncture of the drug trafficking chain to determine why certain groups and locales became integrated in the global narcotics economy. It also considered the national security implications of the global narcotics economy. ---- The Global Commodity Chain framework allowed the study to examine the social, political and economic processes that determine how a commodity is produced, transported, distributed and consumed in the global economy. A case study method was used to specify the commodity (cocaine) and locations (U.S. and Dominican Republic) where these processes were examined. ---- The important contributing factors in the study included: a liberalizing global economy, the social processes of migration, the formation of enclaves in the U.S., the opening of the political process and institutional weakness in the country of origin. All of these factors contributed to the Dominican Republic and Dominican migrants becoming key players in the cocaine commodity chain. It concluded that narcotics trafficking as a national security issue remains a fluid concept, contingent on specific cultural and historic antecedents.]

ROORDA, Eric Paul. 1990. **The Era Of The Good Neighbor In The Dominican Republic, 1930-1940.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00482. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9030240. Source: [ABSTRACT: Rafael Trujillo became dictator of the Dominican Republic in 1930. His violent rise to power was the first test of Herbert Hoover's policy of non-intervention in Latin America, a policy continued by Franklin Roosevelt and his Good Neighbor Policy. Trujillo was a volatile ruler who posed serious challenges to Good Neighbor diplomacy before World War II. Trujillo's ruthlessness toward both Dominicans and Haitians, his regime's crumbling finances, and his flirtations with fascism drew attention to the Dominican Republic at a time when United States policy makers sought to disassociate the government from the legacy of intervention. This study examines the relations between the United States and Trujillo during the dictator's first decade in power, and shows how the Good Neighbor Policy, based on a renunciation of interference in the affairs of Latin American nations, was subsumed by the effort to erect a Fortress America to defend the hemisphere after 1939. The introductory chapter outlines how the United States intervention created the preconditions for a totalitarian dictatorship. Chapter 2 deals with the Revolution of 1930, which brought Trujillo to power. Behind-the-scenes maneuvering for a moratorium on the Dominican foreign debt are the subject of Chapter 3, and the importance of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, created at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration to finesse the problem of foreign defaults, is stressed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 analyzes Trujillo's consolidation of power and shows how he orchestrated the relationship with the United States. The influence of individual diplomats' personality in the conduct of foreign relations is examined in Chapter 6, as is the influence of bureaucratic organization. The Dajabon Massacre of 1937 and the

formation of the Sosua refugee colony in 1939 are treated in Chapter 7. The removal of the United States Customs Receivership and the creation of a military alliance with Trujillo in 1940 are detailed in Chapter 8. The study concludes by taking issue with the United States' policy of silence toward Trujillo and advocates the use of both publicity and influence short of intervention against tyrannical regimes like his.]

ROSARIO-VELEZ, Jorge Luis. 2000. **Configuraciones Politico-Sexuales Del Bolero En La Narrativa Caribena** (Spanish text). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York at Stony Brook; 0771. Pages: 00285. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI9974916. Source: DAI, 61, no. 05A (2000): p. 1848. [ABSTRACT: During the 20th century *bolero* becomes a meaningful manifestation of popular culture in the Caribbean and Latin America that expresses diverse feelings of people for their lovers and homelands. After 1960, Hispanic Caribbean writers appropriate *bolero* lyrics as a versatile background for their literary works. This dissertation analyzes the allegorical use of popular culture through *boleros* in the Hispanic Caribbean narrative. I study texts by Severo, Sarduy (*Gestos* 1963), Guillermo Cabrera Infante (*Tres tristes tigres* 1967), Pedro Vergés (*Sólo cenizas hallarás* 1980), Luis Rafael Sánchez (*La importancia de llamarse Daniel Santos* 1982), and Mayra Montero, (*La última noche que pasé contigo* 1991). The first allegorical representation suggests how *boleros* become a declaration of Caribbean “national identity”. In order to demonstrate this, I study how the *boleros* discourse expresses various forms of nationalism according to the diverse political processes of Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. In addition, I focus on how this preliminary allegory extends beyond the Hispanic Caribbean and emerges as a “continental identity”. I demonstrate that Latin American national life is a repeating and reproductive process with individual and collective expressions. ---- This dissertation also questions the roles of *boleros*, and other media in the enactment of gender performance. It shows how media plays a relevant role in buttressing the dominant patriarchal structure as well as how the novels can also be put to subversive use. By examining this dichotomy, I explore how an act of cultural consumption is a form of production, which interpellates individuals to resignify codes according to their needs. My work endeavors not only to continue the ongoing debate about national identity and gender performance, but also to explore the multiple ways in which high literature appropriates *boleros* and popular culture to perform a Caribbean otherness.]

ROSSI, Maximo, Jr. 1994. **El Ensayo Historico De Antonio Sanchez Valverde (1729-1790) Y Las Reformas Criollistas Del Siglo Xviii (Santo Domingo, Sanchez Valverde, Antonio, Dominican Republic, Spanish Text)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: City University of New York 0046. Pages: 00305. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Philosophy; Biography; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9432377. Source: DAI, 55, no. 07A, (1994): 1976. [ABSTRACT: The objective of this dissertation, written in Spanish, is to study the life and works of the Dominican Republic priest and essayist Antonio Sanchez Valverde (1729-90). The first chapter is an introduction to the history of his birthplace, Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic). It begins with the discovery of the New World and concludes with the first indications of a sense of identity within the colonizers. The second chapter deals with the biography of Sanchez Valverde,

first by tracing his Spanish lineage, then by outlining his intellectual formation in Europe and America. In the same chapter we attempt to give a definition of the essay and place his works within this genre. The third chapter examines his most famous, but rarely studied work: *Idea del valor de la Isla Espanola* (Madrid, 1785). In this chapter we seek to establish the author's participation in the polemic of his day, namely, the controversy over the superiority of the Old World versus the New World. Sanchez Valverde's treatise, *Idea del valor de la Isla Espanola* argued that his homeland was as rich and promising as any country of the Old World. The fourth chapter analyzes the controversy surrounding the origin of syphilis, as can be found in his book *La America vindicada de la calumnia de haber sido madre del mal venereo* (Madrid, 1785). This chapter examines Sanchez Valverde's sources, and although no final resolution of this dispute is established, ample evidence and discussion is offered on both sides. Finally, the author of this dissertation offers the conclusions of his research, followed by a bibliography of works that have been consulted.]

ROTH, Linda C. 1997. **Traditional Knowledge And Management Of Subtropical Dry Forest: A Study Of Resource Use, Landscape Change, And Biodiversity In A Rural Area Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Clark University 0048. Pages: 00295. Descriptor: Geography; Biology, Ecology; History, Latin American; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAG9726501. Source: DAI, 58, no. 03A, (1997): 1028. [ABSTRACT: The unprecedented degradation observed in many present ecosystems involves nature-society interactions that have long been a subject of geographical research. A perspective encompassing both human and physical aspects of such problems appears essential to their understanding and important for any effort toward solutions. The present study considers one such situation--the perceived disappearance and biological impoverishment of forests in a subtropical dry region of the Dominican Republic, popularly attributed to the depredations of landless farmers and charcoal producers--from a variety of simultaneous viewpoints, with the objective of grasping its multiple layers and interacting directions of causality. ---- The community of Jaiqui Picado is taken as a case study through which to examine landscape changes over time. The range of methodologies contributing to this project reflects its interdisciplinary approach and subject matter, encompassing field sampling and laboratory study of vegetation and soils, direct mapping and observation of land uses, open-ended field-based exchanges with residents managing land, group meetings and semi-structured interviews throughout the community, review of historical documents, and analysis of oral histories. ---- Findings are examined through a successively broadening and interconnected set of contexts. Ecological data together with reported observations demonstrate a marked reduction in floral diversity and vegetational structure of the area's dry forests associated with the past century of local settlement and cultivation. Historical documents and testimonies provide insight into presently invisible early processes including selective commercial exploitation and a synergism between introduced livestock and invasive trees. Exploration of traditional ecological knowledge shows this to be extensive, complex, and fluid; variable among neighbors; related more closely to livelihood than to time for development; and often in apparent contradiction to present practice. Consideration of an array of management activities in the light of legal restrictions and socio-economic constraints indicates that the direct perpetrators of degradation are

seldom those in a position to halt it. Together, a web of evidence suggests that, provided certain institutional conditions and increased opportunities for intellectual exchange, the best hope for this threatened ecosystem might well rest in the equally threatened community most dependent upon it.]

ROTH, Millicent. 1985. **Immigrant Students In An Urban Commuter College: Persistors And Dropouts (Integrating, Social Integration, Ethnic Community Involvement, Kinship/Family Support Networks)**. Degree: D.S.W. Institution: Adelphi University, School Of Social Work 0536. Pages: 00157. Descriptor: Social Work. Access # AAG8528684. Source: DAI, 46, no. 11A, (1985): 3489 [ABSTRACT: Large numbers of immigrant students are entering this nation's colleges and universities, reflecting the current wave of immigration to this country and in particular to New York City, since the passing of the 1965 Immigration Act. ---- This is a study of dropout and persistence among immigrant college students attending an urban commuter college. The study focused on three questions: Is there a relationship between college integration, i.e. involvement in college life, and retention? Is involvement in external community life, in particular ethnic community life, related to retention? Does involvement in ethnic community life promote one form of social integration--college integration? ---- The study sample consisted of 91 students born in the Dominican Republic who were first-time freshmen at The City College of New York. The sources of the study data were self-administered questionnaires and college transcripts. The students completed the questionnaires in the latter part of their second college semester. Their transcripts were reviewed at the end of the fourth semester registration period. ---- The results were that except for one measure of college integration, college academic performance, involvement in college and community life had no impact on who remained and who withdrew from college. However, involvement in ethnic community life emerged as a correlate of college integration. ---- The best predictors of persistence in the study were academic achievement in college as measured by credits earned and grade point average, having networks of family support, and believing one's value of higher education was shared by other Dominicans in New York City. The variables which predicted the students' academic success in college, as indicated by credits earned, were better high school averages, younger age, having a college educated parent, better college grade point averages, and longer residence in the United States, in that order. Upon close examination of these variables, it appeared that better support systems and better adjustment to life in their new homeland, along with better pre-college academic achievement, accounted for the academic success of these students. In other words, affective issues along with cognitive issues operated to sustain the enrollment of these students. These results have implications for comprehensive support programs in the college, which include linkages with the students' external community.]

ROWAN, Lynley. 2003. **The Effect Of The Laubach Health Education Program On Knowledge And Behavioral Intentions In Dominican Republic Women**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Utah 0240. Pages: 00209. Descriptor: Education, Health; Health Sciences, Obstetrics And Gynecology; Health Sciences, Public Health; Women's Studies. Access # AAI3107164. Source: DAI, 64, no. 09A (2003): p. 3208 [ABSTRACT: Health issues are universal human concerns. Worldwide, epidemiologic data have documented a correlation between low education levels of mothers and an increase in illness, disease, morbidity, and mortality rates among families. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the Laubach health education program on knowledge and behavioral intentions regarding issues of pregnancy, breast-feeding, and diarrhea among Dominican Republic women. A convenience sample of 66 women from the Dominican Republic volunteered to participate in the study: (a) an intervention group of 30 women from Barrio (neighborhood) Los Mina and (b) a convenience group of 66 women from Barrio Buenos Aires. The Los Mina intervention group attended Laubach health education classes twice a week for 6 weeks that focused on health issues regarding

pregnancy, breast-feeding, and diarrhea. A 43-item questionnaire was used to determine what effect the health education class had on knowledge and behavioral intentions among participants from the intervention group regarding pregnancy, breast-feeding, and diarrhea. All study participants completed the questionnaire at three time periods: (a) pretest prior to the intervention, (b) posttest1 immediately following the intervention, and (c) posttest2 2 months after posttest1. ---- Results indicated that there was a statistically significant difference in the interaction between time (pretest, posttest1, and posttest2) and group (Mina and HOPE) with regard to pregnancy knowledge, indicating that knowledge regarding pregnancy increased in women who attended the Laubach health education class compared to women who did not attend the class. No statistically significant interaction was found between time and group regarding breast-feeding knowledge, indicating no increase in breast-feeding knowledge among women in the Mina intervention group. Results indicated that a statistically significant difference in the interaction between time and group also occurred with regard to diarrhea knowledge, indicating that knowledge regarding diarrhea increased in women who attended the Laubach health education class compared to women who did not attend the class. No behavioral intentions regarding pregnancy, breast-feeding, or diarrhea were revealed in either group.]

RUBINSTEIN-AVILA, Eliane Betina. 2001. **From Their Points Of View: Literacies Among Latino Immigrant Students**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00184. Descriptor: Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Education, Language And Literature; Education, Secondary. Access # AAI3012932. Source: DAI, 62, no. 04A (2001): p. 1306 [ABSTRACT: This study explores the nature of reported literacy practices among Latino immigrant students between the ages of 10–15 from Central America, The Dominican Republic and Mexico. “New” immigrant students have contributed to the rapid demographic change in schools across the U.S. and have challenged the relevancy of existing programs, curricula and pedagogies. While many scholars advocate that we should build on the knowledge, familiar practices and strengths these students bring with them to school, some have begun to realize that our knowledge base about what these might be is limited. Accordingly, the guiding research question for this study was: What is the nature of literacy practices in which Latino immigrant students report engaging? The study also sought to predict the impact that certain demographic characteristics and students' self-assessments of their L1 and L2 skills may have on the range and frequency of literacy practices in which students engage. ---- The study draws from multiple theoretical frameworks within the fields of literacy and immigration. Data collection includes a literacy survey administered one-on-one to 220 students, phenomenological interviews conducted with a sub-sample of four students, yielding individual portraits, and field notes on the literacy exposure of each focal student over a period of three school days. Results from qualitative findings and survey data analysis revealed that Latino immigrant students engage in a variety of literacy practices to manage their lives. Three of the most popular purposes among participants were: (1) entertainment; (2) seeking information; and (3) practicing English. Multiple regression analysis indicated that two predictors had an impact on overall literacy engagement: (1) mother's education and (2) students' self-assessment of their L2 skills. Students who indicated feeling more confident about their L2 skills and whose mothers

were more educated tended to engage in a greater range of literacy practices and with greater frequency. However, data analyses also revealed that, in general, Latino immigrant students' access and exposure to literacies in school was most often limited and subtractive. The paucity of opportunities available to these students to expand on and further develop academic literacies will require close attention from educators, researchers and policy makers.]

RUSS, Elizabeth Christine. 2003. **Silenced Voices: Women And/As History In Spanish Caribbean And United States Southern Literatures**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00244. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative; Literature, American; Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3088413. Source: DAI, 64, no. 04A (2003): p. 1245 [ABSTRACT: The dissertation emerges from a keen interest in the study of comparative inter-American literatures. It argues that, despite vast cultural and linguistic differences, fictions from the U.S. South and the Spanish Caribbean confront a common experience: the traumatic transition from an agrarian order, structured around the social and economic necessities of the local plantation, to a modern way of life, organized to meet the needs of an increasingly industrialized, globalized society. Analyzing novels written by and about women, I focus on the struggles of female protagonists who must negotiate this new reality. These women, born into families who define themselves through the past—or, rather, their versions of the past—desire to break free of history and move unencumbered into the future, but discover that they must return to the past in order to make sense of the present. Novels analyzed are Teresa de la Parra's *Ifigenia* (Venezuela, 1924); Ellen Glasgow's *The Sheltered Life* (U.S.A., 1932); Eudora Welty's *Delta Wedding* (U.S.A., 1945); Dulce María Loynaz's *Jardín* (Cuba, 1951); Aída Cartagena Portalatín's *Escalera para Electra* (Dominican Republic, 1970); and Gayl Jones' *Corregidora* (U.S.A., 1975). Although these novels share few if any direct literary influences, they engage in complex dialogue, both through the stories they tell and the strategies they employ to tell them. As I trace their commonalities along with their differences, I draw from feminist and postcolonial literary criticism, emphasizing Caribbean theories of identity that grapple with how the racial, cultural and political hybridity characteristic of plantation societies complicates the process of transition.]

RUSSELL, Doris Diaz. 1988. **Attitudes Toward Mental Illness In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Adelphi University, The Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies 0830. Pages: 00141. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Mental Health; Psychology, Social; Psychology, Clinical. Access # AAG8809297. Source: DAI, 49, no. 07B, (1988): 2565. [ABSTRACT: There is a need to study the general practitioners attitudes toward mental illness, particularly in developing countries where major efforts to implement mental health care are being seriously undertaken. ---- The present study identifies and defines characteristic attitudes, concepts, and beliefs about mental illness in a sample of relatively wealthy, urbane and privileged Dominican physicians. Cross-cultural comparisons of attitudes toward mental illness, unconscious perception of the mentally ill person, and threshold concepts of mental illness are made between the present sample and samples of physicians from other countries. ---- Dominican physicians characteristically endorse a benevolent attitude towards mental illness. They are significantly more benevolent in their attitudes when compared to physicians from

other cultures. The cultural forces behind this attitude appear to be stronger than scientific training. ---- Reasons that help explain these findings were discussed. Primarily, they revolve around traditional cultural values and socio-economic issues. ---- Dominican physicians unconscious connotations toward the mentally ill were explored and compared to samples of American physicians. Both samples have negative perceptions of the concept mentally ill person. Additionally, Dominican physicians view the concept mentally ill person as mysterious. This finding along with the positive results of an inquiry into physicians families belief in traditional folk medicine and the supernatural make a strong case for the strength of cultural forces over scientific training on attitudes, concepts and beliefs about mental illness. ---- Implications of these findings for programmatic intervention and treatment were also discussed with the recommendation that Dominican physicians need to become aware and sensitive to these cultural forces both within themselves as well as those they aim to treat.]

RYAN, Marveta Makeba. 1999. **Race, Culture, And Nation In Late Nineteenth-Century Poetry From The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00215. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Theater. Access # AAI9949799. Source: DAI, 60, no. 11A (1999): p. 4027. [ABSTRACT: In 1844 the Dominican Republic declared its independence, ending twenty-two years of Haitian rule. The nation claimed its sovereignty again in 1865, after a brief return to Spanish colonialism. Consequently, some Dominican writers sought to establish what made their country separate and distinct from Spain and Haiti. Their definitions of national identity also addressed the racial and cultural contributions of Spanish, African, and indigenous peoples. The dissertation demonstrates how these definitions are simultaneously expressed and questioned in the poetic works of four writers. In its analysis of the thematic, formal, and rhetorical elements of the poems, the study employs theories of performativity as they are applied to the construction of identity and the making of literary meaning. ---- The first chapter contextualizes the primary texts and explains the theoretical approach. The next two chapters are devoted to a selection of works composed in *décimas* by the popular poet Juan Antonio Alix (1833–1917). Chapter Two offers a detailed reading of the “Diálogo cantado,” a long poem depicting a poetic duel between a Dominican and a Haitian. Chapter Three treats nine shorter poems about relations between the island's two national groups and interactions among black, white, and *mulato* Dominicans. Chapter Four compares three Romantic works about the Conquest: the drama *Iguaniona* (1867) by Francisco Javier Angulo Guridi (1816–1884); the collection *Fantasías indígenas* (1877) by José Joaquín Pérez (1845–1900), and the epic poem “Anacaona” (1880) by Salomé Ureña de Henríquez (1850–1897). This section emphasizes portrayals of Spanish and Indian leaders and their respective religions. The conclusion discusses the relevance of these nineteenth-century conceptions of Dominican identity and suggests topics for further investigation.]

RYDER, Roy Henry. 1989. **Land Evaluation, Environmental Perception, And Agricultural Decision-Making In Las Cuevas Watershed, Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00271. Descriptor: Geography; Agriculture, General; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAI9021909. Source: [ABSTRACT: Inhabitants of rural areas represent an invaluable but neglected

source of information for scientists concerned with land evaluation in the tropics. In this study, site suitability ratings were scientifically developed for six uses--coffee, beans, grazing, pigeon peas, garlic and rice--and compared to farmers' opinions of site suitability. The study area was Las Cuevas watershed, a tropical steepland region in the Dominican Republic. ---- Suitability indices were computed using a multiplicative model and converted into four ordinal ratings. Chi-square and Kendall's tau-b statistics showed a clear statistical correlation between the author's ratings and farmers' evaluations of their land, confirming the hypothesis that suitability ratings are meaningful. The majority of farmers who disagreed with the author gave a more optimistic appraisal. This finding is consistent with studies of British farmers who over-estimate poor quality land and present an over-optimistic evaluation of land for familiar uses. ---- Land dedicated to a specific use would be expected to be associated with more favorable values of the relevant suitability index. Chi-square, Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Wilcoxon tests showed that sites with coffee do tend to have better suitability ratings. Relatively high chi-square and Wilcoxon test statistics suggest that sites used for short-cycle crops also are associated with higher ratings of land suitability for beans; this finding was not, however, supported by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Grazing land does not have significantly higher ratings than land with other uses. ---- Although coffee and short-cycle crops are generally associated with better land, several farmers were observed growing crops on sites with bad suitability ratings. Point score analysis showed that choice of enterprise on the steep slopes and thin soils of Las Cuevas is motivated more by socio-personal and economic factors than by physical factors.]

RYS, John Frank. 1966. **Tensions And Conflicts In Cuba, Haiti, And The Dominican Republic Between 1945 And 1959**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The American University 0008. Pages: 00274. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG6606405. Source: DAI, 26, no. 12, (1966): 7434. [ABSTRACT: None]

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SAALBACH, Carl James, III. 1990. **The Establishment Of Utesur: A Case Study Of International Grass Roots Innovation (Dominican Republic, International Education, Evangelical Association For The Promotion Of Education)**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Temple University 0225. Pages: 00401 Descriptor: Education, Higher; Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Education, Sociology Of. Access # AAI9022940. Source: DAI, 51, no. 06A (1990): p. 1926 [ABSTRACT: This study focuses on how one development agency, the Evangelical Association for the Promotion of Education (EAPE) was successful in implementing an higher education assistance project--the establishment of a technical university (UTESUR)--in Azua, a small city located in the southwestern portion of the Dominican Republic. Furthermore, this study demonstrates that EAPE's success in this project was no accident. Rather, by utilizing a model of planned change that was culturally sensitive to the needs of the recipients and social structure of the target group, EAPE and the community leadership of Azua, together, were able to establish this university whose curriculum and structure reflects an integrated relationship between higher education and economic development, thereby providing an adequate model for projects related to the role of higher education. ---- The findings of this study are demonstrated concretely by the fact that the first graduating

class from this university occurred in 1981, just five years after EAPE was asked to participate in the project. ---- The development of the recipe model and the obvious success of establishing a university in the City of Azua speaks for itself. The university is in operation. But, it would not have become a reality if it were not for the proper "implementation" of a planned change project that allowed for "grass roots" development at the local level where people can "own" the project and participate in their transformation. ---- The model of planned change developed in this study, based upon an interpretation of Transformational theory, is perhaps a first step toward forming a basis from which a discussion of the merits of these questions and their use in the development of a planning process may begin. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

SAGAS, Ernesto. 1993. **Antihaitianismo In The Dominica Republic (Haitians, Prejudice)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00320. Descriptor: Political Science, General;History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9505834. Source: DAI, 55, no. 10A, (1993): 3306. [ABSTRACT: In the Dominican Republic, history and geography have combined to give rise to a racial-sociocultural credo designed to sharply differentiate between Haitians and Dominicans. This credo, which for all practical purposes negates and plays down all black elements within Dominican society, has come to be known in the Dominican Republic as antihaitianismo and is the object of this dissertation. Antihaitianismo consists of the creation and reproduction of negative attitudes, symbols, and stereotypes, among Dominicans directed toward Haitians living in the Dominican Republic. ---- The main thesis of this dissertation is that the causes of the existing anti-Haitian attitudes (antihaitianismo) among Dominicans lie, first, in the generally tense and historically conflictive nature of Haitian- Dominican relations and, second, in the deliberate development and social reproduction by members of the Dominican elites of an anti-Haitian ideology. It has been the deliberate work of some Dominican elites that, based on political interests, nationalism, racism, or their combination, has given rise to a multi-faceted ideology of anti-Haitian attitudes, symbols, and stereotypes known as antihaitianismo. ---- This thesis was examined through a comprehensive analysis of the history of Haitian- Dominican relations, field work in the Dominican Republic, library research, elite interviews, and an examination of the Dominican media. The resulting conclusion is that antihaitianismo is the consequence of the manipulation of the tense Haitian- Dominican relationship by Dominican elites for the achievement of political ends, distorting Dominican history and popular culture, and effectively transforming antihaitianismo into a dominant ideology. Furthermore, antihaitianismo is not an individual attitude, as most Dominicans have actually very little daily contact with Haitian migrants, but a socially shared and reproduced attitude, deeply embedded in Dominican culture through the efforts of Dominican elites.]

