

Cabo Verde

A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations related to Cape Verde

(Compiled by)

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A -

ABREU, Dixon. *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. Year: 2002. pages: 00293. SUBJECT(S): Literature, Modern; Literature, African. SOURCE: DAI, 64, no. 11A (2003): p. 4045. ACCESSION No: AAI3110487. [ABSTRACT: The main goal of this dissertation consists in the elaboration and application of a number of theoretical approaches to all the works, fictional and extra-fictional, of the Cape Verdean novelist Germano Almeida. This study attempts to integrate the several theoretical approaches so as to reach a new analytical vision of Almeida's oeuvre in the context of the world in which it was produced. I start by using conventional literary theories—post-colonialism, post-modernism, and (post)-feminism, as well as psychoanalytical theories. I conclude by subjecting these several theoretical constructs to a number of principles derived from the natural sciences. The purpose of doing so is to determine the possibilities and limitations of traditional literary theory. Moreover, it is the purpose of this dissertation to expand the theoretical context in order to account for the many innovations—structural and thematic—that inform the works of this Lusophone African writer. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

AMBROSE Rebeiro, Amelia. *A Curriculum On Cape Verde (Cape Verde Islands)*. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University Of Massachusetts 0118. Year: 1994. SUBJECT(S): Education, Curriculum And Instruction; Education, Elementary; Education, Language And Literature. SOURCE: DAI, 55, no. 08A, (1994): 2257. ACCESSION No: AAG9434446. [ABSTRACT: As a American born Cape Verdean educator, I took a special interest in the educational experience of Cape Verdean students, particularly on the elementary school level. During my classroom discussions, conversation with fellow bilingual teachers, parents and other students I discovered that most elementary students know very little about their culture or heritage. After extensive research, including a visit to the Cape Verde Islands I discovered that there was no curriculum on the Cape Verdean culture in the American School system. The purpose of my thesis was to present a rationale for such a curriculum, research all of the essential components of the Cape Verdean culture, and then to actually construct the curriculum. The curriculum is comprised of nine lessons. These lessons are composed of the following: A visual introduction to the Cape Verdean people and life; The Environment of the Cape Verde Islands; A Historical Timeline of Cape Verdean Island; Emigration to America; Crioulo: the Cape Verdean language; Music of the Cape Verdean People; Food in Cape Verdean Life; Cape Verdean Currency; and Folk Tales of the Cape Verdean People.

Hopefully this curriculum will be used by elementary teachers to expand the consciousness of all students regarding the Cape Verdean people and their culture.

The culture and heritage of the African-American is closely linked to that of the Cape Verdean. The physical characteristics, mannerisms, idiosyncrasies, medicine, diet, and superstitions of both ethnic groups are similar. Since African-Americans and Cape Verdeans are linked in culture and heritage, a curriculum focused on Cape Verdean culture should prove to be a valuable tool for both groups.]

AREIAS, Maria Laura Pereira. *Ilhas riqueza, ilhas miseria. A representacao literaria da insularidadde num triangulo atlantico lusofono* (Portuguese text, Portugal, Cape Verde, Sao Tome e Principe, Brazil). Pages: 00193. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Tulane University 0235 Year: 2000. SUBJECT(S): Literature, Romance; Literature, Comparative; Literature, African; Literature, Latin American. SOURCE: DAI, 61, no. 09A (2000): p. 3548. ACCESSION No: AAI9987693. [ABSTRACT: To the traditional unity of the Lusophone world I will explore its variety not only geographic, dispersed over five continents, but also linguistic, cultural, social, economical and political. As a sample I will analyse the literature of four archipelagos located in the Atlantic Ocean, representing a country and a continent or part of a country— Azores (Portugal), Cape Verde, São Tomé e Príncipe, Bahia islands (Brazil). At the same time I will define the character of the islander, based on