SALATI, Raquel. 2001. **Epidemiology Of Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus In The Dominican Republic And Genetic Analysis Of Genes Involved In Virus Movement**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Davis 0029. Pages: 00188. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Pathology; Biology, Molecular .Access # AAI3007700. Source: DAI, 62, no. 03B (2001): p. 1161 [ABSTRACT: The research presented in this dissertation examines two aspects of the monopartite begomovirus *Tomato yellow leaf*

curl virus (TYLCV): (i) aspects of the epidemiology of TYLCV in the Dominican Republic (DO) and (ii) efforts to identify TYLCV movement protein (MP) genes. The complete nucleotide sequence of a full-length infectious clone of a TYLCV isolate from the Dominican Republic (TYLCV-DO) was determined. The TYLCV-DO genome consists of 2,781 nucleotides and encodes six open reading frames (ORFs) encoding predicted proteins greater than 10 kDa: two on the viral and four on the complementary sense strands of the double-replicative form. DNA sequence comparisons revealed that all TYLCV-DO ORFs and the intergenic region were nearly identical (>97% identity) to those of the Israeli isolate of TYLCV, further supporting the concept that TYLCV-DO was introduced into the Caribbean from the Eastern Mediterranean region. A mandatory three-month whitefly host-free period imposed in the Northern and Southern processing tomato production regions of the DO, has helped to reduce the incidence of TYLCV. Monitoring of TYLCV in whiteflies, by PCR with TYLCV-specific primers, has revealed a rapid decrease in TYLCV incidence shortly after implementation of the host-free period and a gradual build-up of the virus during the tomato-growing season. Alternate host surveys revealed symptomless infections in a number of weed species in seven different families. The implications of these findings for TYLCV management in the Dominican Republic are discussed. ---- Two approaches were employed to elucidate genes/proteins involved in TYLCV movement: site-directed mutagenesis and microinjection. In the first approach, frameshift or stop codon mutations were introduced into the capsid protein (CP), V1, and C4 genes of a full-length infectious TYLCV-DO clone (pTY-DR1), and multimeric forms were constructed. The effect of these mutations on TYLCV replication was determined by electroporating the multimeric constructs (mutant and wild-type) into *Nicotiana tabacum* 'Xanthi' protoplasts and assessing replication by Southern blot hybridization analysis with a TYLCV-DO specific DNA probe. ---- For the second approach, the TYLCV-DO CP, V1, and C4 genes were cloned and fusion proteins were expressed in *E. coli*. Fluorescently-labeled *E. coli*-expressed proteins were microinjected into mesophyll cells of *Nicotiana benthamiana* and the capacity of these proteins to increase the plasmodesmal size exclusion limit, move cell-to-cell, facilitate cell-to-cell transport of TYLCV DNA, or to enter the nucleus was assessed. These experiments demonstrated that CP, V1, and C4, individually or in any combination or with TYLCV DNA, did not exhibit properties of a MP. The TYLCV CP accumulated in the nucleus of injected tomato and *Nicotiana benthamiana* cells.]

SALAZAR, Diego Rojas. 1993. **Folk Models And Household Ecology Of Dengue Fever In An Urban Community Of The Dominican Republic (Mexico)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of South Florida 0206. Pages: 00229. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural; Health Sciences, Public Health; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare. Access # AAG9323699. Source: DAI, 54, no. 04A, (1993): 1440. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation documents, within the context of ethnoecology, the folk models and the ethnoecological conditions of dengue and the dengue vector in a poor settlement of the Dominican Republic. It compares the Dominican folk models of dengue fever with folk models from two populations in Mexico. ---- Data were collected using multiple methods, combining ethnographic techniques with a small scale survey. The ethnographic work encompassed direct observation, in-depth interviewing, and key informant use. The small scale survey, collected quantitative sociodemographic data. ---- Three main folk models

of dengue fever were found: (1) a flu-like model; (2) a typhus-like model; (3) a combination of the above. ---- The existence of these models was corroborated by the results of both the ethnographic and survey research. Both the ethnography and the survey show each of the folk models to be highly influenced by the biomedical model spread by the media. ---- The ethnographic work suggests that the folk model of dengue is imbued with an ethno-ecological perspective that leads people to expect dengue-related actions to be taken by state agencies called "the authorities," rather than by private individuals, families, or communities. ---- Although a significant proportion of the Dominican respondents recognize mosquitoes as vectors of dengue, the general attitude is that these insects are a nuisance, but do not constitute a health risk. Source control is rare at the level of the home. ---- The comparison between the Dominican and Mexican folk models of dengue reveals important similarities which may point to similar experiences with dengue for populations in Mexico and the Dominican Republic. ---- The conclusions and recommendations highlight the importance of ascertaining folk models and ethnoecologic conditions in order to design effective and culturally relevant preventive interventions.]

SALYWON, Andrew Michael. 2003. **A monograph of *Mosiera* (Myrtaceae)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Arizona State University 0010. Pages: 00192. Descriptor: Biology, Botany; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAI3084675. Source: DAI, 64, no. 03B (2003): p. 1034 [ABSTRACT: The genus *Mosiera* (Myrtaceae) is comprised of 18 species of evergreen trees and shrubs, with species growing from sea level in coastal scrub forests to cloud forests near 2000 meters. Two species occur in eastern Mexico, one of these also in Guatemala, and one species in South America (southern Brazil). Fifteen species (83%) are confined to the Caribbean, with two endemic to the Dominican Republic, one to Puerto Rico and St. John, and nine (50%) endemic to Cuba. Eastern Cuba has the oldest above-water landform in the Caribbean, the Nipe-Baracoa Massif, and has been emergent and available for plant colonization since the upper Eocene. Jamaica, which was submerged during parts of the Eocene and Miocene, is the only island of the Greater Antilles that lacks an endemic species of *Mosiera*. All the species in the genus are restricted to either limestone, gypsum, or serpentine soils, which are known to harbor relictual species, and suggests a relatively ancient presence of the genus in the region rather than a recent radiation. ---- The generic boundaries of *Mosiera* have been contentious and its evolutionary relationships have never been tested before this study. There are no morphological synapomorphic characters that differentiate *Mosiera* from related genera. It is separated by a combination of characters including: tetramerous flowers, lustrous or glandular seed coats, one to six cells thick, and C-shaped embryos with short cotyledons and hypocotyls about the same width as the cotyledons. DNA sequence data from the internal transcribed spacers region (ITS) and the 5.8S gene of nuclear ribosomal DNA for six species of *Mosiera* and 44 genera of Myrtaceae were used for phylogenetic analysis. Three different methods of analysis (parsimony, Bayesian, and distance), strongly support the monophyly of the genus and its sister group relationship with *Psidium*. No fossil record for species of *Mosiera* is known. Therefore, ITS sequence divergence rates from the literature were used (assuming a molecular clock) to estimate the age of the genus. Based upon the amount of observed sequence variation, *Mosiera* is estimated to be between 11.5–63.6 million years old. ---- Two new species are described

from Cuba, *Mosiera longipetiolata* and *M. pseudoaccara*, and four new combinations are proposed, *M. androsiana*, *M. cuspidata*, *M. gracilipes*, and *M. xerophytica*.]

SAMBROOK, Richard Alan. 1992. **Population Pressure, Deforestation, Land Degradation And Population Redistribution In The Plan Sierra Region Of The Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00243. Descriptor: Geography; Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG9303047 Source: DAI, 53, no. 09A, (1992): 3328 [ABSTRACT: Accelerated population growth, deforestation, and land degradation are a major concern of development planners in the Third World. Environmental experts study the cutting of trees to determine the event as well as the impact of forest conversion on such physical processes as erosion and stream and reservoir silting. However, a major social-human dimension interfaces with these physical processes and poses many questions. What effect, if any, does population pressure have on deforestation, the intensity of agricultural practices, and population redistribution? Do these relationships change over time? Despite the obvious importance of these queries, few researchers have attempted to explain interrelationships between two or more of these processes. ---- Within the framework of a conceptual model, a series of research hypotheses was formulated to define the nature of the relationships between these principal themes: agricultural intensity, deforestation, human carrying capacity, land degradation, population pressure, and population redistribution. This research was conducted at two spatial scales: the political "section," the smallest organized unit below the municipality for which Dominican census data is published, and the rural farm household. Interval-ratio data from the national census and farm level sample surveys were evaluated by means of bivariate regression and simple correlation analysis. ---- Results confirm a strong positive relationship between population pressure and out-migration at the political section scale. On the farm level, a moderately strong positive relationship is established between population pressure and deforestation. A similar strength causal linkage is established between deforestation and land degradation. In contrast, only on larger farms is evidence of a weak positive relationship confirmed between population pressure and Boserupian measures of agricultural intensity. Lickert scaling was employed to assess Wolpert's concept of "place utility" in a rural environment. Migrants who define their occupation as farming reveal a positive correlation between land degradation and the decision to migrate. The role of land degradation, an ecological "push" factor, increases with age. Finally, weak positive correlations among the variables age, education, occupation levels and migration destinations indicate that population redistribution is significantly less selective than anticipated of a "late transitional society," within the context of Zelinsky's mobility transition model.]

SANCHEZ, Peter Michael. 1989. **Elite Settlements And Democracy In Latin America: The Dominican Republic And Peru**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas At Austin 0227. Pages: Ph.D. Descriptor: Political Science, General History, Latin American. Access # AAG9005662. Source: DAI, 50, no. 09A, (1989): 3047. [ABSTRACT: The recent wave of democratic transitions in Latin America has inspired a plethora of academic studies. Much of the new literature eschews deterministic explanations and emphasizes uncertainty and the autonomous choices of elites and

political leaders. Several studies point to the importance of political pacts or elite settlements for the emergence of stable democratic regimes. Using personal interviews as principal primary sources, I apply Burton and Higley's concept of elite settlement to the democratic transitions in the Dominican Republic (1978) and Peru (1980). ---- An elite settlement is a sudden agreement among paramount national elites which resolves previous conflict over the rules of the game and results in the establishment of a stable political regime. A settlement transforms a disunified elite structure into a consensually unified elite structure. Consensually unified elites often introduce contestation and participation to national politics, giving rise to a stable political democracy. ---- In 1978, an elite settlement occurred in the Dominican Republic. In June, political and military elites resolved an electoral crisis by allowing the opposition party to win the national elections, but minimizing its power by allowing the ruling party to take control of the senate. Since then, all political parties have been able to participate in the political system, and contest political power. ---- During the 1978 Constituent Assembly, a partial elite settlement occurred in Peru. The armed forces and the major opposition party, APRA, ended their longstanding animosity, and devised a plan for a transition to electoral politics in 1980. Eventually, all political parties tacitly accepted the plan by participating in the 1980 elections. Several factors, however, undermine regime stability in Peru. A comprehensive settlement did not take place during 1978-1979. An increasingly powerful guerrilla organization rejects electoral politics. And, ethnic/regional cleavages militate against national integration. ---- I conclude that the elite settlements in the Dominican Republic and Peru were crucial in the recent democratic transitions. However, the absence of a comprehensive settlement in Peru, along with the current economic crisis, greatly undermines the likelihood that the Peruvian transition will last.]

SANCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, Diego. 2004. **Leading Coalitions" And Patterns Of Accumulation And Distribution In Small Countries: A Comparative Study Of Costa Rica And The Dominican Republic Under Globalization.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New School University 1430. Pages: 00432. Descriptor: Economics, general; Sociology, social structure and development; Political Science; Public Administration. Access # AAI3144491. Source: DAI, 65, no. 08A (2004): p. 3087 [ABSTRACT: The dissertation discusses the politico-economic determinants of capital accumulation and income distribution in small countries since the 1950s through a case study of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. These two countries offer an interesting contrast because they have experienced similar rates of economic growth but have dramatically different records in terms of human development. Differences in the characteristics of their leading coalitions—i.e. the partnership that the state creates with specific social classes and by which these social classes achieve particular influence in the process of policy design—created during the period 1950–1980 explain these economic differences. The Costa Rican leading coalition based on close ties between the state and both medium firms and public employees resulted in high demands for both investment incentives and social spending expansion during the 1960s and 1970s. In the Dominican Republic the state during this period was exclusively embedded with large firms and concentrated in promoting rapid capital accumulation alone. ---- Under globalization, Costa Rica has not been able to maintain its previous broad leading coalition. The limits on state expansion

and the liberalization of the financial sector have led to a slow process of concentration within the private sector and to the weakening of the public sector trade unions. Since no new working coalition has been built, Costa Rica is still struggling to define its future path of accumulation and distribution. In the Dominican Republic, the capital-state coalition remained more or less intact during the 1990s and was partly responsible for high rates of economic growth. Nevertheless, the economic crisis of 2002–2003 showed the limitations of this type of exclusive alliance when the state is institutionally weak. ---- The dissertation also analyzes the impact of the new specialization in manufacturing exports in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. This new specialization has not increased the potential for long-term growth in the two countries. Few linkages between the export sector and the rest of the economy have been built. Moreover, the new comparative advantages are not the result of an indigenously generated process of development, but a consequence of the new strategy of Transnational Corporations.]

SANCHEZ-CARRETERO, Cristina. 2002. *Narrating Diasporas: Strategies In The Creation Of Locality And Agency Among Dominican Women Abroad (Spain)*.

Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Pennsylvania 0175. Pages: Descriptor:

Folklore; Women's Studies; Anthropology, Cultural. Source: DAI, 63, no. 11A (2002): p. 4041.

00363. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation focuses on the narrative strategies employed to recreate locality and agency in the Dominican diaspora. I explore the ways in which the self is reconstructed in diasporic situations, to answer the following questions: What sense of locality is developed after the migration process? How do transnational households affect the ways in which the self is recreated? What are the channels of communication that make it possible to have such households? And, what images of the self and the other are created and disseminated through narratives? While most migrants from the Dominican Republic have moved to the United States, large numbers of women from the southwestern part of the country have migrated to Spain. Up until 2000, Dominican migration to Spain was primarily that of female domestic workers, who formed migration nets, established upon kinship, friendship, and godmother relationships. ---- One of my primary foci is to explore the agency exercised by my field collaborators, by presenting their narrative construction of life stories abroad. The other is an effort to expand narrative theory and methodology by demonstrating the breadth of media of communication within which the narrative construction of self, group, and locality occurs. I focus on the channels of communication employed to deliver narratives, including the spiritual channel—in the case of Dominican Vodou practitioners—where the lwas are sent back and forth carrying messages and solutions to various problems faced by migrants abroad. Other channels of communication discussed include the telephone, photographs, gifts, and videotapes. ---- Combining ethnographic fieldwork with theory on transnational communities and personal narratives from the disciplines of folklore, anthropology, and sociology, I conclude that rather than the de-territorializing paradigm suggested by scholars such as Appadurai or Augé, multiple localities are created. The possibility of continuing relationships in different places, on the one hand, and the creation of multi-sited collective localities, on the other, indicates new ways of imagining cartographies, facilitated by the open channels of communication that enable narratives to circulate in this fluid context.]

SANTANA, Jocelyn. 1999. **Americanization: A Dominican Immigrant's Autobiographical Study Of Cultural And Linguistic learning**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00342. Descriptor: Education, Bilingual And Multicultural; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Women's Studies. Access # AAI9946952. Source: DAI, 60, no. 09A (1999): p. 3244. [ABSTRACT: The dissertation is a study of a Dominican immigrant's process of Americanization and English learning. Personal narratives, interviews with relatives, friends and past teachers give insight into the author's cultural and linguistic journey. This qualitative study employs techniques of autoethnographic research using personal experiences as valid sources of knowledge. ---- In chapter two, the author narrates her Dominican childhood, her transitions of adolescence, and her way into womanhood. Chapter three offers an analysis of the cultural factors that created the author's fifteen Dominican years and her eighteen American years. She explains in depth her process of Americanization, which has resulted in a Dominican American identity. Ethnicity, race, and gender issues are discussed in relation to her process of Americanization. ---- Chapter four narrates her schooling in the Dominican Republic and her acquisition of English. Chapter five analyzes the linguistic experiences using the relevant literature in second language acquisition, acculturation, identity formation and "writing to learn" approaches. ---- Chapter six, "Intersections of Reflections," offers a summary of the lessons the researcher has learned and educational implications based on her cultural and linguistic experiences. Among her findings, the author claims that her Dominican cultural capital facilitated her Americanization process. A strong and positive identity helped her negotiate the American educational settings. Though participation in the bilingual program of a New York City high school reinforced her feelings of separateness from the dominant society, the author says she benefited from the exposure to caring teachers who were similar to the teachers she had in the Dominican Republic. ---- The researcher is confronted with the realization that she has employed the painful strategy of 'racelessness' to cope with the cultural and linguistic challenges of trying to "make it" to the White middle class. An outcome of her Americanization has been the internalization of racism, negative stereotypes and the devaluation of her Spanish language. Becoming a Dominican American has created an existential tension, which she attempts to subside by claiming ownership of the English language. The domain of English words offers her a place where she can peacefully exist in the wholeness of her Dominican and American self.]

SANTOS, BLAS A. 1992. **Cost Benefit Analysis Of Soil Erosion Control: The Case Of Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Berkeley 0028. Pages: 00296. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG9330721. Source: DAI, 54, no. 06A, (1992): 2255 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation analyzes the economics of watershed management to reduce soil erosion as practiced by Plan Sierra in the Dominican Republic. Upstream initiatives consist in a series of transitions from the present patterns of land use to alternative patterns, including reforestation, management of natural forests, coffee production under tree cover, and improved food production plots using agroecological techniques. Downstream benefits from reduced siltage result from enhanced irrigation capacity and hydroelectrical production. Upstream initiatives are contrasted between those which are individually profitable for farmers and only require technical assistance and credit to be implemented,

those that need to be subsidized to be adopted but create enough benefits downstream to collect the corresponding tax, and those that are neither individually profitable upstream nor socially profitable downstream and consequently cannot be undertaken. ---- Results show that many of the practices recommended by Plan Sierra are individually profitable and thus that the bulk of the benefits from soil stabilization are directly captured by the upstream producers. Large farmers in no case need to be subsidized, but their rights in forestry management urgently need to be clarified to induce them to manage natural forests and reforest pastures. Medium-size farmers can profitably shift to managed forests, but they need to be subsidized to reforest pasture lands in areas with high rainfall and steep slopes. Small farmers are mainly vested in subsistence food production. A result of considerable importance is that the shift from traditional to agroecological food plots is privately profitable, unless the scale of operation is very small in which case fixed costs in the transition need to be subsidized. ---- Finally, removing macroeconomic policy distortions in the exchange rate and price formation enhances the private profitability of soil conserving transitions and thus reduces the need to tax and subsidize. And major efforts are left to be made in the development of integrated livestock-forestry operations which are currently the main source of sedimentation.]

SARMIENTO, Olga Lucia. 2003. **Health care utilization among adolescents of Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central/South America and Dominican Republic origin: Findings from Add Health.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00168. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI3100344. Source: DAI, 64, no. 08B (2003): p. 3778 [ABSTRACT: *Objectives.* (1) to estimate the prevalence of routine health care utilization and forgone care among adolescents of differing Latino origins and by immigrant generational status and time living in the U.S., (2) to describe enabling and predisposing factors associated with the use of routine care and forgone care and (3) to assess the association between sexual risk behaviors and the use of routine care, forgone care, use of STD health care services and use of family planning services. ---- Cross-sectional analysis of Wave I of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) conducted during 1995 including adolescents in grades 7–12 of Mexican (n = 1657), Cuban (n = 490), Puerto Rican (n = 555), and Central/South American or Dominican (C/S American or DR) (n = 427) origins. ---- Mexican-origin adolescents were less likely to have a routine examination in the previous year compared to other Latino populations: (prevalence Mexicans 47.7%; Cubans 67.6%; Puerto Ricans 65.2% and C/S American or DR 57.0%). Among Mexican-origin adolescents, having a college-educated parent or insurance was associated with receiving care (adjusted prevalence odds ratio (aPOR) [95% confidence interval]), 2.12 [1.37,3.30] and 1.80 [1.31,2.47], respectively). For Cuban-origin adolescents, first-generation immigrants were less likely to receive care (0.31 [0.14,0.70]), and those living in a single-parent home were more likely to receive care (2.83 [1.52,5.25]). Routine care among adolescents of C/S American or DR origins was associated with living in a household above the poverty level (2.29 [1.10,4.77] and insurance (2.33 [1.10,4.91]). When routine care and forgone care were assessed by immigrant generational status and length of residence in the U.S, we found that 39% and 16% of first-generation immigrants who had lived in the U.S. ≤5yrs and 54.9% and 24% of third generation immigrants received routine care and reported forgone care in the past

year, respectively. The lowest prevalence of routine care, 30%, was among adolescents of Mexican origin who had lived in the U.S. ≤5yrs; the highest prevalences, 71.6% and 68%, were among second and third generation immigrants, respectively. After adjustment for insurance status, parental education and poverty, the immigrant-generational disparity in routine care decreased significantly among the population of Mexican (unadjusted Prevalence odds ratio [uPOR] = 0.36; 95% CI [0.21,0.62] vs. aPOR = 0.66; [0.38,1.16]) and C/S American or DR (uPOR = 0.45; [0.17,1.19] vs. aPOR = 0.89; [0.25,3.14]), but increased among Cubans (uPOR = 0.40; [0.14,1.13] vs. aPOR = 0.24; [0.15,0.38]). (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

SCARFULLERY, Rafael. 2004. **Twentieth-Century Composers From The Dominican Republic: An Overview And Analysis Of The Guitar Music Of Luis Cernuda, Pedro Holguín-Veras, Manuel Simó, And Miguel Pichardo**. Degree: D.M.A. Institution: Shenandoah University 1330. Pages: 00117. Descriptor: Music; Education, Music. Access # AAI3134511. Source: DAI, 65, no. 05A (2004): p. 1589 [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this researcher was to analyze guitar works from four 20th century composers from the Dominican Republic: Luis Cernuda, Pedro Holguín-Veras, Manuel Simó, and Miguel Pichardo. Both the political and cultural aspects of Dominican society heavily influenced the music styles of these composers; therefore, the life and work of each composer were presented within the context of the period in which they lived. ---- During the first decades of the 20th century, the Dominican upper class promoted the composition of works that were based on European salon music as well as popular Caribbean dances. Both Luis Cernuda and Pedro Holguín-Veras composed in the 19th-century music style. During his regime, Trujillo encouraged the creation of works based on national folk dances. As a result, in the 1940's, composers based their works on Dominican native music resources. In the second half of the 20th century, a new generation of composers showed an increasing interest in European avant-garde composition techniques. Manuel Simó and Miguel Pichardo based their works on contemporary idioms. ---- This researcher spent the month of December 2003 in the Dominican Republic in the search of information about Dominican composers who have written guitar works. This researcher is a Dominican guitarist who began his musical studies and developed his professional career in the Dominican Republic. Therefore, there has been a personal experience with the majority of people interviewed and with the two contemporary composers. All of the Spanish to English translations were accomplished by this researcher, whose native tongue is Spanish.]

SCHLAFER, Donald Hughes, Jr. 1982. **The Pathogenesis Of African Swine Fever In Pregnant Sows, Their Fetuses And Neonates**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Georgia 0077. Pages: 00257. Descriptor: Veterinary Science. Access # AAG8225228. Source: DAI, 43, no. 06B, (1982): 1759. [ABSTRACT: Oronasal inoculation of pregnant sows with a 1979 Dominican Republic African swine fever virus isolate resulted in abortion of 7 of 12 sows. Abortions occurred at a similar stage of infection in all sows, corresponding to a period when virus was widely disseminated and lesions were detected histologically. All infected pregnant sows not killed died by 16 days after inoculation. ---- African swine fever virus was cultured from 179 of 1,329 (13.5%) fetal tissues from experimentally infected sows. Nearly 1,200 fetal tissues were examined by fluorescent

antibody technique, but only two contained cells bearing ASF viral antigen. Histologic lesions in fetal tissue included diffuse hepatic necrosis, diffuse interstitial pneumonia and allantoic mononuclear cellular infiltration. Although virus titers were low, tissue suspensions prepared from the umbilicus or fetal heart blood transmitted the disease to normal pigs inoculated orally or parentally. This study provided the first experimental evidence that ASF virus could be transplacentally transmitted. ---- One sow recovered from ASF infection, remained a virus carrier for 148 days. There was no evidence of in utero ASF transmission in sows bred 368 to 419 days after inoculation. Natural stresses associated with pregnancy, parturition, and lactation did not result in viral recrudescence. ---- Piglets born to sows recovered from acute ASF and raised with their sows were partially protected by colostral antibodies as demonstrated by challenge inoculation. In these piglets the onset of clinical diseases was delayed and viremia levels were lower. All piglets colostrum deprived or fed colostrum from a normal sow died before 30 days after oral inoculation while all but one piglet fed colostrum from an ASF recovered sow or injected with ASF antiserum lived. This finding provides a possible explanation for field observations that during some ASF epizootics, young pigs survived. Passively acquired antibody may be a factor in the reported 4 to 5 year cyclic pattern of ASF epizootics observed in some countries where the disease is endemic. ---- This model may be useful for studying immunity in ASF.]

SCHOLZ, Claudia W. 2005. **Rural development in the Dominican Republic: A critique of social capital theory.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00235. Descriptor: Sociology, general. Access # AAI315779. Source: DAI, 65, no. 12A (2005): p. 4728 [ABSTRACT: Within the economic development literature, the term *social capital* has come to refer to the social norms and the networks of relationships in which human behavior is embedded. Scholarship that links social capital to community development processes rests on three central premises. First, social capital is said to reduce transaction costs, making private investment both more likely and more profitable. Second, social capital facilitates collaboration, increasing the likelihood of development project success. In more recent work, scholars have incorporated a third premise—that *bridging* social capital linking communities to outside resources is also vital to local development. ---- This dissertation problematizes each of these assumptions, drawing on the experiences of development projects I observed during over a year of participant observation in the Dominican Republic. Through Burawoy's Extended Case Method, I use ethnographic evidence to highlight the functionalism inherent in social capital theories as dispatched by development scholars, as well as the complexities of grassroots development practice. ---- My critique of contemporary social capital theories is organized into three general arguments. First, while social capital theory attributes developmental and organizational outcomes largely to *cultural* factors, in the history of rural development efforts in the Dominican Republic, the concerted *political* efforts of institutional actors at the national and international levels reveal more about these processes than do cultural practices or predispositions. Second, while social capital theorists rely largely on assumptions of universally applicable cultural norms, in the development projects observed social capital could not be dissociated from the *meaning* or context of interactions and activities it was mobilized to facilitate. Finally, development (including successful as well as failed projects) has had unanticipated

impacts on the study communities' "stocks" of social capital, problematizing Putnam's notion of the "virtuous circle" where socioeconomic development and social capital mutually reinforce each other. In my fieldsites, involvement in development projects actually diminished the vitality of local social ties and normative frameworks.]

SCHRANK, Andrew Michael. 2000. **Urban Bias, Hinterland Response: Social Organization And Export Diversification In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison 0262. Pages: 00216. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Economics, Commerce-Business. Access # AAI9981931. Source: DAI, 61, no. 08A (2000): p. 3382. [ABSTRACT: Over the past two decades the Dominican Republic's traditional agricultural and mineral exports have been all but replaced by light manufactured goods and services, and the impoverished island nation has been transformed into a model of economic diversification. Nevertheless, the government of the Dominican Republic has been unable to translate nontraditional export growth into shared prosperity, and more than 20 percent of the country's population therefore remains mired in poverty. I use the Dominican Republic's ambiguous export experience to advance our understanding of neoliberalism, globalization, and their consequences in the contemporary Third World. While a number of analysts have attributed the Dominican Republic's nontraditional export growth to a "fortuitous" confluence of wage and transportation cost advantages, I use a wide variety of qualitative and quantitative data sources: first, to cast doubt upon the orthodox, factor cost explanation; second, to provide an alternative account which underscores the importance of elite networks, social capital, and organizational learning; and third, to explore the political limits to the aforementioned learning process—as well as their broader implications for debates on development policy, state formation, and globalization.]

SCHULTINK, Gerhardus. 1980. **Statistical Sampling Of Agricultural And Natural Resources Data: A Comparison Of Aerial Sampling And Area-Frame Sampling Techniques With Special Reference To Lesser Developed Countries**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00186. Descriptor: Agriculture, General; Geological Survey. Access # AAG8112151. Source: DAI, 41, no. 12B, (1980): 4317. [ABSTRACT: The development of agricultural and natural resource management programs and related policies for lesser developed countries (LDC's) requires the availability of reliable information on the status and extent of the resource base. This focuses attention on the quality of the spatial information which is largely determined by factors such as spatial and temporal accuracy. The generation of this information involves important cost-accuracy trade-offs, especially if primary data collection efforts are introduced using remote sensing technologies. ---- The major objective in this research is to evaluate the potential of low-level aerial photographic sampling to effectively capture reliable resource inventory data. This includes the integration of these data with multi-level inventory procedures, such as satellite and high-altitude remote sensing as well as ground (sampling) surveys, in an effort to supplement secondary data and to improve the comprehensive quality of the resource information data base needed to effectively support natural resource monitoring, management, planning and policy analysis. ---- This research compares aerial sampling and area-frame sampling procedures

to assess cost/accuracy trade-offs and to evaluate the appropriateness of the techniques, given various topographical conditions, information needs and technology levels encountered in a typical LDC setting. In this process the design of aerial sampling procedures is discussed and two selected sampling designs and their associated sampling intensities are evaluated. Two modified, systematic, aerial sampling designs are tested for the capacity to provide accurate land cover/use estimates for a selected test site of intensive, mixed agriculture in a tropical region. Cost and accuracy of the aerial and area-frame sampling procedures are discussed in combination with the cost estimates for a nation-wide sampling survey. ---- Light aircraft survey techniques and sampling survey designs aim at providing an application-oriented framework to create an in-country operational capability to conduct agricultural and natural resource inventories using aerial sampling techniques. ---- Results of the Dominican Republic case study indicate that four of the five major land cover/use categories representing more than five percent of the surface area of the test site in intensive agriculture could be accurately predicted (with a 95 percent confidence level) using a sampling intensity as small as 4.8 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that aerial sampling techniques, using a modified-systematic sampling design, could provide a viable, cost-effective resource inventory alternative, especially if access condition, time limitations and the state of technology pose significant constraints. This situation is frequently encountered in many developing nations. ---- The research identifies the need to improve the data specifications to support short- and long-term resource planning and policy development. These specifications should include the type, spatial detail, accuracy, timeliness and anticipated cost of data capture efforts over a period of time, as well as the institutional framework needed to support these activities. This identification process should include the selection of the appropriate technology for data capture, storage, analysis, and information retrieval. Selection criteria should consider the geographical, budgetary and technological constraints as well as the priorities for development identified by the individual countries.]

SEGURA Torres. 2001. **Low-Frequency Transport Components In Mona Passage (Caribbean)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00330. Descriptor: Physical Oceanography. Access # AAI9979192. Source: DAI, 61, no. 06B (2001): p. 2961. [ABSTRACT: Two bottom-mounted acoustic Doppler current profilers (ADCP; RDI—75khz) and one S4 current meter were deployed in the Mona Passage, along the ridge that runs from the western end of Puerto Rico up to the northeastern end of Dominican Republic. Data collected span the period from September 1997 to May 1999 although not continuously. ---- Using the vertical profile of Brunt-Väisälä frequency, dynamic normal modes were computed for each deployment for the low frequency currents. The first baroclinic Rossby radius of deformation was 26.94km. The low frequency currents were decomposed into the barotropic and baroclinic modes using the dynamic normal modes estimated for the deployment of ADCP I and ADCP II. For ADCP I the 94 percent of the observed variance can be accounted for by the linear combination of the first two modes at the center region of the Mona Passage, while for the ADCP II 80 percent is needed. Hence, the barotropic and first baroclinic modes represent the low frequency currents in the Mona Passage. The results obtained by the method of empirical orthogonal function showed that the first

empirical mode explain more than 88 percent of the recorded variance. ---- The vertical profile of the mean meridional transport is characterized by a two-layer structure, (baroclinic structure). The upper layer lies above 300 meters depth with the upper water masses, the Caribbean Surface Water, Subtropical Underwater and Sargasso Sea Water entering the Caribbean from the Atlantic Ocean. Below this layer the Tropical Central Water exits toward the Atlantic Ocean. ---- The vertical structure of the mean meridional transport has a maximum peak at 100 meters. The maximum values for the mean meridional total transport through Mona Passage occurred during December 1997, July 1998 and January 1999 with values of -4.50 Sv, -4.25 Sv, and -4.7 Sv into the Caribbean Sea, respectively. The minimum values occurred during June 1998 and August 1998 with values of 0.74 Sv out of the Caribbean and -0.66 Sv into the Caribbean. ---- The spectral analysis shows that the bulk of the kinetic energy is contained in three sharp peaks at the inertial, diurnal and semi-diurnal tidal frequencies, and a broad peak in the low frequency. The dominant peak is that of the semi-diurnal tidal frequency component. The structure and generation mechanisms of low frequency currents in the Mona Passage are discussed as well as the local and remote forcing.]

SEKOU, Malik. 2000. **Nation-State Formation In The Insular Caribbean Before, During, And After The Cold War**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Delaware 0060. Pages: 00374. Descriptor: Political Science, General; History, Modern. Access # AAI9965813. Source: DAI, 61, no. 03A (2000): p. 1149. [ABSTRACT: This research examines post-colonial nation-state formation in the insular Caribbean before, during, and after the Cold War. The insular Caribbean is examined as a single region, and three waves of nationalist/independence movements are analyzed. Three major schools of thought are reviewed, and they intersect at the important roles that ascendant elite and middle strata played in pursuit of greater autonomy within the international system. Existing theoretical approaches direct our attention to the profound impacts that European colonialism and the subsequent Eurocentric world-system had in formulating contemporary Caribbean societies and developing the constraints/incentives for nation-state formation. This research examines the dynamic roles of the region's ascendant elite and middle strata within the nation-state formation process. ---- Geographic constraints re-informed the *insularism* that emerged from the plantation mode of production. The nationalist/independence movements that developed before and during the Cold War sought maximum power for local elites within existing classic mercantilist and colonial structures. These systems were incompatible with nationalist forces, and as internal metropolitan crises developed, the region's national forces sought nation-states. Before the Cold War, nationalist forces in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba fought protracted military conflicts in order to formulate new nation-states. During the Cold War, the Eurocentric world-system was displaced by US hegemony and the hegemonial shift that ensued led to a unique context for Caribbean nation-state formation. The largest colonial grouping was decolonized due to the mutual demands for the dismantling of empire and colonial ties. Jamaica, Antigua-Barbuda, and the Bahamas were selected as representative cases of the Cold War era decolonization process. ---- During the Cold War, classic colonial ties were reformulated or destroyed by the ascendant elite and middle strata who were unable to defend, expand, or consolidate their power within moribund colonial structures. The last wave of independence movements grew out of the

Cold War era reforms that metropolitan elites developed to provide concessions to the middle and lower strata of their colonial units. Independence movements in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Puerto Rico are examined for future trends in the first decade of the twenty-first century. When another period of core crisis occurs, new nation-states may emerge.]

SELAMAT, Jinap. 1987. **Acidic Characteristics Of Cured And Roasted Cocoa Beans From Different Countries Of Origin And Flavor Of The Resulting Chocolate.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00188. Descriptor: Agriculture, Food Science And Technology. Access # AAG8807851. Source: DAI, 49, no. 04B, (1987): 0964 [ABSTRACT: Thirty-nine raw and fermented (cured) cocoa beans from different countries of origin were analysed for pH, titratable acidity, volatile acids (acetic, propionic, butyric, isobutyric and isovaleric), and nonvolatile acids (oxalic, citric, tartaric, malic, succinic and lactic). The effect of two roasting conditions, low (150 C, 20 min) and high (150 C, 30 min) on these acidic parameters was also determined. Fourteen of the bean samples were made into chocolate and were evaluated for flavor preference and characteristics. ---- The pH of the cured cocoa beans ranged from 4.61 to 5.97, and the titratable acidity from 0.075 to 0.309 meq NaOH/g. The pH and \log_{10} titratable acidity had a straight line relationship with a correlation coefficient of -0.94 . Citric and lactic acids represented the two major nonvolatile acids, and acetic acid represented the major volatile acid. Cocoa beans from the Far East were significantly more acidic than those from West Africa and Central America, but were not significantly different from those of South America. High acidic beans were characterized by high concentration of acetic and lactic acids; however, the strong correlation between acetic acid with both pH and titratable acidity indicated that the acid could be responsible for the high acidity in cocoa beans. ---- High roast significantly increased the pH, decreased the titratable acidity and the concentration of all volatile acids except acetic acid. Low roast significantly decreased the concentration of propionic and isovaleric acids. The concentration of malic acid was significantly decreased and that of butyric acid was increased; however, that of tartaric, oxalic, lactic succinic and citric acids was not affected during both roasting conditions. ---- Chocolate samples made from Ghanaian and Nigerian beans were significantly preferred by the panel members; samples from Cameroon, the Dominican Republic and Malaysia were the least preferred. There was no correlation between the flavor score and pH, titratable acidity, and both volatile and nonvolatile acids. The panel members perceived higher response of strong chocolate flavor in chocolate samples from Ghana and Nigeria as compared to other samples. Higher response of off-flavor descriptors were perceived from chocolate made from low-pH cocoa bean samples.]

SHALABY, Seif El-Dean A. H. 1986. **Latin American Countries Demand For Wheat Imports And United States Market Share (Agricultural Trade, Policy, Elasticities, Seemingly Unrelated, Exchange Rates).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln 0138. Pages: 00160. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8614477. Source: DAI, 47, no. 04A, (1986): 1423 [ABSTRACT: The objectives of this study were to estimate Latin American countries excess demands for U.S. wheat, world wheat, U.S. market share, and classes of wheat. Countries included were Brazil,

Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the *Dominican Republic*, and Panama. They were consistent importers of wheat from the U.S. during the time frame of this analysis (1962/63-1980/81). Estimates for Mexico were obtained from a simple recursive system covering a shorter period. The practical usage of these estimates is to support country-specific trade programs by the U.S. ---- Each of the models for U.S. wheat, world wheat, and U.S. market share consisted of a set of twelve equations, one for each importing country. Empirical estimates were obtained by "seemingly unrelated regression" for each set. Border prices of wheat imports were created by adding estimates of variable transportation costs to country-specific export prices, and per capita gross domestic product adjusted for purchasing power was used as an income proxy. The U.S. share estimates were corrected for autocorrelation and heterocedasticity. ---- The study provided evidence on the degree by which each of the variables postulated influence excess demand for wheat. These variables could be ranked according to the magnitude of their elasticities in the following sequence: per capita income, exchange rate, population, import prices, and domestic production. Price coefficients were tested for equality across countries' equations, and also for income coefficients. Both tests failed leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis of equal coefficients. These results discount the credibility of estimates based on aggregation for regional or world excess demand. ---- To maximize the cost-effectiveness of the agricultural trade programs mandated by the 1985 Farm Bill, the study recommends that the selection for eligibility of the importing countries for such programs be in accordance with their excess demand response parameter rankings.]

SHEMAK, April A. 2004. **Textual Trespassing: Tracking The Native Informant In Literatures Of The Americas**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Maryland, College Park 0117. Pages: 00337. Descriptor: Literature, comparative; Literature, american; Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI3152302. Source: DAI, 65, no. 11A (2004): p. 4188. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation reframes notions of two disparate fields of study—postcolonial and U.S. ethnic studies—through an analysis of contemporary narratives located in the Caribbean, Central America and the United States. My choice of texts is dictated by their multiple locations, allowing me to consider postcolonial and ethnic studies as simultaneous formations. Throughout the dissertation I use the trope of trespassing in its various connotations to explore how these narratives represent native spaces, migration and U.S. spatial formations. Furthermore, I explore the manner in which *testimonio* surfaces as a narrative device in several of the texts. I establish the parameters of my project by describing the disciplines and theoretical discourses with which I engage. I argue that it is necessary to expand the boundaries of U.S. ethnic literature to include the literatures of the Americas. Furthermore, I also consider the implications of the trope of trespassing vis-à-vis my own subject position and the narratives I analyze. Chapter two investigates the manner in which, despite contemporary theoretical and cultural critiques of essentialism, one continues to sense a reverence for sacrosanct notions of authenticity, origins, and nativism in contemporary narratives. I explore these themes as they occur in texts from Jamaica, Guyana and Martinique and consider how these novels complicate the alignment of indigeneity with essentialism through their use of postmodern narrative tactics. In chapter three, I shift my investigation to Haitian and Cuban narratives of migration and the manner in which

testimony, when it is linked to migration, becomes a means of trespassing especially for refugees who must constructing the postcolonial native space as “corrupt” as they attempt to gain political asylum in the United States. I argue that such texts as Edwidge Danticat's *Krik? Krak!* and Cristina Garcia's *Dreaming in Cuban* reflect discourses of disease as a way of representing the “unhealthy” relationships between the U.S. and Haiti and Cuba. Chapter four charts the movement of the native informant from the postcolonial native locale to the ethnic immigrant space. I use Gayatri Spivak's critique of the postcolonial critic as “New Immigrant-native informant” as an analytical frame for addressing the ways in which Dominican American writers adopt or reject the role of native informant in the novels (for example, Julia Alvarez, Loida Maritza Perez and Nelly Rosario). Chapter five reflects a convergence of postcolonial and ethnic American concerns as it explores the implications of trespassing and testimony in narratives that represent transnational labor practices. I juxtapose the 1991 U.S. Congressional Hearings which address the plight of Haitian sugarcane cutters in the Dominican Republic through an appropriation of testimonial discourse with the subjective representations of migrant workers in the novels of Edwidge Danticat and Francisco Goldman.]

SHERMAN, Ruth Ellen. 1998. **Soil-Plant Interactions, Small-Scale Disturbance, And Regeneration Dynamics In A Mangrove Forest Of The Dominican Republic (Gap Dynamics, Laguncularia)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Cornell University 0058. Pages: 00143. Descriptor: Agriculture, Forestry And Wildlife; Environmental Sciences; Biology, Ecology. Access # AAG9813971. Source: DAI, 58, no. 11B, (1998): 5721. [ABSTRACT: Mangrove forest communities often exhibit a striking zonation pattern of the component tree species across the intertidal zone; however, the processes that generate these patterns are not well understood. I examined the role of plant-soil interactions and small-scale disturbances in regulating the community dynamics of a 47.1 km² mangrove forest in the Dominican Republic to better understand controls on the distribution and abundance of mangrove species across the tidal gradient. ---- To characterize the composition, structure, and spatial pattern of the forest and their relationship to environmental features, I established permanent plots along two transects that traversed the mangrove ecosystem. Patterns of phosphorus, sulfate, alkalinity, and pyrite concentrations across the intertidal gradient indicated that sulfate reduction processes largely controlled the soil chemical environment in the more inland Laguncularia-dominated forest. Leaf tissue chemistry of Laguncularia had lower C:N and C:P ratios that apparently could fuel the higher rates of decomposition in the Laguncularia-dominated forest. I suggest that a plant-soil-microbial feedback contributes to the spatial patterning of vegetation and soil variables across the intertidal zone of many mangrove forest communities. ---- All 52 gaps surveyed in the field were nearly circular canopy openings created by lightning averaging 724 m² in size. Based on 1996 aerial photographs, the total area of the mangrove forest in the gap-phase was 1.9% with an annual formation rate of approximately 0.2%/yr. Canopy turnover time was estimated to range from 316-842 years. I tested the hypothesis that canopy gaps help to maintain mangrove species distribution patterns by measuring the composition and growth of seedlings and saplings in gaps. Density and growth rates of saplings were significantly greater in canopy gaps than under the forest canopy; however, gap regeneration was dominated by *R. mangle* throughout the mangrove forest most likely due to the lower

mortality rates of this species. Hence, the hypothesis was rejected. I suggest that the successful regeneration of *R. mangle* is favored under conditions where intense disturbances kill several trees contemporaneously resulting in the collapse of the root mat and a subsequent increase in standing water, anoxia, and sulfide concentrations.]

SHORT, Margaret Isabel. 1992. **Toward The Renewal And Growth Of The Dominican Episcopal Church: A Practical And Theological Case Study (Church Growth)**. Degree: D.MIN. Institution: Fuller Theological Seminary, Doctor of Ministry Program 0790. Pages: 00338. Descriptor: Religion, General; Theology. Access # AAG9231952. Source: DAI, 53, no. 07A, (1992): 2411. [ABSTRACT: A practical, academic, and theological undertaking in the area of church renewal and growth was conducted by the author in the Episcopal Diocese of the Dominican Republic from 1988 to 1990. A principal objective of the dissertation is to make the emergent data, analyses, observations, and theological reflections available as catalysts to assist the Dominican Episcopal Church in moving toward renewal in its life and mission. ---- The dissertation includes the following elements: A church growth study. A brief history of the Dominican Episcopal Church introduces a survey of diocesan growth trends. Particular attention is given to the period 1974-1988, during which there is a multiplication of churches but a stasis in total communicants. ---- A clergy survey. Interviews with the multinational diocesan clergy show both a unanimous desire for the Church to grow numerically and spiritually and a striking diversity in fundamental theological understandings, in practical approaches to ministry, and in assessments of local and diocesan problems and solutions. ---- A pro-growth church conference. A seminar for priests and seminarians led by the author explored the following: results of the growth study (including comparisons with other denominations in the D.R. and the U.S.); relevant church growth principles; a summary of the clergy interviews; and tools for the future. ---- A review of issues in church growth: context, theology, and method. Institutional factors, especially theological orientation, are shown to have a more significant bearing on church growth than contextual (sociological) factors. ---- An examination of theological foundations. Contemporary theological options (Anglo-American Episcopal liberalism, Liberation Theology, evangelicalism / Pentecostalism, and patterns in world-wide Anglican renewal) are discussed relative to church renewal and growth. Implicit warning is given against adopting the dominant contemporary theology of the Episcopal Church U.S.A. or that of any other seriously declining Church. ---- The Paradigm of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The nature and praxis of the Church is probed in the context of the Christ-centered Pauline teachings of Ephesians. ---- Finally, personal spiritual renewal in Jesus Christ is emphasized as a prerequisite for authentic renewal of the broader life and mission of the Church.]

SHRECK, Aimee. **Just Bananas? A Fair Trade Alternative For Small-Scale Producers In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Colorado State University 0053. Pages: 00213. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Agriculture, General; Economics, Commerce-Business. Access # AAI3053452. Source: DAI, 63, no. 05A (2002): p. 2020. [ABSTRACT: The Fair Trade movement is one of a growing number of contemporary social movements that have emerged to contest the neoliberal, capitalist, and corporate driven process of

globalization. The movement seeks to draw from a rising consumer consciousness in the North to improve agricultural conditions in the South by altering exploitative trade relations that govern global exchange. This dissertation questions the extent to which Fair Trade may be a powerful force for overcoming inequitable trade relations, or whether it presents yet another empty promise of capitalist penetration of producer/consumer relations. ---- The study draws on field work in the Azua Valley of the Dominican Republic and focuses on the level of production to better understand the implications of Fair Trade initiatives. Primary data includes interviews with a random sample of the Fair Trade banana producers in the region (n = 115), participant and non-participant observations, and in-depth field interviews with a range of actors involved in the Fair Trade banana initiative. ---- In addition to examining the implications of Fair Trade for producers involved, I also consider the potential these initiatives might hold for achieving the movement's more ambitious goal of altering the current system of international trade. I argue that the Fair Trade movement is a counter-hegemonic social movement which can be understood as part of a broader, Gramscian "war of position." However, while it successfully redistributes material resources to small-scale commodity producers, the movement's transformative potential is limited in important ways, notably by its reproduction of the historical power asymmetry between North and South. My analysis proceeds from an assumption that many Fair Trade advocates seek substantive, qualitative, and transformative change in the political economy of food and agriculture. But, given the present limitations for Fair Trade initiatives to bring about this kind of change, I argue they need to revisit the way Fair Trade is conducted today. In order to take advantage of its possibilities, the Fair Trade movement must engage in a critical reflection to re-conceptualize what underlies the notion of Fair Trade.]

SIMMONS, Kimberly Eison. 2002. **Reconfiguring Dominicaness: Competing Discourses Surrounding Race, Nation, And Identity In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00249. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAI3053805. Source: DAI, 63, no. 05A (2002): p. 1891. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation maps the process of nationness—a sense of national belonging—which finds expression in discourses involving ideas of race and color in the construction of a “mixed-race” identity. How is this type of nationness created? How is mixedness articulated? What is the relationship between structure and agency in this process? What is the outcome in terms of the categories in circulation to define people? How do people define themselves? How does this change over time and space? What is accepted, negotiated, and rejected and under what circumstances? All of these inter-related questions facilitate the mapping of nationness here in the dissertation. - --- While nationness, race, nation, and identity are central themes explored here in the dissertation, it is through discourses—what people say, what is expressed, and what is written and recorded—that provides the context of the research. This dissertation offers a conceptual framework for understanding Dominicaness—which I define as the “sense” of being Dominican in national and racial terms—over time and space. The data reveal prevalent ideas surrounding race “mixture” in the formation of nation in the Dominican Republic. Importantly, mixture is a point of entry linking race, color, and nation in the articulation of Dominicaness, in similar yet competing ways. These competing articulations find expression in discourses—any thoughts/ideas, beliefs, words, and/or

actions that have been/are expressed with regard to being Dominican. The discourses illuminate the changing importance of ancestry, history, place, and color as categories change and people make new claims about “who they are.” ---- I define five discourses—Gente de Color, Hispanidad, Mestizaje, Mulutaje, and Africanidad—and assess how the nation defines itself during different sociohistorical periods by asking the following questions: (1) What are the current racial and color views/concepts, and why have they emerged? (2) How are racial and national identities defined and articulated within the racial discourse? (3) How are people defined by the state and how do they define themselves? and (4) What is the status of transnational migration to and from the Dominican Republic in terms of actual migration, ideas and relocalization? In the final analysis, I examine how Dominicanness has been reconfigured, how it articulates mixture, while offering a different way of conceptualizing such mixture (African/Black-European/White) in Latin America and the Hispanic Caribbean by way of Mulutaje.]

SIMONSON, Peter Grant. 1994. **Masculinity And Femininity In The Dominican Republic: Historical Change And Contradiction In Notions Of Self.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00281. Descriptor: .Access # . Source: Anthropology, Cultural; History, Latin American; Sociology, Theory And Methods. [ABSTRACT: This study examines the enduring cultural and political frameworks that organize people's interests and motivations in the Dominican Republic. Early applications of practice theory depicted social action in terms of brief, tactical maneuvers and ignored the long-term, developmental schemes that organize immediate objectives. I propose that short-term strategies are best understood in reference to sustained projects of the self that aim to legitimize action in political and symbolic contexts shaped by the schemes people employ to distinguish domains of activity. Drawing on survey, life history and focus group data, I discuss the recent deterioration of the peasant mode of production and the rise of a preponderant subproletariat in a peri-urban community near the town of San Francisco de Macoris. I then explore accompanying changes in the ways in which people map social space and construe male and female selfhood. ---- I find that dominant contemporary concepts of masculinity constitute men as self-regulating workers and discipline them to labor under exploitative conditions and, ultimately, to participate in a transnational labor reserve. Alternative notions of male selfhood challenge these pressures and promote men's reliance on cooperative social networks and petty entrepreneurship in the realm of the street. ---- Dominant notions of femininity relegate women to the home sphere and cast them as sole caretakers of the domestic processes that reproduce the conditions of their families' existence and support men's social and economic pursuits. Especially in subproletarian households, women's capacity to fill this role is often compromised by the instability of their spouses' financial and emotional commitment to their families. ---- I conclude that both men and women are beset by fundamental conflicts in their abilities to sustain relevant self-images and, thus, their sense of social legitimacy. The compulsion to resolve these tensions drives the prevailing course of their intentionalities, prompting men to migrate to the U.S. and women to become active, often as income-earners, in the public domain. My findings contribute to the theorization of "self" and "identity," and I demonstrate the importance of those constructs in developing models of social agency and household structure and process.]

SIMPSON, Desiree C. 2004. **Community-Based Art And Entrepreneurship Programs For Inner Cities: Designing A Quality Art Program Model (Illinois)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 0090. Pages: 00343. Descriptor: Education, Vocational; Education, Art. Access # AAI3131023. Source: DAI, 65, no. 04A (2004): p. 1158 [ABSTRACT: This case study examines the design of a high quality community-based art and entrepreneurship program, Little Black Pearl Workshop located in one of Chicago's oldest inner city communities. I look at the essential ingredients that are concerned with nontraditional professionally oriented, community-based art programs with an entrepreneurial component as part of their design. From looking at this program, I developed a model that discusses the dynamics that make this program and the model it adopts as essential in helping youth develop more than excellence in craft for art making. This study also takes into account the economic need this type of program helps those from disenfranchised communities meet. Incorporated in this model too, is a unique multiage feature that fosters a learning dynamic that more closely resembles day-to-day encounters in the larger social environment of the youths' cultural community. ---- Through a more than two year service as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in which I worked as a designer to local artisans there, I saw how the economically oppressed possessed skill and a strong desire to meet their needs for survival. In doing so, they employed the arts as a means of helping meet those needs. ---- In support of effective non-traditional forms of learning that incorporate the arts and entrepreneurship, similar to what I experienced overseas, the overall aim of the study is to identify and describe the critical factors in designing a quality community-based art and entrepreneurship program for inner city youth. Identifying such factors would assist grassroots organizations, community centers, and administrators of art organizations to identify and examine specific components of quality programming that could lead to future exemplary programming and practices that produce excellence.]

SKOCZEN, Kathleen Nora. 1995. **Processing Change In Almost Paradise: The Political Economy And Discourse Of Healing In Samana, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Syracuse University 0659. Pages: 00376 Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAI9625881. Source: DAI, 57, no. 04A (1995): p. 1712 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation focuses on a small group of individuals who are using spiritual healing, a combination of Haitian vodou and Dominican catholicism, to respond to an encroaching global economy. The province of Samana, in the northeastern Dominican Republic, has experienced a fragmented development process, it being an isolated rural community experiencing a boom of tourism growth due to its location on a beach-trimmed peninsula. The government has turned to tourism and foreign investment to ease a relentless economic crisis. Not all Samana residents, however, are experiencing economic prosperity; many are seeing their standard of living decline and their quiet peninsula changing rapidly and beyond their control. In this context, individuals use illness and healing experiences to process the ineffable transformations of modernization. Illness and healing are multivocal symbols that inform, reflect and refract competing ideologies. ---- The first part of this study outlines the setting, my theoretical and methodological approaches, the social, cultural, political, and economic context, and then

explain the position of a healer vis-a-vis larger religious and medical systems. The second part, using case studies and narratives, illuminates the myriad meanings of healing. On one level, I bring to light individual responses in adverse circumstances, focusing on how healers enter this role through their experience of healing their own pain. On another level, I link healers and social action through community as healers use this forum to address their personal and class-based identities. Healers also serve their communities and I examine this in the context of competing religions in the area. I show how healing, spirit possession and the spirit pantheon are all tools used to challenge and resist changing notions of Dominican identity, particularly as that identity is being reconstructed to serve the needs of a capitalist system. Overall, I seek to show how the issues individuals grapple with are rooted in larger regional and international events and influences but are manifested in their daily lives and brought to the forefront in the context of healing activities.]

SKRIPNITCHENKO, Anatoliy Vladislavovich. 2003. **Preferential outward processing trade in apparel between the United States and the Caribbean**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Purdue University; 0183. Pages: 00207. Descriptor: Economics, General; Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAI3108421. Source:DAI, 64, no. 10A (2003): p. 3770 [ABSTRACT: The US and the EU use outward processing arrangements to shift labor intensive apparel operations to neighboring countries who have significantly lower labor costs, to promote demand for their capital-intensive textiles, and to provide economic assistance to the developing countries. They stimulate foreign investment, which, in turn, determines trade flows. The investment response to preferences is gradual because there are costs associated with capital stock adjustment. ---- This study focuses mostly on US outward processing trade in apparel and textiles with the Caribbean. Preferential treatment of US outward processing trade has been expanded recently by the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (TDA2000). Tariffs were previously exempted only on the value of imported intermediates, and became zero afterwards. ---- To study outward processing trade and the effects of trade policies in the long and short runs, a dynamic model with adjustment costs of investment is specified. The hypothesis of capital stock being the key determinant of outward processing trade flows in the short run and tariff changes having limited short-run effect on outward processing trade is tested, using US data. Statistical tests support that hypothesis. The model is then used to simulate long-run outcomes of the introduction of TDA2000 and the elimination of Multi-Fiber Agreement on US outward processing trade in the Caribbean Basin since the latter has the potential to have significant impact on the US demand for outward processing apparel. The costs and benefits of these trade policy changes are evaluated. --- - Simulations of the effects of TDA2000 for Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica showed that most of the adjustment of capital and trade would occur over 5 years, increasing trade by 12% to 24%. The elimination of MFA quotas, depending on the magnitude of its impact on US outward processing (OP) demand, has the potential to eliminate the gains resulting from the adoption of TDA2000. A 10% negative MFA demand shock in 2000 decreased OP trade by 6% and investment expenditures by 53% on average as compared to the benchmark projections. A 30% negative demand shock would bring disinvestments in all countries.]

SMITH, Eleanor Valerie. 1986. **Mate Selection As An Indicator Of Ethnic Identity And Maintenance: A Case Analysis Of The "Immigrants" In Samana, Dominican Republic (Blacks, Afro-American)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00183. Descriptor: Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Black Studies. Access # AAG8618682. Source: DAI, 47, no. 05A, (1986): 1894. [ABSTRACT: Ethnicity is of great interest in sociology because of its implications for the endurance and development of a people, the integration of various peoples and the maintenance of stability within a society. Studies of ethnicity and of intergroup relations have often centered around a group's adjustment to stress, prejudice and discrimination, and to the assimilation process rather than the establishment of progressive pluralist existence. ---- Through an analysis of an enclave located in the Samana peninsula in the northeastern Dominican Republic, this research examines the question, "What are some of the variables considered important in ethnic identity?" It analyzes several variables which are considered important in ethnic identity maintenance and are utilized to remain distinct by this enclave. ---- While remaining distinct, this enclave has become integrated into the larger Dominican society and has managed to maintain a dual but not schizophrenic sense of identity. This work briefly discusses the importance of and the roles which the variables of language, name, and religion play in the life of this group of people. ---- This research was grounded in the basic assumption that endogamy strengthens the foundation of the ethnic group, thus providing the basis for long-term persistence of ethnic identity. The goal of the research was to analyze whether, in fact, endogamy was emphasized and practiced, thereby ensuring ethnic group maintenance. ---- Through the use of parish records and interviews, family genealogies were reconstructed. From a sample of 1512 cases, sub-samples were selected to examine mate selection based upon categories of ethnic group, age, and patterns of familial unions. An indepth analysis was conducted on eight families. It was found that strong endogamous tendencies have remained constant for more than one hundred and sixty years.]

SOLIS MONTEAGUDO, Sofia. 1998. **La Novela De La Cana En El Caribe: Un Acercamiento Sociologico A Las Novelas "Over" Y "La Lllamarada" (Spanish Text, Enrique Laguerre, Puerto Rico, Ramon Marrero Aristy, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: M.A. Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) 0553. Pages: 00073. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; History, Latin American; Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG1391418. Source: MAI, 37, no. 01, (1998): 0058. [ABSTRACT: In 1935 Puerto Rican writer Enrique Laguerre published *La llamarada*, which portrays the exploitation of the sugarcane worker by North American capitalist interests. Similarly, Dominican writer Ramon Marrero Aristy, recreates in *Over* the subjugation that native workers suffer within the new methods of capitalist production. In this work we establish the relevance between the two narratives. The first chapter summarizes the development of the sugarcane industry during the first decades of the 20th century in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. This allows us to visualize the historical-social background that frames the novels. The second chapter demonstrate the connections between the economic and social context in which both novels arise and the issues presented. In the final chapter, the narrative point of view is analyzed to attend to the dominant ideology

that the novel's protagonists, Juan Antonio Borrás in *La llamarada* and Daniel Compres in *Over*, express in their discourse.]

SPANAKOS, Anthony Peter. 2000. **The privatization of citizenship: Race and democracy in the Dominican Republic and Brazil**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Massachusetts Amherst; 0118. Pages: 00290. Descriptor: Political Science, General; History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI9978557. Source: DAI, 61, no. 07A (2000): p. 2906. [ABSTRACT: The spread of democracy is one of the most important and impressive occurrences in Latin American politics in the last two decades. However, scholars may, and do, question the degree to which democratization has truly occurred and been institutionalized. This dissertation examines the quality of citizenship for Afro-Dominicans and Afro-Brazilians, groups that have been traditionally considered marginalized, with the belief that an analysis of the quality of citizenship for these peoples will make visible the depth of democratization in these two countries. --- The dissertation examines the citizenship of Afro-Dominicans and Afro-Brazilians by using two distinct models of citizenship: the first is a Liberal model which focuses on individual rights and negative freedoms that are protected by a state; the second is a Republican model which emphasizes positive rights, political activity and community. Combining empirical research and observations, secondary sources and statistics (when available), the dissertation finds that neither Liberal nor Republican versions of citizenship are adequately institutionalized for Afro-Dominicans and Afro-Brazilians. --- In an attempt to examine what sort of citizenship does exist for Afro-Dominicans and Afro-Brazilians, the dissertation finds that citizenship is 'privatized' and that this privatization is deepened by political culture and the adoption of neo-liberal economic programs. This privatization takes place on three fronts: first, power is largely extra-institutional and, despite democratization, political agendas and decisions are often orchestrated in private space; second, citizenship is considered an exclusive status, related to one's socio-economic identity, rather than an inclusive and universal political identity; third, services traditionally associated with the state have become cut as the state "down-sizes," and NGOs and organs of civil society are now taking the place of the state on a micro-political level, in some areas.]

SPITZER, Daniel Charles. 1972. **A Contemporary Political And Socio-Economic History Of Haiti And The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Michigan 0127. Pages: 00550. Descriptor: History, Modern. Access # AAG7306919. Source: DAI, 33, no. 09A, (1972): 5106. [ABSTRACT: None]

ST. BERNARD, Godfrey Christopher. 1993. **Relative Risks And Tempo Of Childbearing In Early Birth Intervals: A Comparative Study Of The Dominican Republic And Trinidad And Tobago**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Western Ontario (Canada) 0784. Pages: 00451. Descriptor: Sociology, Demography. Access # AAGNN81269. Source: DAI, 54, no. 08A, (1993): 3217. [ABSTRACT: This study explains and compares the variations in the relative risks and tempo of first, second and third order births among women from the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago. In Trinidad and Tobago, Indians have unique cultural traditions that are known to affect their fertility behaviour. Thus, the study also focuses on the Indian and Non-

Indian women from Trinidad and Tobago. ---- Data are obtained from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) that were conducted in the Dominican Republic during 1986 and in Trinidad and Tobago during 1987. A standard core questionnaire permitted comparisons between the fertility behaviour of women from the two countries. The respective samples consisted of 7648 and 3806 women aged 15-49 years. Since these women have different cohort experiences that can influence variations in their risks and tempo of childbearing, the study examines the variations in fertility of women from three different birth cohorts. ---- Proportional hazards techniques are used to estimate the relative risks while cumulative distribution functions are indicative of the tempo or pace of childbearing. These two dimensions of fertility behaviour have been assessed according to selected covariates associated with specific proximate determinants, demographic characteristics, behavioural practices, psychological traits, environmental factors, socioeconomic status and religious composition. These covariates, and in particular, the relative risks, permit the identification of a set of attributes that can expose women to relatively high or relative low risks of first, second and third births. ---- For the covariates of interest to this study, the relative risks are found to be generally consistent with theoretical expectations. In the low risk groups, Dominicans are observed to have the highest tempo of childbearing, thus providing additional support for the higher fertility levels in the Dominican Republic. In the high risk groups, and especially at higher parities, Indians are observed to have the highest tempo of childbearing. With respect to women belonging to the young and intermediate cohorts, comparative assessments of the tempo of second and third order births seem to support recent claims of declining fertility levels among Indians in Trinidad and Tobago. First births occur slowest among Non-Indian women when compared to Dominicans and Indians.]

STEMANN, Thomas Albert. 1991. **Evolution Of The Reef-Coral Family Agariciidae (Anthozoa:Scleractinia) In The Neogene Through Recent Of The Caribbean.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Iowa 0096. Pages: 00332. Descriptor: Paleontology. Access # AAG9212936. Source: DAI, 52, no. 12B, (1991): 6293. [ABSTRACT: Using multivariate statistical techniques, 18 species of the reef-coral family Agariciidae have been distinguished in the Late Neogene through recent of the Caribbean. These species are distributed across six genera, Agaricia, Undaria, Gardineroseris, Pavona, Leptoseris and Helioseris. Six new fossil species are described, A. new sp. A, U. new sp. A, P. (Pseudocolumnastrea) new sp. A, P. (Pseudocolumnastrea) new sp. B, L. new sp. A and L. new sp. B. An earlier named variety, U. agaricites pusilla, is here considered a species. Sixteen agariciid species occur in the Late Neogene Yaque Group of the Dominican Republic, and only six of these species are also found on modern Caribbean reefs. Gardineroseris planulata, L. glabra and L. gardineroseris are common in the Mio-Pliocene of the Dominican Republic, but today are found only in the eastern and Indo-Pacific. ---- Agariciids are common throughout the open marine portions of the Yaque Group. The modern deeper water (≥ 25 m) reef-corals, A. undata and L. cailleti, are found only in the Gurabo and Mao Formations along with a diverse fauna of predominantly platy species. The Cercado Formation fauna is characterized by shallower water forms including large stands of upright, bifacial U. agaricites. All species undergo little intraspecific change through the Yaque Group section. Stasis in species defining characteristics is the rule throughout the

family. ---- A cladistic analysis of modern and fossil Caribbean agariciids reveals two clades distinguished by differences in the construction of the common basal wall and the ornamentation of septa and septocostae. The two clades also possess distinct modes of clonal growth and integration, one clade displaying directed, controlled budding and the other displaying a more random, less integrated mode of development. These astogenetic differences translate into major differences in the spacing and orientation of corallites between the two clades. Within each clade, however, speciation appears to be chiefly related to changes in corallite, septal and columellar size. Thus, species of the Agariciidae are not randomly distributed throughout the morphospace occupied by this family. Rather, speciation appears to have been channelized within two major programs of astogenetic development.]

STEPHENS, Rebecca Lynn. 1996. **Immigrant Women Writers And The Specter Of Multiplicity: Articulations Of Subjectivity And Nationalism In The Texts Of Julia Alvarez, Cristina Garcia, Le Ly Hayslip, Jamaica Kincaid And Bharati Mukherjee (India, Cuba, Antigua, Dominican Republic, Vietnam)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Washington State University 0251. Year: . Pages: 00216. Descriptor: Literature, American; American Studies; Women's Studies. Access # AAG9806738. Source: DAI, 58, no. 08A, (1996): 3137. [ABSTRACT: My dissertation examines the texts of five American immigrant women writers published since 1965. In that year, legislation radically altered the demographic composition of immigrants and thus affected the authors currently writing within the immigrant literature genre. Simultaneously, developments in feminist, postmodern, postcolonial, and ethnic theories impacted the genre. My study problematizes some of these existing methods of interpretation by developing a theory of multi-layered subjectivities. I explore the articulations of these multiple modes of understanding experience in contemporary immigrant writers from India, Cuba, Antigua, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam. My goal in this theoretical approach is to reorganize methods of understanding to move beyond the existing paradigms--which rely on conceptions of a cohesive self and a cohesive nation--to a model encompassing the diversity represented by contemporary, immigrant women writers. ---- The theoretical basis of my dissertation moves from individual to national subjectivities. The initial chapters demonstrate how earlier models of the immigrant genre depend primarily on the assumption that immigrants to the US will ultimately achieve a singular, unitary American identity. My reading of these texts argues that they illustrate the presence of many layers of gendered, racial, and national identities. The novels examined indicate that these labels themselves have multiple definitions for immigrants who have crossed national borders. The remaining chapters turn to the issue of national identity and how the nation's understanding of itself has been formed in response to various immigrant groups. Chantal Mouffe's theory of democratic pluralism frames, in part, this discussion of the multiple layering of positions of power and subordination that confronts new immigrants and "native" Americans alike. In this section I argue that contemporary women immigrant writers' concern with the formation of national subjectivities indicates a rewriting of the traditions of the literary past and pop-cultural present to create new possibilities for articulating the national story about immigration.]

STINCHCOMB, Dawn F. 2001. **The Development Of Literary Blackness In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Tennessee 0226. Pages: 00202. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American .Access # AAI3022766. Source: DAI, 62, no. 08A (2001): p. 2767. [ABSTRACT: The concept of Dominican racial identity presents a problem in the investigation of Afro- Dominican literature. While Whiteness may be the cultural and physical standard for the Dominican, people of African descent have always been the majority in the Dominican Republic. This demographic and historical reality helps explain why Afro-Dominican literature has evolved despite efforts to erase their African ancestors from official history. ---- Nineteenth-century Dominican literature forged the definition of Dominicanity that is still accepted today. By establishing the native Indian woman as the mother of Dominican identity, the nation's foundational writers gave darker Dominicans a racial background that replaced their African, and therefore, "inferior" past. Consequently, much of contemporary Dominican culture and history reflect the nineteenth century's literary campaign of denial. ---- Although the twentieth century began with a European fascination with all things Black, a literature that was exploitative and racist emerged, reducing the complexity of an entire Diaspora to a few simplistic and stereotypical symbols. This poetry known as *poesía negroide* evolved in three stages that ranged from the most superficial and exploitative representations of Black culture (i.e.; Haitian), to a protest against the oppression of the Black, and ultimately, to an idealization of the mulatto woman or *trigueña* as being representative of Dominican culture. Although *poesía negroide* is sometimes mistakenly understood to be Afro-Dominican literature, the negroide poets did not consider themselves to be Afro-Dominicans nor did they ever think in terms of an Afro-Dominican literature. ---- Literary expression is as varied as the ethnicity of its authors, and Dominican literature written by people of African descent is an integral part of traditional Dominican literature characterized by a common language and the common goal of defining Dominican identity. Unfortunately, literature that appropriates Blackness remains on the margins of canonical literature because its themes challenge an official history of distortion that continues to be the basis of Dominicanity. This dissertation argues that all traditional expressions of a Dominican discourse of national identity reveal an inherent tension that requires new readings consistent with the Dominican Republic's multicultural and multiracial heritage.]

STONE, Jess Hardy. 1972. **Imperialism By Entrapment: Spain's Reincorporation Of The Dominican Republic, 1844-1865**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of New Mexico 0142. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: History, General. Access # AAG0279236. Source: ADD, X1972, (1972): 0215. [ABSTRACT: None]

STORY, Gale Eugene. 1969. **Investigation Of Papaya Viruses And Association Of A Mycoplasma-Like Organism With The Bunchy Top Disease Of Carica Papaya L. In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00074. Descriptor: Agriculture, Plant Pathology. Access # AAG6914163. Source: DAI, 30, no. 03B, (1969): 0935 [ABSTRACT: None]

SUGRUE, Marjorie M. 1969. **Reform And Stability: U.S. Foreign Policy Goals And Actions In Peru, The Dominican Republic, And Venezuela-- 1958-1964**. Degree:

Ph.D. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00001. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG0221334. Source: ADD, X1969, (1969): 0260. [ABSTRACT: None]

SULEIMAN, Ibrahim. 1993. **Sustainability Of Education Projects In Developing Countries: A Look At The Potential Sustainability Of Interactive Radio Instruction Projects.** Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University of Virginia 0246. Pages: 00277. Descriptor: Education, Administration; Education, Curriculum And Instruction; Education, Technology. Access # AAG9332325. Source: DAI, 54, no. 07A, (1993): 2422 [ABSTRACT: International development agencies such as The World Bank are becoming increasingly concerned with the issue of project sustainability. The growing concern about sustainability in general is a result of the continued failure of development projects despite billions of dollars having been spent on these projects by the external agencies. The purpose of this study was to conduct investigations using interviews to identify the sustainability indicators that are necessary conditions to the success of education projects in developing countries. ---- The study involved extensive 2 hour interviews of 5 non-random development experts involved in the development of RADECO project in Dominican Republic and other IRI programs in developing countries. The instrument known as 'SIG' was used to ask experts questions on eight indicators that can predict the relative success of IRI programs: (a) effectiveness; (b) utilization; (c) institutionalization; (d) participation; (e) choice of technology; (f) adaptation/replication; (g) evaluation; and (h) empowerment. Each indicator consists of 3 to 5 questions (indices). ---- Data collected through SIG was transcribed and analyzed using the content analysis technique to measure the degree of individual responses to each question. ---- Extensive findings were reported by the statistical analyses. Approximately 80-100% of the respondents responded very strongly on questions about effectiveness, utilization, institutionalization, choice of technology, and evaluation, while 40-60% responded to questions on participation, adaptation/replication and empowerment, which indicated how vital these indicators are in the success of IRI projects in developing countries. The results also established that sustainability of education projects cannot be achieved without the followings: (1) the support of the Ministries of Education; (2) a continued evaluation of education projects after the implementing agencies have left and how evaluators are selected for these projects; (3) a provision for a cost-effective education intervention that is accessible to the majority of project beneficiaries without sacrificing the quality; (4) and (5) a technology that motivates the local beneficiaries and appeals to the national governments; (6) the involvement of business and community organizations; (7) a continues support of other funding agencies; and (8) a strategy for transfer of management to local beneficiaries.]

SUTTON, John Douglas. 1981. **Impacts Of Aggregation Error On An Agricultural Information System.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Michigan State University 0128. Pages: 00233. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8126557. Source: DAI, 42, no. 06A, (1981): 2775. [ABSTRACT: Developing countries often rely on agriculture to provide savings, labor, food supplies, and/or foreign exchange for economic development. Yet the sector generally has severe problems that limit its ability to be this engine for growth. ---- To understand sector problems and suggest solutions a variety of

agricultural information systems have been developed over the past several decades. A frequent criticism of the systems is that they do not incorporate enough detail and are not sufficiently complex. At the same time, others argue that because it is so costly and difficult either to correctly specify model structures or to avoid data measurement errors, models should be small and simple in structure. ---- This dissertation investigates how varying the amount of data detail affects the output of information from one information system--the Comprehensive Resource Inventory and Evaluation System (CRIES). The purpose of CRIES is to provide national planners with information useful to analyzing agricultural production potential. ---- Three soil inventories utilizing the phases of the soil great group, subgroup, and family, respectively, and three map scales -1:1,000,000; 1:250,000; and 1:100,000, respectively were constructed of the Cibao Valley in the Dominican Republic. The map units and principal soil components of these inventories, crop yield interpretations, and resource use data provided the data for a cost-minimizing linear programming (L.P.) model. Without changing specification of the L.P., the model was run for three policy questions at three different levels of soil aggregation: Detailed, Intermediate Weighted, and Aggregate Weighted. In addition, the model was run at these three levels but with different and "independent" crop yield estimates for each level. These latter three L.P.'s, the Detailed, Intermediate, and Aggregate differ both in the degree of soil aggregation and yield estimates. ---- Specification error in this simply structured L.P. does not vary with aggregation since only one L.P. is used. Measurement error occurs at each level of aggregation. Aggregation error is measured by comparing the solution values of the two area-weighted L.P.'s and of the two L.P.'s with "independent" yield estimates to solutions of the Detailed L.P. ---- The Aggregate soils inventory appears adequate for the user's needs. The map is legible, the number of map units is the same as the number of regions of interest to the user, and the inventory is least costly in time and funds. Data are less reliable than those of the more detailed inventories but sufficiently so given economic data to be associated with the principal components of each map unit. ---- The Intermediate Weighted L.P. may be preferable to the Aggregate Weighted L.P. since its Regional solution values more closely correspond to the Detailed solution, the base model for comparison. Optimal objective function values between the weighted L.P.'s do not differ significantly. ---- Positively biased yield estimates (with respect Detailed yields) were used in the Intermediate and Aggregate L.P.'s. The Aggregate L.P. may be preferable to the Intermediate L.P. since its Regional solution values correspond best to the Detailed solution and since it is the least costly to construct. However, its yield estimates are subject to greater measurement error. ---- The relative utility of any one information system can only be determined by the user. The issue is one of setting priority between relatively low cost and time requirements but high specification and possibly measurement errors (which occurs with more aggregated, simpler systems) and high cost and time but lower specification and measurement errors (which occurs with more complex, large systems). Although theoretically possible, specification, measurement, and hence aggregation errors in information systems cannot be avoided. It is recommended that system builders be objective, that they faithfully interact with users to determine users' perceptions of the issues and their needs for analysis, and the appropriate type and size of information system to be built. Relatively less research attention should be given to exploring ways to reduce aggregation error and relatively more to identifying the values and needs of user groups.]

SUZUKI, Emi. 2002. **Inter-Spousal Concurrence In Reports On Coital Frequency And Condom Use**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Pages: 00177. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health; Sociology, Individual And Family Studies; Sociology, Demography. Access # AAI3046392. Source: DAI, 63, no. 03B (2002): p. 1320. [ABSTRACT: Sexual behavior and condom use of both men and women are of increasing interest to researchers due to the expansion of the population studies field to include reproductive health following the International Conference on Population and Development (1994 in Cairo) and the rise of the AIDS epidemic. However, the quality of self-reported data on condom use and sexual behavior is often an issue. Previous studies show that wives often report higher coital frequency than husbands do, and that husbands often report higher condom use than wives do. Since direct assessment of data quality is not possible, this thesis examines inter-spousal and intra-individual concurrence in reports on coital frequency and condom use for two alternative forms of instrumentation using data from eleven Sub-Saharan African and three Latin American Demographic and Health Surveys. ---- The hypotheses are (1) inter-spousal concurrence in responses to "time since last coitus" question is higher than that in responses to "number of acts of coitus in the last 4 weeks", (2) husbands provide more concurrent responses to "time since last coitus" question and "number of acts of coitus in the last 4 weeks" question than wives do, (3) inter-spousal concurrence in responses to "condom use at last coitus" is higher than that in responses to "current condom use for family planning", (4) husbands provide more concurrent responses to "condom use at last coitus" question and "current condom use for family planning" question than wives do, and (5) there are associations between inter-spousal concurrence in reports on coital frequency and background characteristics of couples. ---- For coital frequency, the responses to the question "when was the last time you had sexual intercourse?" and "in the last 4 weeks, how many times have you had sexual intercourse?" are analyzed. In the coital frequency analysis, data from Central African Dominican Republic, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are used. For condom use, the responses to the question "are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?" and "the last time you had sex with your husband/your wife, was a condom used?" are analyzed. In the condom use analysis, data from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Dominican Dominican Republic, and Peru are used. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

SWINDALE, Anne Jennifer. 1990. **Econometric Models Of Food Demand In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University) 0930. Pages: 00289. Descriptor: Economics, General; Economics, Theory. Access # AAI9031197. Source: [ABSTRACT: The dissertation compares income-class-specific expenditure and price elasticities for basic food products in the Dominican Republic derived from the double-log quadratic function with expenditure/price interaction terms (DLQ) and the linear approximation of the Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS). The DLQ is found to be a superior model as the quadratic expenditure and expenditure/price interaction terms allow it greater flexibility in capturing the determinants of household behavior. The LA/AIDS estimates are generally higher than those from the DLQ, displaying less plausible and sometimes theoretically

inconsistent consumption patterns. ---- One problem with using household cross-section data for demand modeling is that not all households consume the product being modeled during the period of interviews, which biases ordinary least squares (OLS) estimates. The Heckman two-stage procedure for dealing with the non-consumption bias is tested in this dissertation. Heckman's procedure involves the computation of a probit model of the probability of consumption in the first stage and the use of the probit results to compute the inverse of the Mills Ratio (MILLSRAT), whose inclusion in a second-stage OLS regression of quantity consumed by the truncated sample of consuming households should remove the non-consumption bias. The MILLSRAT can be included as an unrestricted independent variable or its coefficient can be restricted using prior information about the value of the unbiased standard deviation of the error term. Both methods are tested. The unrestricted method gives theoretically inconsistent results because the sign of the coefficient of MILLSRAT is often significantly negative. Use of the restricted MILLSRAT did not cause a statistically significant difference between the corrected and uncorrected estimates for most of the expenditure and all of the own-price elasticities. In the two cases where there is a significant difference between corrected and uncorrected expenditure elasticity estimates, the absolute value of the difference is very small, with each estimate falling within the 95% confidence interval of the other. It is thus concluded that, at least for this data set, correcting for the non-consumption bias, while theoretically correct, does not make enough of a difference to be worthwhile in practical terms.]

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TAGLIAMONTE, Sali Anna. 1991. **A Matter Of Time: Past Temporal Reference Verbal Structures In Samana English And The Ex-Slave Recordings (Black English, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Ottawa (Canada) 0918. Pages: 00488. Descriptor: Language, Linguistics; History, Black. Access # AAGNN68011. Source: DAI, 53, no. 03A, (1991): 0795. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is based on two corpora of Black English. The first, the Samana English Corpus is a series of recorded conversations with very elderly residents of the Samana peninsula in the Dominican Republic. They are the descendants of American Ex-Slaves who immigrated there just after emancipation. The second, the Ex-Slave Recordings are interviews with American Ex-Slaves conducted in the 1930's. These corpora represent two, of the very rare, oral data bases which can tell us what Black English was like at an earlier point in time. ---- The focus of our investigation was the past temporal reference system. Here, variable marking patterns among tense/aspect morphemes suggest that there are underlying differences between white and black varieties of English. ---- We considered every verbal structure used to mark past time. This encompasses a wide range of different morphological types--base forms, e.g. I walk, suffixal inflections, e.g. I walked, suppletive forms, e.g. I went, pre-verbal items such as auxiliaries, e.g. I used to walk, as well as auxiliary/inflection combinations, e.g. I have walked/I have gone/I was walking. Many of these are used interchangeably, possibly as alternative semantic categories. Each of these forms was examined quantitatively with respect to many contextual features and from all areas of the grammar--phonology, syntax, semantics and discourse. ---- Our results suggest some general patterns to temporal structure and

organization. For example, we found that the existence of a preceding verbal mark was significant to all the variables we examined. An overt mark or no mark at all, led to more of the same. Such a counter-functional effect, although unattested in any English variety, is distinctly unlike a Creole system where overt marking is said to lead to unmarked forms. ---- We concluded that there is very little evidence that the variable past temporal reference verbal structures in Samana English or the Ex-Slave Recordings can be attributed to Creole-like temporal organization. To the question of whether they represent English processes--there is little evidence that they do not. It remains to be seen, however]

TANSILL, William R. 1952 **Diplomatic Relations Between The United States And The Dominican Republic, 1874-1899**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076. Pages: 00247. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG0183665. Source: ADD, W1952, (1952): 0208. [ABSTRACT: None]

TATE, Julee. 2003. **The Caribbean Mother's Role In Her Latina Daughter's Process Of Identity Negotiation (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Cristina Garcia, Esmeralda Santiago)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tulane University 0235. Pages: 00159. Descriptor: Literature, Romance; Literature, American. Access # AAI3116945. Source: DAI, 64, no. 12A (2003): p. 4489 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation focuses on the impact of Caribbean mothers on the identity negotiation of daughters in works by three Latina writers: Julia Álvarez from the Dominican Republic, Cristina García from Cuba, and Esmeralda Santiago from Puerto Rico. In order to show the power of mothers to influence daughters' evolving sense of self, object-relations theory (a reformulation of Freudian psychoanalytic theory) is utilized. This school of thought is particularly relevant in the context of this study because of the emphasis that it places upon interpersonal relationships and socialization practices in the psychological development of individuals. Object-relations theorists suggest that the mother's role as the primary caretaker of children is of pivotal importance to children's identity formation, in part because mothers raise children in a manner that contributes to the perpetuation of specific cultural codes. In this way maternal authority is inextricably linked to national authority because the preservation of a national narrative is traditionally understood as the mother's responsibility. ---- In the novels studied in this investigation, however, the authority of the mother, and consequently of the nation, is placed in jeopardy by a new nation and culture. Both the authors and protagonists of these works are immigrants from the Caribbean living in the United States. They are also daughters that find themselves the targets of two different sources of authority, the mother (who represents the Caribbean motherland) and the new homeland (the U.S.). This investigation is a careful analysis of how these Latina writers and their protagonists negotiate national and cultural binary systems (including gender, racial, social, and idiomatic binaries) in an effort to create a space of cultural coexistence. In their search for this space, Álvarez, García and Santiago reject a standard of mutual exclusivity and negotiate a hybrid identity.]

TAYLOR, Orville Winthrop. 1998. **Structural Adjustment And Labor In Jamaica And The Dominican Republic (Non-Unionized Labor)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution:

Florida International University 1023. Pages: 00199. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Sociology, Industrial And Labor Relations; Economics, Labor. Access # AAG9835708. Source: DAI, 59, no. 05A, (1998): 1802. [ABSTRACT: Statement of the problem. It seeks to examine whether structural adjustment in Jamaica produced the desired developmental effects for labor--both organized and non-unionized--and if there is any significant difference in the Dominican Republic, which did not undergo that economic transformation. The research hypothesis is; "Structural Adjustment leads to Marginalization of labor." ---- Methodology used. The methodology is mostly a straight cross-sectional analysis using data sets and publications from the UN, ILO, World Bank and IDB, as well as local statistical sources. The dissertation is primarily an historical to contemporary analysis of the Jamaican experience under structural adjustment, as it related to labor. To a greater extent it involves a straight cross-national comparison on the historical experiences of each country and a discussion of the relative similarities and differences between them, and the impact these features had on labor. ---- Summary of findings. In the end, the question is asked as to whether internal factors are important in the relative success or failure of development strategies. From the data there is some indication that under structural adjustment there has been limited economic benefits for labor in Jamaica while labor standards have not improved. In the Dominican Republic the economic performance has been similar but the labor standards have improved significantly. This thus leads to the conclusion that structural adjustment may have been a factor in the resistance to labor's empowerment. ---- Nevertheless, the study also shows that there may have been a causal role which local power relations had. The suggestion from the study is that in analyzing the phenomenon, attention must be paid to internal as well as external dynamics and variables.]

TEJADA YANGUELA, Argelia A. 1990. **Women, Work, And Fertility: The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Bowling Green State University 0018. Pages: 00244. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Women's Studies; Sociology, Demography .Access # AAG9122805. Source: DAI, 52, no. 03A, (1990): 1103. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to analyze the paid non-agricultural labor force participation and childbearing survival strategies of ever-married women in their reproductive years, from the popular and the non-popular sectors. To accomplish these goals, criteria were developed to operationalize the concepts of popular and non-popular sectors, using the Dominican Republic DHS-1986 data. In addition, a household standard of living scale (SL) was built by combining information from ten different items in the DHS-1986 questionnaire which measured different levels of consumption and ownership in the household. The method of principal components with a one factor criterion was applied and a scale reliability of $\alpha = .895$ was obtained. ---- The adoption of childbearing as a strategy of survival was analyzed by testing various hypotheses from three different recursive models using multivariate regression and path analysis. Sufficient evidence was found to conclude that the economic cost of children was an involuntary cause of fertility decline, while the higher standard of living and the "demonstration effect" in the cities were voluntary factors that lowered fertility. Thus, the occupational and cultural changes that accompanied the process of urbanization of the popular classes in the Dominican Republic --not necessarily industrialization--lowered their fertility. But, increased fertility caused by women's lower status counterbalanced the

forces that contributed to fertility decline. ---- A second goal in this study was to analyze women's labor force participation as a strategy of survival. By using path analysis, the results of the tests provided evidence that female heads of households assumed greater participation in the labor market than females in two-parent households. The results also indicated that women's participation in the non-agricultural labor market was caused by their stage in the life cycle--as measured by three cohorts of children--rather than by their professional goals. ---- Conclusions of this study speak to the need of creating and changing legislation to address the issue of gender inequality and population growth in the Dominican Republic. The definition of women's role in the domestic sphere of production, and women's economic dependence on men, affected not only women, but society as a whole.]

TEJADA, Rita Maria. 2000 .[**Analisis De Tres Novelas Dominicanas De La Postguerra: “De abril en adelante”, “Currículum (el síndrome de la visa)” y “La otra Penelope”** (Spanish text, Marcio Veloz Maggiolo, Efraim Castillo, Andres L. Mateo). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Florida State University 0071. Pages: 00222. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAI9984933. Source: DAI, 61, no. 08A (2000): p. 3194. [ABSTRACT: On April 24, 1965, a civil revolt broke out in the Dominican Republic. Dominicans were split into two factions that fought and inflicted material losses and psychological wounds on the nation. The April War ended on April 28, 1965, with an American military intervention. A post-war literature emerged after the revolution, ushering in the period of modern Dominican literature. Dominican writers preferred poetry and short stories to express their feelings about the war, although novels and plays were also written. ---- This dissertation analyzes three Dominican novels based on the April 1965 post-war period. The introduction presents an account on the American intervention of 1965, the post-war period, and the Dominican literature written during that decade. The first chapter presents an analytical essay on “Dominican pessimism” from the nineteenth century until the end of the twentieth century. “Dominican pessimism” is a sociological concept that explains the national character of Dominican society. The second chapter analyzes *De abril en adelante* (1975), a novel by Marcio Veloz Maggiolo. The third chapter studies *Currículum (el síndrome de la visa)* (1982), by Efraím Castillo, and the fourth chapter analyzes *La otra Penélope* (1982), by Andrés L. Mateo. These novels develop a narrative content that condemns the 1965 American intervention in the Dominican Republic, and explores sociopolitical developments throughout Dominican history. There is a self-criticism about the participation of the parties of the left in the revolution and their role in the post-war period. The three novels represent the frustration and pessimism among those who participated in the revolution and then lost the war. This pessimism transcends the historical context, since the novels reflect different aspects of the “Dominican pessimism” as described by Dominican intellectuals. Among the cultural and intellectual values that emerge from the novels are a lack of self-esteem, individualism, distrust and fear among Dominican people, in addition to anti-Haitianism and a lack of political definitio n.]

THEMO, Elaine Marie. 1969. **The Processes And Structures In The Development Of Nationalism: A Case Study Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Institution. Pages: [

J. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG6918477. Source: DAI, 30, no. 05A, (1969): 2100 [ABSTRACT: None]

THIND, Amardeep Singh. 1997. **The Impact Of Illness And Its Severity On Public Versus Private Sector Health Care Utilization In The Dominican Republic (Diarrhea, Respiratory Infections, Malnutrition, Child Health)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031. Pages: 00152. Descriptor: Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAG9726000. Source: DAI, 58, no. 03B, (1997): 1239. [ABSTRACT: The leading causes of pediatric morbidity and mortality in the Dominican Republic are diarrhoea, respiratory infections and malnutrition. A potential policy option for reducing the burden of these diseases would be to utilize the public and private sector health resources of the country in a coordinated fashion. To do so requires an understanding of the comparative utilization of these two sectors for health services. This study examines the predictors of (a) health services utilization, and (b) public versus private sector use, for diarrhoea and respiratory illness in the under-five population in the Dominican Republic. It sought to answer the question whether there was a difference in utilization between these two illnesses, and whether utilization differed based on illness severity, after controlling for predisposing, enabling and quality factors. The DHS-2 dataset (1991) was utilized for analysis. Logistic regression models for predicting use and non-use, and for predicting private versus public sector use were constructed using the Andersen Behavioral Model as the conceptual framework. The study found that children with respiratory infection were more likely to use health services than children having diarrhoea. Children having respiratory infection and those suffering from a severe illness were more likely to seek care from a public provider. The study did not find any significant difference between the quality of care provided by the public or the private providers.]

TIGHE, Daniel Joseph. 1983. **Identifying Parent Attitudes Toward A Latin American American Sponsored Overseas School Using The Modified "Parent Opinion Inventory"**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: The University of Alabama 0004. Pages: 00348. Descriptor: Education, Administration. Access # AAG8413159. Source: DAI, 45, no. 03A, (1983): 0718 [ABSTRACT: The problem was to gather from parents of ASOS, Costa Rica Academy, attitudes toward the total school program, including curriculum, facilities, personnel, and leadership components. A subsidiary problem had to be solved: selecting and developing the appropriate data-gathering instrument. The development of the attitude gathering instrument was based on the modification of the Parent Opinion Inventory (POI). ---- The literature revealed six areas common to ASOS, but not covered by the POI. They were conflict potential, finance, cross-cultural influences, parents' motives for using ASOS, second language instruction, and instructional effectiveness. Survey items were then designed around these areas. ---- Items were reviewed by a panel of experts and modified or discarded as indicated. Items were grouped by subscale and with a demographic data section added to the POI. The new material was translated into Spanish and added to the Inventario de Parentales, the Spanish form of POI. ---- The modified POI was piloted at the ASOS in the Dominican Republic. Changes were made based on analysis of subscale reliability, range of responses, and post-survey parent interviews. The final form was administered at Costa Rica Academy, San Jose, Costa

Rica. ---- Four devices monitored the instrument's properties. To determine congruency between language forms, 20 bilinguals responded to Spanish and English forms; data correlated positively. Twenty randomly selected parents reported the meaning of the 107 survey items; generally responses were equal to the item's researched meaning. Alpha reliability coefficients for each subscale were compared to existing data on the POI. As a result, increased reliabilities were recorded over those of the piloted instrument and the U.S. based POI. Finally, 91% of respondents rated item quality as good or acceptable. ---- Responses were cross-tabulated by three nationality groups, the three most predominant home languages, and enrollment in elementary or secondary school. Data analysis by cross-tabulation revealed attitude differences by subgroup, indicating that some differences were culturally based. ---- School sites were not randomly selected, so reliability data is not generalizable.]

TILLES, Helen Ortiz. 1975. **The Era Of Lilis: Political Stability And Economic Change In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076. Pages: 00553. Descriptor: History, Latin American. Access # AAG7901788. Source: DAI, 39, no. 08A, (1975): 5098. [ABSTRACT: None]

TISONE, Christine A. 2004. **The relationship between family health care practices and child growth in the Dominican Republic. Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Indiana University 0093. Pages: 0022. Descriptor: Anthropology, Physical; Anthropology, Cultural; Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI313405. Source: DAI, 65, no. 05A (2004): p. 1848 [ABSTRACT: The normal growth and development of a child are dependent upon many variables, including genetics, nutrition, socioeconomic status (SES), and other environmental influences. While access to health care has been investigated as one such influence, there is a lack of research regarding the impact of *type* of family health care on child growth. This is a longitudinal assessment of the impact of pluralistic family health care practices (i.e., the integration of traditional methods with certain modern techniques and services) on child growth in seven rural communities of the Dominican Republic. Data collected from 807 children included five anthropometric growth measures, SES, and family health care practice and diet information. A Dominican growth reference was developed from a sample of urban children living in conditions believed to allow optimal growth; these data allow a comparison of the rural sample to a reference population more genetically similar than U.S. references, which are also used as a comparison. ---- High-SES urban Dominican children exhibit growth in height similar to the U.S. reference population, but they have higher than average weight and fat measures and lower than average muscle mass. Urban Dominican children display significantly higher growth status than rural Dominican children for all growth measures except muscle mass, which is below average in both groups. Rural males are more stunted in height than rural females. In analyses that control for SES and diet, rural children in coastal communities exhibit better growth than their inland counterparts, and children in families utilizing pluralistic health care strategies exhibit better growth than children whose families use only traditional means of health care. Children's play habits have an impact on dietary intake and may be contributing to the enhanced growth and nutritional status in one rural community. ---- These data enhance current knowledge of cultural variables that impact child growth, add to the relatively small existing body of

growth data for the island nations of the Caribbean, and have the potential for direct application to health interventions in the Dominican Republic.]

TORRES, Ruben Elias. 2003. **Ecological Consequences And Population Changes From Intensive Fishing Of A Shallow-Water Mollusc, *Strombus Gigas*: A Site Study Of Parque Nacional Del Este, Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Miami 0125. Pages: 00136. Descriptor: Biology, Ecology; Fisheries. Access # AAI3081303. Source: DAI, 64, no. 02B (2003): p. 517 [ABSTRACT: This study was undertaken to determine the effects of fishing pressure on a *Strombus gigas* population in a shallow water marine lagoon (Canal de Catuano), southeastern Hispaniola and to examine the possibilities of restoring this important fishery resource after a long history of human impacts. The history of *S. gigas* fishing for the area was studied through the excavation of several shell middens to detect changes in fishing pressure. Concurrently, an extant *S. gigas* population was surveyed to assess the current status and the short-term trend for the population in the study area. Lastly, an enclosure experiment was carried out over ten months under natural conditions to determine the effects of changes in *S. gigas* density on its habitat and the implications such changes may have for future management and restoration efforts. ---- I found that fishing pressure for *Strombus gigas* changed dramatically over the past 6,000 years. Shell measurements obtained from midden excavations showed that the mean shell length of *S. gigas* changed since the earliest available record of human impacts. However, pulses in fishing pressure since human impacts began have allowed the recovery of the still highly impacted juvenile population in the shallow waters of Parque Nacional del Este (PNE). Juvenile *S. gigas* density was estimated at 30.63 individuals per ha during 2000, but mean density declined to 1.40 individuals per ha by 2001. The most likely cause of this decline was fishing. Population estimates for juvenile *S. gigas* were 41,980 individuals during 2000, but only 1,919 individuals by 2001. Adult *S. gigas* density was estimated at 0.03 individuals per ha in 2000, but only 0.08 individuals per ha by 2001. Population estimates for adult *S. gigas* were only 47 individuals during 2000 and 110 individuals in 2001. Experimental studies indicated that high *S. gigas* densities directly impacted benthic vegetation and herbivory competition on soft-sediment communities, causing declines in seagrass shoot density and blade length and changes in seagrass coverage from dense to moderate cover. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

TORRES-SAILLANT, Silvio A. 1991. **Caribbean Poetics: Aesthetics Of Marginality In West Indian Literature (Mir Pedro, Dominican Republic, Braithewaite Edward Kamau, Barbados, Depestre Rene, Haiti)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New York University 0146. Pages: 00671. Descriptor: Literature, Comparative; History, Latin American. Access # AAG9134700. Source: DAI, 52, no. 06A, (1991): 2136. [ABSTRACT: This study argues that the literatures written in European languages in the Caribbean area constitute a regionally unified and coherent socioaesthetic corpus with its own identity. Making a systematic attempt to articulate a theory of Caribbean poetics by closely examining recurrent thematic motifs and formal devices exhibited by Caribbean texts in the last six decades, the study undertakes to show that Caribbean literature differs significantly from the Western tradition as well as from the Latin-American tradition. It argues that Caribbean literary texts yield the principles of their own explication.

Therefore the study includes detailed readings of the complete works of three major Caribbean authors from three of the major linguistic areas of the region: Pedro Mir, from the Dominican Republic, Edward Kamau Brathwaite, from Barbados, and Rene Depestre, from Haiti. The readings concentrate on these authors' treatment of the concepts of history, language, and religion, three elements which the study takes to be central to the definition of Caribbean culture and Caribbean poetics. In closing, the study places Caribbean poetics in the larger context of the aesthetics of marginality and discusses its affinity with other marginal literatures. The study ends with an appeal to literary scholars to embrace an inclusive understanding of human culture that transcends ethnocentric evaluations of literary achievement.]

TROESTER, Joseph William. 1994. **The Geochemistry, Hydrogeology, And Geomorphology Of The Rio Camuy Drainage Basin, Puerto Rico: A Humid Tropical Karst**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Pennsylvania State University 0176. Pages: 00366. Descriptor: Geology; Geochemistry; Hydrology. Access # AAG9428222. Source: DAI, 55, no. 06B, (1994): 2135 [ABSTRACT: The geochemical, hydrogeological, and geomorphological processes occurring in the Rio Camuy basin in the northern karst belt of Puerto Rico were examined. A comprehensive set of hydrochemical data was collected from this humid tropical karst system every month for one year and used to describe the geochemical reactions that occur between the water and the carbonate rock through which it moves. The calcite saturation index (SI_{c}), hardness, and partial pressure of CO_2 (PCO_2) were used to study the change with distance downstream and at each station throughout the year. A mixing model was constructed from discharge data and the concentrations of conservative ions to describe the hydrology and hydrochemistry of the river. --- Water entering the karst is undersaturated, low in hardness, and has a PCO_2 only slightly above atmospheric levels. Hardness increases systematically downstream from addition of calcium- and bicarbonate-rich, autogenic water. The tributaries of the Rio Camuy contain more dissolved CO_2 than the river and are saturated to supersaturated. The CO_2 added to the river by the tributaries degasses and causes the SI_{c} to become positive. Both SI_{c} and hardness decrease during months of high precipitation. No seasonal variation is apparent in PCO_2 . SI_{c} levels in Puerto Rico are higher than levels observed in temperate karst, because the rate of CO_2 degassing increases with temperature. --- Sinkhole depth was measured across the northern karst belt and compared with a similar karst region in the Dominican Republic and with four temperate karst regions. Tropical karst has sinkholes with greater average depth and a different sinkhole depth frequency distribution than temperate karst. The frequency of occurrence of sinkholes decreases exponentially with depth following the equation: $N = N_0 \exp\{-K(\text{depth})\}$, where N is the number of sinkholes at a particular depth, and N_0 and K are constants. K ranges from 0.08 to 0.11 m^{-1} in the tropics and from 0.22 to 1.19 m^{-1} in temperate regions. --- Longitudinal river profiles were prepared and the data fit to exponential functions. Knickpoints are preserved on the rivers that are hydraulically connected to the limestone and range in elevation from 80 to 100 m.]

TUPPER, Howard McKay. 1982. **Urban Morphological Theory And Spatial Differentiation In A Caribbean City: Residential Land Use From 1948 To 1975 In Santo Domingo, The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00189. Descriptor: Geography. Access # AAG8302313. Source: DAI, 43, no. 09A, (1982): 3114. [ABSTRACT: Land use change, specifically the spatial patterning of residential land use change, in the capital city of the Dominican Republic was examined over a 27-year period when both the nation and city underwent many important changes, including urbanization. The principal objective of this study is to assess the usefulness of urban morphological theory to explain the growth of Santo Domingo. Associated objectives include the identification of trends in the urban change and alternatives for development over the remaining decades of the century. ---- The research methodology employed three data bases. Both 1948 and 1974 aerial photographic coverage of the city provided information for a five-category land use classification system, and the results of the interpretation were mapped in units of one hectare. Final maps are scaled at 1:80,000. The third data base was a 10-percent sample of all streets in which land uses were determined in a block-by-block canvass that included sampling for 40 variables measuring lot and structure conditions. ---- The data bases were merged by the location of each hectare of urban land included in the city. Zone and sector models were tested to assess whether they were useful in explaining the spatial differentiation over the study period. The 45 variables describing urban land use in both 1948 and 1975 were factor analyzed to discriminate among low-, medium-, and high-income residential land uses. ---- The city, entering the early stage of industrialization accompanied by extensive urbanization, exhibits a sectoral pattern of land use change. The single example of a zone was found for high-income residential land that had aggregated at what had been the urban fringe about 1948, before the inception of the present phase of modernization. A general absence of filtering, little suburbanization, and extensive marginal housing at the city's edge are evidence that this Caribbean capital departs from the morphological patterns identified for Anglo-American cities of comparable size and importance.]

TURITS, Richard Lee. 1997. **The Foundations Of Despotism: Peasants, Property, And The Trujillo Regime (1930-1961) (Dominican Republic).** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00746. Descriptor: History, Latin American; Political Science, General; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access # AAG9800669. Source: DAI, 58, no. 07A, (1997): 2810. [ABSTRACT: The Trujillo regime was one of the most ruthless and long-reigning tyrannies in the history of Latin America. Given the stability of the regime and the enormous power Trujillo exerted throughout the country, one would expect to find that his rule was backed by key elements of Dominican society. Yet the existing literature has portrayed Trujillo as exercising virtually unlimited discretion, while, paradoxically, having no social base that would help explain his exceptional power and longevity. The apparent autonomy of the Trujillo state has made it appear to fit the ideal type of a despotic or "sultanistic" regime. However, this study demonstrates Trujillo's substantial and successful efforts to secure a popular rural base. These brought concrete benefits for those willing to offer productivity and outward loyalty in return. Specifically, the regime distributed and maintained peasant access to large amounts of the nation's lands. Overall, elderly peasants recall the regime

positively for providing both material benefits and order (respeto). By elucidating hidden elements of support and circuits of power in a regime typically portrayed as having no social base or legitimation, I show how state power, even in the most authoritarian regimes, is more dispersed and conditional than has generally been assumed. ---- This study also shows how peasant support for Trujillo's policies developed only in light of dramatic transformations in early twentieth-century Dominican society that threatened peasants' means of survival if they failed to forge an effective alliance with the state. Peasants who had lived a relatively autarkic existence of open-range hunting and animal raising, coupled with slash-and-burn agriculture, faced changes in property relations and land tenure that were impeding their traditional land access. Confronting this critical juncture, the Trujillo regime engaged in a massive campaign of land distribution to secure peasant acceptance and boost production. The regime offered land on the condition that peasants abandon their "agropastoral" economy and farm more extensively than they had been willing to in the past. State-protected land use combined with agricultural assistance and new market access made sedentary, intensive farming acceptable to the peasantry for the first time.]

U-

UBIERA CASTRO, Antonio Amilcar. 1987. **The Occurrence And Properties Of Hydroxy-Interlayered Silicate Clays In Some Soils Of The Dominican Republic.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: North Carolina State University 0155. Pages: 00396. Descriptor: Agriculture, Agronomy . Access # AAG8717289. Source: DAI, 48, no. 05B, (1987): 1194. [ABSTRACT: The mineralogy of the clay fraction ($\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$) of fourteen soils of the Dominican Republic was studied by x-ray diffraction (XRD), differential thermal analysis (DTA), Mossbauer spectroscopy (MS), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and various chemical and physical methods. Poorly crystallized kaolinite is the major mineral. Three-layer minerals including HIV/S also occur and decrease with depth in the profile. Halloysite occurs in only one soil, a Yamasa subsoil. Only trace amounts of gibbsite were detected. Iron oxides range from 4 to 23% with a soil-specific trend with depth. Aluminum-substituted goethite is the main iron oxide followed by hematite which was quantified by MS. The results agree very well with the redness rating (RR). ---- Seven to 38% of the total iron occurs in the silicate structure of surface horizon clays, which permitted concentration of HIV/S by high gradient magnetic separation (HGMS). The separation was performed sequentially at magnetic fields of 0.055 T, 0.49 T and 0.89 T using deferrated clay (0.2 - 2 μm). Two to four times more HIV/S was concentrated at 0.49 T as compared to the initial amount of most samples. X-ray diffraction provided evidence of HIV/S with different degrees of interlayering. Chlorite or HIV/S with almost complete filling of the interlayer was evident after selective dissolution treatments. Partitioning of HIV/S into HIV and HIS was also observed. ---- Iron (III) appears to be the major form of structural Fe, but Fe(sp^{II}) was positively identified by MS, and was allocated to the octahedral sheet of HIV/S in structural calculations. Low tetrahedral substitution (≤ 1 g-atom) occurred in calculated HIV/S structures in the range of 44 to 56 negative charges per unit cell. Celadonite and glauconite were considered as possible precursors for the HIV/S. ---- Talc in several samples concentrated in the magnetic fraction while pyrophyllite remained

in the tailings suggesting isomorphous substitution in the former mineral but not in the latter. Iron also occurred in quartz and anatase of magnetic fractions.]

V-

VAN TASSELL, G. Lane. 1970. **Towards A Perspective Of The Concept Of Intervention In International Politics: A Framework For Analysis Applied To American Actions In The Dominican Republic In 1965**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Claremont Graduate School 0047. Pages: 00275. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG7121655. Source: DAI, 32, no. 02A, (1970): 1054 [ABSTRACT: None]

VARGAS GARCIA LUNDIUS, Rosemary. 1988. **Peasants In Distress: Poverty And Unemployment In The Dominican Republic (Migration, Agricultural Policy)**. Degree: FIL.DR. Institution: Lunds Universitet (Sweden) 0899. Pages: 00418 Descriptor: Religion, General. Access # AAIC423127. Source: DAI, 56, no. 03C, (1995): 0575. [ABSTRACT: Olivorio Mateo was a messianic leader, active from 1910 to 1922, in the Dominican Republic. His emergence is related to particular socio-economic changes upsetting traditional rural life in a fairly isolated valley. Acting as thaumaturge and prophet, he attracted a large following. Olivorio was killed in 1922. Since his death a particular lore, liturgy and cult have developed around him. ---- A biography of Olivorio Mateo provides the basis for an analysis of local, agrarian religiosity in the Dominican Republic. A historical description traces the roots of the Olivorismo and relates it to local politics. Key concepts like messianism, millenarism, beliefs in the Holy Spirit etc., are analyzed. The thesis concludes that an understanding of Olivorista lore and rituals is impossible without intimate knowledge of the environment where they originated and developed. It demonstrates how concepts and traditions that no longer are functional either disappears completely, or are transformed and adapted to new situations. ---- A close study of local religion, like the Olivorismo, sheds light on social and economic development in societies that are changing rapidly. Like other human phenomena, religion has to be related to everything that constitutes human life. Olivoristas interpret the world through their religious beliefs. The Olivorismo developed in an environment where the borders between the "spiritual" sphere and "daily existence" are blurred. If people within such an environment express their needs by acting politically and in common, it is only natural that their actions and speech are steeped in a religious language.]

VARGAS, Manuel Augusto. 1992. **Underground Hurricane: Peasant Ideology And Sociocultural Transformations In Two Dominican Villages**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00585. Descriptor: Anthropology, Cultural. Access # AAG9331224. Source: DAI, 54, no. 06A, (1992): 2208 [ABSTRACT: This study examines peasant ideology in Blue Mountain and Green Savannah, two adjacent Dominican villages whose dwellers have engaged differently with modernization, in spite of having comparable structural constraints. It has four main objectives: (1) to comprehend and interpret the processes responsible for the constitution in time and space of Montaneros and Sabaneros as peasants who use ideology idiosyncratically as a source of security in daily life, rather than as a veil of ignorance, (2) to depict the interrelation of

power, structure, culture, utopia, and ideology between the villages and the larger society, (3) to interpret the processes of social differentiation accompanying the changes in production, distribution, and consumption patterns, and (4) to test the adequacy of phenomenology for documenting phenomena that involve recognition, reciprocity, and struggle. ---- Two significant patterns of behavior are documented through comparison of the processes of adopting hybrid sorghum, the new cash crop promoted by the state, and preserving the long-lived pattern of production primarily devoted to self-consumption. It is depicted how peasants' long-term survival relates to short-time economic gains, and how ideology helps them to make rational decisions. In order to explain the differential engagement with modernization and tradition, three main processes have been compared. First, the similarities and differences in their ethos are contrasted. Second, their access to productive resources is examined. Third, the socioeconomic and political processes responsible for their constitution in time and space are reconstructed. Special attention has been given to ethnicity and peasants' perception of their relationship to "the other," in relation to the phenomena of territorialization, centralization, and regionalization in the republic. ---- The author argues that Montaneros' and Sabaneros' idiosyncratic conduct depicts their conscious use of ideology in the face of acute modernization and rapid erosion of traditional values. He also argues that ideology is conditioned by how intersubjective experiences are perceived, understood and interpreted by knowledgeable agents in particular spatio-temporal, culture-specific circumstances framed by a system of authority. Finally, it is argued that processes of political economy and social ontology need to be addressed for a holistic understanding of ideology.]

VAZQUEZ, David James. 2004. **Representing The Self, Re-Presenting The Nation: Nations, Nationalism, And The Latino/A Personal Narrative**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: University of California, Santa Barbara 0035. Pages: 00269. Descriptor: Literature, American; American Studies; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAI3136918. Source: DAI, 65, no. 06A (2004): p. 2205 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores the ways in which Latino/a personal narrativists utilize autobiographical texts to expose plural models of group formation and community identity. Utilizing a variety of disciplinary perspectives including literary analysis, history, philosophy, and ethnic studies methodologies, I show how the textual narration of the self emerges in conjunction with the cultural nationalist movements of the 1960s and 1970s in order to form a continuous oppositional trajectory that extends to the contemporary moment. ---- Chapter One explores the autobiographical texts of Jesús Colón and Ernesto Galarza in order to understand how they anticipate certain imperatives within cultural nationalism during the 1960s and '70s. By understanding how their works represent early stages in the development of oppositional consciousness, we can better grasp the historical trajectories that informed cultural nationalism during the periods that follow. ---- In Chapter Two, I show how Piri Thomas and Oscar "Zeta" Acosta develop the "pre-nationalism" of earlier authors into fully realized textual formulations of self, community, and nation. Thomas and Acosta utilize the "vato loco," or crazy guy, motif in order to formulate new conceptions of revolutionary subjectivity, and to critique the individualist orientation of liberal philosophy. ---- Chapter Three examines how authors like John Rechy and Judith Ortiz Cofer contest the exclusive notions of self, community, and nation expressed by cultural nationalism. Because they use some of the same rhetorical strategies employed

by earlier radical nationalists, they remake the revolutionary self, revealing its masculinist and heterosexist assumptions. Rechy and Ortiz Cofer therefore leverage liberatory subjectivity as a site of resistance to both internal *and* external oppressions, simultaneously revitalizing the imagined community of the nation, and clearing a space for women and gays and lesbians. ---- In Chapter Four, I show how Julia Alvarez superimposes her autobiographical narrative on the historical figures in her novels in order to reimagine history in a manner that resolves the dislocation of exile, while also clearing a space for individual identity and feminine agency in her transnational formulation of national belonging in the U.S. and the Dominican Republic.]

VEESER, Cyrus Richard. 1997. **Remapping The Caribbean: Private Investment And United States Intervention In The Dominican Republic, 1890-1908**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00352. Descriptor: History, United States; History, Latin American; Economics, Finance. Access # AAG9809794. Source: DAI, 58, no. 09A, (1997): 3692. [ABSTRACT: This study examines the least-known step toward U.S. domination of the Caribbean in the late 1800s: the takeover by the San Domingo Improvement Company (SDIC) of the foreign debt, national railroad, and national bank of the Dominican Republic. By giving Washington "control without responsibility" in the Dominican Republic, the New York-based SDIC straddled public and private categories, tenuously united the interests of investors and policymakers, and prefigured Dollar Diplomacy. The SDIC did not, however, signal the abrupt flowering of monopoly capitalism. The loans it brokered for the Dominican government were capitalized through bond sales in Europe. Since it looked to Washington for geopolitical protection and to Europe for capital, the firm embraced a basic contradiction that would prove its undoing. ---- The SDIC's venture seems a clear case of foreign financial control, forced modernization, and big power intervention. Yet against the flow of power outward from Washington and Wall Street ran a countercurrent that kept the Americans from simply imposing outcomes on the Caribbean island. The SDIC never gained real control over Dominican finances, nor could the company and its ally, president Ulises Heureaux, force march Dominican peasants toward commercial agriculture and Progress. Instead, the company's tenure in Santo Domingo resulted in fiscal chaos and revolution, leading American policymakers to see that by backing the SDIC, they undermined order. Theodore Roosevelt realized that the company's vision, even when framed by an enlightened internationalist such as SDIC attorney John Bassett Moore, was too narrow to guide U.S. policy. Roosevelt superseded SDIC interests by proclaiming the Roosevelt Corollary and putting the new policy in practice through the Dominican customs receivership begun in 1905. The personalism of SDIC control gave way to orderly supervision by U.S. officials working with leading capitalist institutions. That step signaled a fundamental shift in policy toward Latin America and a new relation between policymakers and private business interests as the Gilded Age became the Progressive Era.]

VEGAS, Emiliana. 2001. **Private And Public Schools In Latin America: Students, Teachers, And School Management**. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Harvard University 0084. Pages: 00206. Descriptor: Education, Administration; Education, Elementary. Access # AAI3012939. Source: DAI, 62, no. 04A (2001): p. 1294 [ABSTRACT: In my

dissertation, I explore the extent to which differences in the institutional structures of education systems in Latin America affect student achievement, teacher quality, and the management strategies that schools adopt. I examine the extent to which public and private schools (and their variants) serve different students, employ different teachers, and/or adopt different management strategies. In the case where data on student outcomes are available, I also explore the extent to which the observed differences between public and private schools in student background, teacher characteristics and school management strategies are related to student outcomes. ---- I focus on two types of education reform strategies: privatization and decentralization. The question of whether private schools provide a better education than public schools is a hotly debated issue in Latin America and in the United States. Advocates of privatization argue that private schools are able to provide a better education because they are free from many of the regulations that constrain public schools, specifically regarding student and teacher selection. ---- Advocates of decentralization argue that because decision-making authority is generally more decentralized in private schools, administrators can better respond to the needs of their students and teachers. As a result, private schools provide a better environment for student learning. If public schools were to have more decentralized structures of decision-making authority, the argument goes, then they would be able to achieve better student outcomes. ---- My dissertation consists of two related papers. In the first paper, my focus is on Chile, where the availability of student outcome data allowed me to explore the effects of differences among sectors, student background, teacher characteristics, and school management strategies on student outcomes. In the second paper, I use comparative data from five countries—Argentina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela—to determine the extent to which there are consistent patterns in student and teacher characteristics, and school management strategies, that may distinguish schools within and among the different institutional sectors.]

VELLON-BENITEZ, Susan. 2003. **Palabras De Mujer: Convergencias En El Discurso Femenino En La Narrativa Caribena De Origen Hispano Escrita En Los Estados Unidos (Spanish Text, Cristina Garcia, Julia Alvarez, Judith Ortiz Cofer, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico)**. Degree: Ph.D.. Institution: The Florida State University 0071. Pages: 00138. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American; Women's Studies. Access # AAI3137500. Source: DAI, 65, no. 07A (2003): p. 2623. Language: Spanish [ABSTRACT: Latino/a writing has become one of the fastest growing literary expressions in the United States. The success of this literature relies not only on the quality of the texts written by authors of Hispanic background, but also on the diverse and rich topics this literature proposes. Latino/a discourse legitimizes the continuous presence of Latino communities in the United States and celebrates the hybrid ethnical background that distinguishes Hispanic culture. ---- The multicultural and multiethnic context in which Latino/a writings take place affects the feminine perspective inherent in the texts by women writers in the United States. The feminine identity is not only an issue of being woman but of being part of the Latino community within the American experience. ---- The dissertation titled “Palabras de mujer: convergencias en el discurso femenino en la narrativa caribeña de origen hispano escrita en los Estados Unidos” examines the feminine discourse in the narratives by women writers from the Hispanic

Caribbean whose literary lives take place in the United States. The research focuses on the writings of three women authors from Cuba, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. The texts examined are: *Dreaming in Cuban* and *The Agüero Sisters*, by Cristina García; *Something to Declare* and *How the García Girls Lost Their Accents*, by Julia Álvarez, and *Silent Dancing, The Line of the Sun*, and *The Latin Deli* by Judith Ortiz Cofer. ---- The chapters of the dissertation explore the following topics: the connections between national literature written in Latin American countries and Latino/a writings, and their relationship with cultural identity issues; the emigration process and its consequences; the reconstruction of national memory; and the discourse of the feminine body as part of the construction of Latina women identity. ---- These topics are examined from a cultural studies perspective giving special attention to the multicultural and multiethnic context in which Latina writings take place. The research portrays Latina writers from the Hispanic Caribbean as a bridge that connects, through feminine discourse, Hispanic ethnical background with American cultural practices.]

VERA, Soledad Concha. 2002. **Attachment And Context In Latinas' Termination Of Abusive Relationships**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Boston University 0017. Pages: 00168. Descriptor: Psychology, Clinical; Psychology, Social; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Women's Studies; Sociology, Individual And Family Studies. Access # AAI3015608. Source: DAI, 62, no. 05B (2002): p. 2507 [ABSTRACT: This study extends prior research by integrating adult attachment theory with an ecological (contextual) perspective of violence research in a sample of Latina women. The relationships between the following variables and the likelihood of leaving an abusive relationship are examined: attachment style (including anxiety and avoidance); continued emotional involvement; economic dependence; social support; gender role attitudes; acculturation; psychological symptomatology; relationship abuse history; family of origin violence history; and severity of abuse in the abusive relationship. ---- The sample consisted of 63 Latina females (73% with ethnic origins from Puerto Rico or the Dominican Republic) recruited from community agencies and health centers serving a large metropolitan area. Women were interviewed individually regarding their attempts to leave an abusive relationship, and also completed the following self-report measures: Acculturation Scale, Experiences in Close Relationships; Relationship Questionnaire; Continued Emotional Involvement; Brief Symptom Inventory-18; Attitudes Toward Women Scale; Psychological Maltreatment Women Inventory; and Revised Conflict Tactics Scale. Variables significantly related to women's likelihood of leaving an abusive relationship were less traditional gender role attitudes, not depending economically on the partner, seeking help or using available concrete supports to leave the relationship, lower levels of continued emotional involvement, absence of previous or subsequent experience of physical abuse in a romantic relationship, not being a victim of violence before the age of 17 in family of origin, and higher levels of emotional/verbal abuse in the abusive relationship. Although attachment style did not relate to the likelihood of leaving, the attachment factor of anxiety did positively correlate with continued emotional involvement, which in turn negatively related to the likelihood of leaving. Economic factors interacted with attachment anxiety, gender role attitudes, and emotional/verbal abuse in predicting likelihood of leaving. The results suggest that clinicians and

researchers should consider both intrapersonal and contextual factors when examining how Latina women make decisions to stay or leave abusive relationships]

VESPUCCI, Paul Daniel. 1988. **Petrology And Geochemistry Of The Late Cenozoic Volcanic Rocks Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The George Washington University 0075. Pages: Ph.D. Descriptor: Geochemistry. Access # AAG8809236. Source: DAI, 49, no. 04B, (1988): 1065. [ABSTRACT: Late Cenozoic rocks of Hispaniola are subdivided into two petrographically and geochemically contrasting series, a calc-alkaline series (CA-series), and a mafic alkaline series (MA-series). The CA-series are basalts, basaltic andesites, trachyandesites, and dacites occurring in several eruptive centers in the southern part of the Cordillera Central of the Dominican Republic. MA-series basalts are alkali-olivine basalts and limburgitic basalts occurring in the San Juan Valley of the Dominican Republic and in the Cul de Sac of south central Haiti. Olivine, clinopyroxene, amphibole, mica, feldspar, and titanomagnetite were analyzed for major element chemical composition. --- MA-series basalts are slightly to moderately silica undersaturated, have high TiO₂ (>\$1.5%) and MgO (>\$5.0%) and moderately high total alkalis (>\$2.0%). MA-series basalts are enriched in K, Rb, Sr, Ba, U, Th and LREEs with Ba/La ratios around 0.98. REE patterns are fractionated (chondrite normalized La/Yb ratios around 62, and La/Sm ratios around 6). HFS elements Zr, Hf, Nb, and Ta are high resembling intraplate basalts. ⁸⁶Sr/⁸⁷Sr ratios are high (0.7060-0.7070) with low Rb/Sr ratios (0.03 to 0.15). --- Basalts, basaltic andesites, trachyandesites, and dacites of the CA-series show low MgO (<\$5.0%) and TiO₂ (<\$2.0%), and moderately high total alkali contents (2 to 7%). Enrichment is seen in K, Rb, Sr, Ba, Th, U, and LREEs with Ba/La ratios as high as 5.6 REE patterns are fractionated to a lesser degree compared to the MA-series (chondrite normalized La/Yb around 23, and La/Sm ratios less than 5). HFS elements are lower resembling typical island arc volcanic rocks. CA-series have ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratios (.7043-.7053), with low Rb/Sr ratios as in the MA-series. --- Geochemical differences between the MA-series and the CA series suggest different magmatic sources and petrogenetic histories. The preferred petrogenetic model involves a multi-stage process where the depleted sub-arc mantle beneath Hispaniola is enriched by metasomatic melt fluids derived from a combination of subducted oceanic lithosphere and sediments. The enriched mantle is geochemically heterogeneous. Trace element patterns of liquids derived from nonmodal partial melting of a phlogopite-pargasite-lherzolite sub-arc mantle show the best fit to the CA series basalts. Fractional crystallization of these basalt yield more differentiated rocks of the CA-series. Trace element patterns of liquids derived from nonmodal partial melting of an anhydrous lherzolite show the best fit to the MA-series basalts.]

VIKIS, Alexia Diana. 2002. **Contemporary women writers from the French and Spanish-speaking Caribbean: A comparative literature course**. Degree: D.A.. Institution. Pages: 00211. Descriptor: Education, Community College; Literature, Comparative. Access # AAI3059618. Source: DAI, 63, no. 07A (2002): p. 244. [ABSTRACT: This course design dissertation addresses the issue of the scarcity of comparative literature courses in community colleges, as well as the advantages of offering such courses. Expounded upon are the various components of a semester-long comparative literature course on contemporary women writers from the islands of Cuba,

Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti), Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. The course mainly focuses on the themes of orality, the act of writing, eroticism, marginalization, subversion, history, immigration and exile, and identity. Part of the dissertation takes the form of a handbook that aims to assist the process of introducing into the college classroom a variety of writings by contemporary women from the French and Spanish-speaking Caribbean. It contains a section on the course material (detailed syllabus, guidelines and topics for students' written and oral assignments, lists of readings, questions for the online forum, etc.), supportive pedagogical information, as well as several lesson plans. This study is helpful to anyone interested in, but relatively unfamiliar with contemporary literature by women authors from the Francophone and Hispanophone Caribbean. It should prove especially valuable to faculty members involved in course development in this particular area of literature. Although this course is primarily intended for community college students, it can easily be applied for university students willing to expand their knowledge of contemporary Caribbean literature, as well as of the historical, political, social, and cultural complexities of this fascinating area of the world.]

VINAS NICOLAS, Victor Rafael. 1991. **Agricultural And Macroeconomic Policy In The Dominican Republic, 1966-1986 (Agricultural Policy, Rice Industry)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Pages: 00169. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural; Sociology, Public And Social Welfare; Economics, General. Access # AAG9206573. Source: DAI, 52, no. 10A, (1991): 3678. [ABSTRACT: The general purpose of this study is to identify the principal components of governmental policy affecting the Dominican agricultural sector during the 1966-1986 period, to identify linkages with the macroeconomic policy, and to draw general welfare implications. Specific objectives are the following: (1) to identify the private and government institutions dealing with agricultural and macroeconomic policies; (2) to identify and analyze the economic instruments influencing private and government institutions involved in agricultural and macroeconomic policies; (3) to identify and evaluate the linkages between and among the agricultural sector and the rest of the economy; and (4) to develop and present a decision-making procedure for evaluating the social benefits and costs of Dominican rice policy on consumers, producers, and taxpayers. --- Policy instruments analyzed included agricultural credit; price support schemes; machinery, seeds and irrigation water subsidies; and direct capital investment in the sector. The country's self-sufficiency policy goal is analyzed from the perspective of price support and fertilizer subsidy alternatives under a second-best economic situation. Social benefits and costs are obtained through partial equilibrium analysis, as well as foreign exchange savings, distribution effects, and benefit/cost ratios. Results suggest that the policy goal is obtained at a lower government cost and, thus, a more relative efficient state is reached by using a fertilizer subsidy. --- A sensitivity analysis was conducted. Two scenarios were addressed; first, rice and fertilizer prices were modified to allow prices to increase, and second, parameter values (elasticities of rice supply, fertilizer demand, and fertilizer production) were modified. In all instances, producers' gain was accompanied with large governmental costs. The relative benefit/cost ratio (change) was greater than unity and a reduction in the deadweight losses was obtained under most fertilizer subsidy alternative situations. The analysis suggests a need for modification in Dominican agricultural

policies to achieve its stated goal of self-sufficiency in rice production at least cost. ---- The overriding conclusion from this study is that all rice policy programs analyzed yield less social welfare than would free market conditions. Nevertheless, the study found that suboptimal efficiency improvements were possible with an alternative policy, namely a fertilizer subsidy program. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

VOLMAR, Gustavo Segundo. 1971. **Impact Of The Foreign Sector On The Domestic Economic Activity Of The Dominican Republic From 1950 To 1967**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00481. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access # AAG7219171. Source: DAI, 33, no. 01A, (1971): 0040 [ABSTRACT: None]

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WALKER, Malcolm Trafford. 1970. **Power Structure And Political Behavior In A Community Of The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Pages: 00440. Descriptor: Anthropology. Access # AAG7106273. Source: DAI, 31, no. 09B, (1970): 5138 [ABSTRACT: None]

WELSH, Michael Joseph. 1994. **Peer Educators' Geographic Range Of Effect: An Analysis Of An Aids Intervention In The Dominican Republic (Immune Deficiency)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill 0153. Pages: 00204. Descriptor: Geography; Health Sciences, Public Health. Access # AAI9508270. Source: DAI, 55, no. 11A, (1994): 3607 [ABSTRACT: This study examined the diffusion of an HIV/AIDS educational message across geographic space in the Dominican Republic. An intervention that enlisted peer educators as innovation propagators to disseminate "safer sex" messages among female commercial sex workers and their clients was evaluated by examining project activities and program outcome in the targeted city of La Romana and in two proximate cities of varying size and distance from the targeted city, San Pedro de Macoris and Guaymate. ---- The study incorporated the gravity model to test the diffusion potential of the intervention. Levels of interurban attraction were ascertained between the targeted and proximate cities by considering population size, distance and commercial traffic and reported mobility of the population. In addition, weekly service statistics generated over an eight month period from a total of forty-two peer educators were analyzed to examine the actual activity areas of the peer educators. Project outcomes were examined via a series of knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys conducted among three cross sectional convenience samples of commercial sex workers and their clients at the start of the intervention and after four and eight months of operation. Finally, a Geographic Information System data base was developed to examine the spatial relationships evident in the data. ---- The results attest to a high degree of interconnectivity between the targeted and proximate cities. Interurban mobility was reported that linked the targeted city with the proximate cities. The examination of project outcomes revealed statistically significant changes in condom use in the targeted city of La Romana among women, as well as among women in the targeted city of San Pedro de Macoris. Women in the smaller, but more proximate, city of Guaymate also reported the desired increases in "safer sex" practices, however these changes were not statistically significant. No changes were observed among men. ---- The data presented in this study suggest a geographic diffusion of HIV/AIDS prevention messages as carried by

a cadre of trained peer educators within an urban hierarchy. The ecological analysis used in the study suggests that, given comparable levels of development and urban interconnectivity, a targeted intervention in a higher order city may also influence the next order city within a relatively compressed period of time. The geographically more proximate smaller order city was also influenced, but less intensely. The findings suggest the importance of considering geographic diffusion principles, such as urban hierarchies, regional nodes and transportation linkages when designing HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.]

WENSJOE, Gustavo Adolfo. 1997. **The Eisenhower Administration And Political Change In Latin America (1953-1961) (Foreign Policy)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Houston 0087. Pages: 00170. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG9835769. Source: DAI, 59, no. 06A, (1997): 2180. [ABSTRACT: This research examines the United States' foreign policy towards Latin America during the Eisenhower administration; specifically, its posture towards reform-minded or revolutionary regimes. This Administration is important because it set numerous precedents for the manner in which future administrations related to Latin America. A significant body of research by authors from different theoretical perspectives has debated the wisdom of Eisenhower's policies towards Latin America, particularly with respect to regimes that contested the United States' regional hegemony. - --- The thesis of this dissertation is that the Eisenhower administration's incorporation of a Cold War rationale in the interpretation of regional events was the overriding factor for United States foreign policy towards Latin America. Because to its position of added flexibility after 1958 the Administration was able to handle moderate, reform minded-regimes, however, it was unable to come to terms with more radical nationalist regimes that were incorrectly labeled as communist-inspired. ---- The three selected case studies, Bolivia, Cuba and Guatemala provided the more serious challenges to the Eisenhower administration. Four variables are examined: the extent of security interests, private business interests as well as both domestic political and military alternatives beyond the control of the existing regimes. It was found that security in terms of the Cold War was the most important explanatory factor. While the security issue became less central after 1958, it nonetheless remained the dominant rationale incorporated into the United States' policies towards the Castro regime in Cuba. Nevertheless, it is therefore conceivable that the regrettable policies in the case of Guatemala in 1954, probably would have been more accommodating after 1958 due to the added flexibility. This is strongly suggested by Eisenhower's policies towards the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. In the first case, a distance was placed between the U.S. and the authoritarian Trujillo regime and in the second, the Administration showed a willingness to accept the nationalist reform minded Betancourt government in Venezuela.]

WEYLAND, Karin. 1999. **Dominican Women "Con Un Pie Aqui Y El Otro Alla": International Migration, Class, Gender And Cultural Change**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New School For Social Research 0145. Pages: 00376. Descriptor: Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Women's Studies; History, Latin American; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. Access # AAG9941990. Source: DAI, 60, no. 08A (1999): p. 3164. [ABSTRACT: As a result of the U.S. economy's fragmentation of

production across nations, U.S. multinationals and deterritorialized migrant communities in the United States became harbingers of industrialization and modernization models. These imported models replaced the ideals of progress and democracy inculcated at the turn of the century by U.S. foreign policy. Transnationalism then allowed for American cultural patterns to permeate the lives of people across nations, transforming international capitalism into the dominant force of the twentieth century, effecting both local and global processes. Based on extensive fieldwork in Washington Heights, the home of the Dominican community in New York City, and the Dominican Republic, the contribution of the present work lies in its description and analysis of the circumstances that led to the formation of transnationalism in newer migrant flows, and of its causes and consequences on women. ---- In the late 1960s, under the “new international division of labor” women became links in a chain of capital exploitation. American capital benefited from the subordination and incorporation of women as cheap labor into tax-free export zones (*Zonas Francas*) in the Dominican Republic and into “neo-sweatshops” in the New York garment industry. These labor demands helped create state policies that accelerated the internal and international migration of women. Contrary to the commonly held view, this author argues that modernization and capitalist development are not advantageous to women. ---- Emigration is seen here as an alternative to male dominance and to introduce changes to the status of women. Indeed, for some time, migration appeared to have brought positive changes. Women's enlarged earning power enabled them to introduce changes in family decision-making and domestic responsibilities. However, these changes were not to stay for long, and despite women's exposure to American individualism and other modernisms embedded in the image of middle-class womanhood, migrant women resumed their traditional roles of household managers and providers, and continued to construct their femininity around the roles of “wife” and “mother.” This cultural reconversion was accentuated by the collapse of the New York garment industry, their main avenue of incorporation into American society. Losing the basis for the newly gained “transnational” gender identity had a negative effect on women and their families that also influenced gender and occupational relations as well as patterns of individual and community identity both in New York City and Santo Domingo.]

WHITE, Pamela Marie Dick. 1993. **Structural Evolution Of The San Pedro Basin: Implications For The Paleogeographic Position Of The Dominican Republic And Puerto Rico In A Plate-Tectonic Framework.** Degree: M.S. Institution: The University of Texas At Arlington 2502. Pages: 00055. Descriptor: Geology. Access# AAG1356657. Source: MAI, 32, no. 05, (1993): 1351. [ABSTRACT: The San Pedro basin is an elongate, E-W-trending basin near the southern coast of the Dominican Republic. This depositional and structural feature, interpreted to be a forearc basin, formed north of the Muertos Trough accretionary complex. Correlation of well logs with seismic lines allows age dating of the stratigraphic sequence in the basin. Eocene turbidites indicate initial deepening and widening of the basin. Oligocene shales overlain by Miocene limestones record the continued subsidence of the basin. ---- Although earlier workers have suggested that Puerto Rico was displaced more than 300 km from the Dominican Republic along a left-lateral strike-slip fault, geologic evidence indicates that Puerto Rico has always occupied a geographic position east of the Dominican Republic. An excellent

tie between onshore and offshore seismic lines along the southern coast of the Dominican Republic and along the northern coast of Puerto Rico documents no post-Cretaceous tectonic transport. Additionally, stratigraphic sequences in the southern Dominican Republic and northern Puerto Rico contrast sharply and imply unrelated depositional environments.]

WHITLOCK, Lynn Williams. 1996. **External Influence And Basic Needs Performance: A Comparison Of Cuba And The Dominican Republic (Dependency)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Georgia 0077. Pages: 00542. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. Access#. Source: AAG9636503. [ABSTRACT: This study is an exploratory examination of the ways in which external influence from developed countries impacts basic needs provision in developing countries. The contending perspectives of modernization and dependency provide the theoretical framework for the investigation. ---- The method of analysis used is the comparative case study. The relationship between the United States and the Dominican Republic is compared to that of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The evidence from the cases indicates that neither modernization nor dependency theory adequately explains the ways in which developed countries have an impact on the basic needs performance of developing countries. A motivational framework is offered as an alternative perspective to more fully account for the dynamic of relationships between developed and developing nations.]

WHITTIER, Sara Jane. 1946. **Buenaventura Baez, Santo Domingan Dictator (Dominican Republic)**. Degree: MA. Institution: The University of Chicago 0330. Pages: 00080. Descriptor: History, Latin American. Access # AAGTM21436. Source: ADD, S0330, (1946): 2956. [ABSTRACT: None]

WIARDA, Howard J. 1965. **The Aftermath Of The Trujillo Dictatorship: The Emergence Of A Pluralist Political System In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Florida 0070. Pages: 00533. Descriptor: Political Science, General. Access # AAG6713176. Source: DAI, 28, no. 05A, (1965): 1876 [ABSTRACT: None]

WIEGAND, Kenneth Bruce. 1983. **Exploitation Among Small Scale Farmers: The Role Of Producers' Preferences For Particular Middlemen**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Kentucky 0102. Pages: 00289. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8322725. Source: DAI, 44, no. 06A, (1983): 1870 [ABSTRACT: There is widespread belief that small scale farmers in LDC's are systematically exploited by middlemen, although prior research has not validated this hypothesis. This study was designed to analyze the previously unexplored effect producers' preferences might have on farm prices for red beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in the Dominican Republic. ---- The preference-inducing factors which cannot be duplicated by all buyers were of primary concern; these include tied purchase arrangements, provision of productive resources, consumer goods including groceries, access to additional income, political power, kinship, custom and philosophical advocacy. The effect of additional factors such as frequency of purchase, transfer costs, size of transaction, farmer's wealth, production

credit, terms of sale, product quality, and weight manipulation was also analyzed. A statistically representative sample of red bean production for the 1981-82 crop was drawn, producing a total of 845 transactions. --- Econometric analysis revealed that when adjustments for quality, consumer preferences and transport costs are made, only the quantity marketed, habitual sales to the same buyer, and local political power of the farm family significantly affect the farm-wholesale price margin. Of equal significance is the lack of any perceptible influence based upon the provision of groceries, kinship, wealth, tied purchase or weight manipulation. Equally disconfirmed due to their infrequency of occurrence are such factors as provision of productive resources, access to additional income, advocacy of cooperatives, provision of production credit and terms of sale. ---- Additional analysis indicated that although farmers may express a sense of obligation to middlemen who are kin or sell them groceries, and where a reservation price may be elicited with respect to sale of their crop to an alternative buyer, in fact, their actions revealed such expressions to be meaningless. ---- Policy implications drawn from this study indicate great care must be taken in evaluating marketing studies based upon insufficient quantitative evidence. There is no indication small scale bean producers in the Dominican Republic are systematically exploited by middlemen. However, individual producers could conceivably enhance their marketing position by bulking their crop into larger lots, exploring the potential for sale to non-traditional buyers, or increasing their local political influence.]

WIGGINTON, Sheridan Loraine. 2001. **El Negro Detras De La Oreja: A Critical Theory Approach To Dominican Ethnicity Through Textbooks**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Missouri - Columbia; 0133. Pages: 00157. Descriptor: Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Education, Social Sciences. Access # AAI3075413. Source: DAI, 63, no. 12A (2001): p. 4488 [ABSTRACT: This project seeks to deepen the understanding of how social science textbooks used in Dominican public schools portray the historical, cultural and ethnic identity of the country to its students. The investigation presented here serves as a means of bridging research on educational curriculum, which functions as a “cultural vector”, and issues of ethnicity and identity in the context of the Dominican Republic. Concepts of ethnicity and identity are particularly difficult to define in the Dominican Republic, owing to the cultural and genetic contributions of indigenous Taíno population, Africans and Europeans to the region. ---- Chapter One presents an historical overview of the Dominican Republic and insight into how the relationship between the Dominican Republic and Haiti has shaped both countries' concept of race, culture and ethnic identity in very different ways. Further, this chapter will outline specific structural components of the study. The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Chapter Two discusses related background literature by Alan Cambiera, Joaquín Balaguer and Silvio Torres-Saillant. These authors, who are all Dominican, reflect three distinct insights into Dominican history, society and identity. Chapter Three outlines the methods and research process used in this project. Chapter Four presents the results of the fieldwork conducted for this study. The content of social science textbooks used in grades two, three, five and eight are analyzed with regard to their use of illustrations and activity design. Also, data gathered from interviews, participant observations and personal experience field notes are detailed. Lastly, Chapter Five summarizes and concludes the study.]

WILLIAMS, Claudette May. 1986. **Images Of The Black And Mulatto Woman In Spanish Caribbean Poetry: Discourse And Ideology (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Stanford University 0212. Pages: 00244. Descriptor: Literature, Latin American. Access # AAG8720364. Source: DAI, 48, no. 06A, (1986): 1465. [ABSTRACT: This study charts the iconography of the woman of African descent in the poetry of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, from the nineteenth century to the contemporary period. It focuses on a wide spectrum of images drawn from the work of canonized poets, such as Nicolas Guillen and Luis Pales Matos, and from less famous poets who have written on the subject. ---- The critical interpretations are predicated on the notion of language as discourse, produced by a speaking or writing subject and addressed to a reader or listener. Formal and rhetorical analyses are used to disclose the ways in which the poetic discourses constitute the black or mulatto woman as a subject, and to foreground the relationship between these discourses and broader belief systems or ideological projects. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which the poets either reproduce, challenge, displace or offer alternatives to existing discourses. ---- The poetic images are considered in their relation to three main ideological moments in Caribbean history: colonialism and the discourse on slavery; the movement for cultural and political nationalism of the 1920's and 1930's and the revolutionary ideologies of the 1950's and 1960's. ---- Four main categories of images are identified. In the first are those poems that constitute and valorize the racial identity of the Afro-Caribbean woman. The second category is associated with the discourse on the sexuality of the non-white woman and in the third are those symbolic representations of the mulatta shaped by nationalist ideology and the discourse on miscegenation. Forming the final group are depictions which treat the socio-historical dimensions of the experience of the Afro-Caribbean woman, and, in particular, that of the working class black woman. ---- Analysis of the discourses reveals that the redefinition of the identity of the Afro-Caribbean woman is frequently a response to the changing modes of coexistence of the different groups in Caribbean society. Also highlighted are the contradictions which are apparent when poets repeat the discursive processes they pretend to negate and the presence of ideologies which undermine potentially redemptive projects.]

WILLIS, Erik Wayne. 2003. **The Intonational System Of Dominican Spanish: Findings And Analysis**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 0090. Pages: 00283. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation provides an overview of findings and analysis of Dominican Spanish (DS) intonation from Santiago, Dominican Republic, (the Cibao dialect) with experimental and spontaneous speech data from educated university females. Specifically examined are declaratives, including the effect of contrastive focus, absolute interrogatives (yes/no), and pronominal ("wh") interrogatives. The intonational contours are described in Autosegmental Metrical terms and include an empirical examination of tonal alignment, tonal range, and duration. ---- The findings for DS declaratives indicate that there are differences of prenuclear pitch accent tonal alignment patterns motivated by focus structure. The default prenuclear alignment has a Low tone located late in the tonic syllable followed by a High tone in a posttonic. Contrastive focus on the prenuclear pitch accent tends to cause an earlier Low tone alignment. Also noteworthy in the examination of declaratives is a final tonal rise,

similar to that seen in interrogatives in other Spanish dialects, which is not limited to cases of emphasis. ---- In contrast to previous reports for Spanish Caribbean absolute interrogatives, which are characterized by an utterance final falling contour, the DS absolute interrogatives in broad focus demonstrated a final rising-plateau pattern. The results demonstrate that not all Caribbean dialects have a falling absolute (yes/no) interrogative contour. The nuclear pitch accent was also realized at a higher tonal level than the prenuclear pitch accent suggesting a tonal upstepping in contrast to declination seen in other dialects of Spanish. Additionally, the spontaneous speech corpus provided examples of absolute interrogatives with a final falling contour in cases of focus. ---- The DS pronominal interrogative patterns were similar to previous reports for Spanish, namely, an early tonal peak on the interrogative word followed by a tonal fall to the nuclear pitch accent and then a posttonic final rise-plateau pattern. ---- A comparison of the tonal levels of the principal tones of the three utterance types revealed several interesting findings, including: the lack of initial tonal difference between DS declaratives and absolute interrogatives, the presence of nuclear upstepping to distinguish between declaratives and absolute interrogatives, and an elevated initial tonal level in pronominal interrogatives.]

WINKLER-MOREY, Anne Regis. 2001. **Good Neighbors: Popular Internationalists And United States' Relations With Mexico And The Caribbean Region (1918--1929)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00253. Descriptor: History, Latin American; History, United States; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAI3008742. Source: DAI, 62, no. 03A (2001): p. 1175 [ABSTRACT: Popular Internationalists in the United States confronted U.S. Empire in Mexico and the Caribbean region between World War I and the Great Depression. Taking inspiration from Latin American Continentalists, Latinos, African Americans, political radicals, labors activists and feminists opposed U.S. occupations of Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, and economic and political intervention in Mexico. These good neighbors forced the United States government to make rhetorical and real changes in its Latin America policy. Transnational relationships developed by these social movement activists made it more difficult for foreign policy makers to effectively use white supremacy to promote and justify U.S. hegemony in Latin America.]

WIPFLER, William Louis. 1978. **Power, Influence And Impotence: The Church As A Socio-Political Factor In The Dominican Republic**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Union Theological Seminary 0238. Pages: 00490. Descriptor: Religion, History Of. Access # AAG7817143. Source: DAI, 39, no. 03A, (1978): 1652 [ABSTRACT: None]

WIROKARTONO, Soekarno. 1986. **Price Uncertainty, Exports Instability, And Output Level In The Less Developed Countries**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Claremont Graduate School 0047. Pages: 00158. Descriptor: Economics, General. Access#. Source: DAI, 47, no. 02A, (1986): 0602 AAG8606889 [ABSTRACT: This dissertation develops an aggregate output model of an LDC's economy in which future output price levels are uncertain. The domestic output, consisting of home goods and export goods, is related to unanticipated price, price uncertainty, real cost, and productivity growth. ---- The model

above was estimated using pooled time series and cross-country data for twelve developing countries; namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Syria, Tunisia and Uruguay. ---- From the regression analysis the following results are obtained. First, unanticipated price increases do not have any effect on the home goods sector, and only a slight positive effect on the export sector. Second, an increase in real costs reduces output levels. Finally, and this is the primary focus of this dissertation, price uncertainty does not have a detrimental effect on the home good sector, but has a small favorable effect on the exports sector. The latter is possibly caused by supply shocks that increase both price uncertainty and output. ---- The robustness of the last conclusion above was tested by varying the countries covered, the proxies that were used for the expectation variables, and the proxies for uncertainty variables. The results did not change substantially. Also tested was whether the effects of price uncertainty on output differed between high and low inflation countries. The result was negative. Thus, one may conclude that this finding is likely to be quite robust.]

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YAW, Fitzgerald J., Jr. 2004. **Cleaner technologies as an aspect of sustainable tourism: Caribbean case studies (St. Lucia, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, Dominican Republic)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Southern Mississippi 0211. Pages: 00181. Descriptor: Recreation; Environmental Sciences. Access # AAI3147938. Source: DAI, 65, no. 09A (2004): p. 3566 [ABSTRACT: Tourists are becoming increasingly sophisticated in their selection of tourism destination. A major factor that has been gaining importance in their choice set is the environmental quality of their preferred destination. Tourism planners need to recognize that the sustainability of their destination and its various offerings necessitates the consideration of environmental protection and conservation-related issues. This dissertation undertakes the case study methodology to explore the link between implementing cleaner technologies, a major environmental issue, and sustainable tourism. ---- The Caribbean is a region in the world that is strongly dependent on tourism for its economic development. Thus the analysis of how cleaner technology is being used to enhance and sustain the tourism industry should be of interest to policymakers and managers in the tourism industry, not only in the Caribbean, but also in other tourism destinations worldwide, including those in the United States. ---- As part of this project, case studies were conducted in five Caribbean islands. Case studies analysis indicates that cleaner technologies are playing a role in enhancing the sustainability of the Caribbean tourism industry by generating positive environmental/physical as well as economic impacts on the destination. It was also found that there is a Caribbean tourism cluster focused on developing an environmentally sound tourism product. ---- The study revealed that Caribbean governments are to some extent aware of the need to facilitate the widest use of cleaner technology in the hotel sector. It was found that pressure from civil society on the islands studied was not a factor in the use of cleaner technologies in the tourism sector. Rather hotel operators recognized the cost saving from using cleaner technologies, as well as the marketing benefits. The evidence thus suggests that over time more hotels in the tourism sector will invest in cleaner technology.]

YEN, Tze-Yi. 1987. **Stagewise Estimation Of Complete Demand Systems With Limited Dependent Variables: An Analysis Of Dominican Household Consumption.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Minnesota 0130. Pages: 00233. Descriptor: Economics, Agricultural. Access # AAG8727440. Source: DAI, 48, no. 09A, (1987): 2404. [ABSTRACT: This study focuses on the food consumption behavior of rural and urban Dominican households within the context of a complete demand system of all goods and services consumed by these households. The study explores the effects of own and cross prices, household total expenditure and demographic variables on the consumption behavior of three income categories of rural and urban households. ---- To allow for the modeling of a relatively large number of commodities, a two-level demand model is derived from a strongly separable conditional indirect utility function. The data consist of 4028 observations from a nationwide household budget survey conducted in the Dominican Republic during 1976-77. The model is fit to data for different groups of households, stratified according to the rural/urban classification and income level. Another unique feature is the development of a microeconomic model that utilizes the concept of virtual prices to obtain consistent estimates of consumption parameters when a significant proportion of households reveal no consumption of some commodities. ---- The empirical results strongly conform to the propositions of demand theory. Among the most conclusive results are: (1) All own-price elasticities are negative; (2) all own-price elasticities are less than unity for staple foods, such as rice and dried beans; (3) the own-price elasticity of aggregate food consumption tends to increase with an increase in rural household income while the reverse pattern is observed across urban household groups; (4) the responsiveness of food consumption to income changes tends to decline with an increase in rural and urban household income; (5) the empirical results tend to reject Engel's law for aggregate food consumption by rural low and medium-income households, and (6) most individual food categories tend to be gross compliments while gross substitutes are observed among the aggregate categories of food, housing, and clothing and other nonfoods. Overall, the empirical results confirm the notion of others that significant differences exist in consumption behavior between rural and urban households.]

YUNDT, Keith W. 1987. **Latin American States And Political Refugees: Is There A Regional Refugees Regime?** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Kent State University 0101. Pages: 00304. Descriptor: Political Science, International Law And Relations. Access # AAG8719594. Source: DAI, 48, no. 06A, (1987): 1537 [ABSTRACT: Over the last decade, growing scholarly attention has been given to the problems of Central American refugees. However, this attention has failed to address the difficulties of ensuring international legal protection to recognized political refugees in the Latin American states. Countries of concern to this study are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. --- The concept of international regime is used to analyze the question of political refugees in Latin America. Regimes are social institutions governing the actions of those states interested in specifiable activities. Evidence for a refugees regime was obtained from the international system, inter-American and national levels. ---- The contemporary global refugees regime is under the auspices of the United Nations system. One purpose of this

study was to identify the extent to which Latin American states have incorporated the global refugees regime into national laws. Overall, this incorporation remains slight and inconsistent. A second concern of this study was to ascertain if a regional refugees regime existed in Latin America; if such a regime were consistent with the global refugees regime; and if, and how, actors of the inter-American, (i.e., from the Organization of American States), system could assist the global refugees regime in securing legal protection for political refugees. --- A regional refugees regime does not exist; however, Latin American states have developed norms governing political asylees. Generally, the protections extended to recognized asylees are less than required by the global refugees regime. The inter-American system has also established a regional human rights regime, with its provisions entrusted to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Certain provisions of this human rights regime are equivalent to those found in the global refugees regime. However, these inter-American institutions lack practical means to ensure member states' compliance with provisions of the human rights regime. Consequently, these institutions are not in a position to assist in provision of international legal protection to political refugees recognized by the global refugees regime.]

Z-

ZAHOR, Tabassum. 1992. **Evaluation Of Flip Bucket-Plunge Pool Energy Dissipator (Plunge Pool Basin)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Colorado State University 0053. Pages: 00298. Descriptor: Engineering, Civil; Engineering, Hydraulic. Access # AAG9303908. Source: AAG9303908 [ABSTRACT: A hydraulic model was built to understand the process of energy dissipation within a flip bucket plunge pool basin and to examine the flow characteristics. The model was investigated for eight flip bucket angles varying from 0 degree to 60 degree, two basin layouts, each examined for four discharges, and seven tailwater conditions. ---- The pressure distribution in the bucket and drawdown water depth in the plunge pool basin were compared by analytical equations developed on the principles of energy and momentum. In general, the observed data followed the analytical equations, but correction coefficients were required. A Froude number for curvilinear flow is described and it is used to correlate the energy dissipation in the bucket. ---- The flow characteristics in the flip bucket and plunge pool basin are described. The flow conditions in the basin depended primarily upon the position of the jet impingement in the basin and the ability of the jet to penetrate down into the water cushion. ---- The performance criteria have been developed from the jet impingement in the basin water cushion and the resulting drawdown in the basin. Two limits were established for a satisfactory basin, and the associated flow parameters are described empirically. ---- The criteria are presented in graphical form with the help of two design curves, an upper performance curve, PC¹, and a lower performance curve, PC². A basin designed between the upper and lower curves will perform satisfactorily and will experience the acceptable flow conditions and energy dissipation. - --- Design guidelines are suggested for the selection of basin depth and basin configurations. The zone between the two curves is suggested for a basin protected on the sides and bottom. However, for an unprotected basin, the area below the curves is recommended. A similar basin configuration as recommended by the US Bureau of Reclamation criteria is proposed except the basin should be positioned around the jet impact area. An impact point at one third of the floor length from the upstream slope is

suggested. ---- The criteria were used to evaluate the plunge pool basins at Tarbela Dam, Pakistan; Jigüey Dam, Dominican Republic; and the Cabora-Bassa Dam in Mozambique.]

ZIAMANDANIS, Claire Marie. 1995. **An Account Of The Present Lexical State Of Spanish In Cuba, The Dominican Republic, And Puerto Rico, Based On The Data Of The "Atlas Linguístico De Hispanoamérica" (Spanish Text, Dialectology)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: State University of New York At Albany 0668. Pages: 00520. Descriptor: Language, Linguistics. Access # AAI9535481. Source: DAI, 56, no. 06A, (1995): 2223 [ABSTRACT: Este estudio propone proveer una descripción de las distribuciones léxicas en el Caribe hispanico. Se limita a las tres islas principales: Cuba, República Dominicana, y Puerto Rico. Se basa en los datos recogidos para El Atlas Lingüístico de Hispanoamérica, Volumen I, el Caribe. No pretende llegar mas allá de la descripción. Solo provee un análisis detallado de la situación léxica actual. Así, servirá de base de comparación luego que se realicen los demás volúmenes del Atlas Lingüístico de Hispanoamérica. ---- La estructura del estudio refleja la del Cuestionario: doce campos semánticos. En cada campo semántico se analizaron los mapas, buscando generalizaciones para la zona en sí y para cada isla. El análisis es horizontal,--como se comporta la zona en este campo semántico, frente a su comportamiento en los otros campos--, y vertical,--como se comporta cada isla con respecto a las otras dos islas. El análisis horizontal se desmenuza, para ver como varía el comportamiento de cada isla de un campo a otro. ---- En cada mapa, se determinó la voz predominante para cada isla. Para designarla como "voz predominante", había que haber sido recogida como primer término en más del 50% de los informantes. Una segunda cifra se calculó de la misma manera, de voces predominantes que se registran en el 75% o más de los informantes. Esta cifra sirve para destacar mayores grados de nivelación. ---- Para suplir estos porcentajes, también se emplearon otras categorizaciones para mejor definir los rasgos distintivos de cada campo semántico. Incluyen: un estudio de los mapas en donde se presentan casos de "originalidad interna", o respuestas compartidas entre dos islas, mientras que la tercera discrepa; un estudio de los mapas de concordancia total entre los informantes, y; un estudio del léxico dividido en agrupaciones pormenorizadas. Las cifras registradas en estos distintos acercamientos se presentan en forma esquemática. A estos esquemas se les añade una presentación gráfica, lo cual permite ver una visión de conjunto. ---- Al final de cada campo semántico, se añade una sección en la que se analizan unos mapas de importancia singular para la determinación de los rasgos distintivos de ese campo particular.]

ZIRKE, Jennifer Lynn. 1999. **A Multicultural Curriculum For Exceptional High School Students (Learning Disabilities, Special Education)**. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Union Institute 1033. Pages: 00406. Descriptor: Education, Curriculum And Instruction; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Education, Bilingual And Multicultural. Access # AAG9933951. Source: DAI, 60, no. 06A (1999): p. 1897. [ABSTRACT: This Project Demonstrating Excellence (PDE) consisted of a multicultural curriculum for Exceptional Student Education (E.S.E.) students in high school taking English, math, history, and science classes geared for the special diploma option. The curriculum included written lessons for these five areas, incorporating the objectives

determined by the State of Florida and used by Dade County Public Schools. The state objectives were incorporated with specific facts about the people and cultures of various countries: Kenya, Native American tribes of the Seminoles and Miccosukee, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Nicaragua, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. The multicultural curriculum provided teachers with additional materials to teach the various facts about the chosen cultures. This additional material included instructions to complete hands-on projects, such as games, learning centers, art projects, and sewing and cooking lessons. The curriculum provided lessons incorporating the use of these learning projects. The curriculum also included counseling techniques which are sensitive to various cultures, in order to promote better understanding and communication among students, teachers, and counselors working in an E.S.E. multicultural setting. ---- This study consisted of a random selection of thirty learning disabled high school students in special diploma E.S.E. classes. The special diploma E.S.E. classes that participated in this study were, English, math, science, and social studies. This study was implemented over a six-week period of time during the summer.]

ZUZWORSKY, Rose. 1995. **Toward A Catholic Theology Of The Environment For A Priestly And Prophetic People Of God.** Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Fordham University 0072. Pages: 00321. Descriptor: Theology; Religion, History Of. Access # AAI9520610. Source: DAI, 56, no. 02A, (1995): 0603. [ABSTRACT: It is the contention of this dissertation that the Catholic tradition embodies and explicates ways in which a theology of the environment can be formulated. The major focus of this work is, therefore, an examination of what the Catholic tradition can contribute to such a theology and what it might look like. ---- This work argues that the Catholic sacramental and social teaching traditions are particularly vital to the formulation of theology of the environment. Using an historical approach, selected themes of these traditions are examined to reveal the path through which each of them gradually came to include "concern for the cosmos" within its theological "field of vision." ---- Because of the central importance of sacramentality to a theology of the environment, the first Chapter examines the American tradition of seeing the world as "sacramental." The 18th century Calvinist theologian, Jonathan Edwards--the initiator of this American tradition--handed on a legacy of expressing a sacramental vision of the world which would be taken up by Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Transcendentalists, and John Muir in later centuries. This legacy is traced and explored through centuries. This legacy is traced and explored through their theological, philosophical, and literary works, in which they expressed their sense of the divine presence manifested in the natural world. ---- Flowing from the importance of Catholic social teaching's concerns for justice, the pastoral letters of the episcopal conferences of two Third World countries are examined--the Philippines and the Dominican Republic -- concerning the environmental degradation of their lands. Speaking in their own voices, the bishops stress some of the "unfair" conditions and practices which have led their countries to the brink of what they consider environmental disaster. ---- The dissertation concludes with an examination of the kinds of issues which the Church and her theologians need to address and respond to in the movement toward the formulation of a Catholic theology of the environment. Inherent in the formulation of such a theology is the response to the question, "how are we to live?"]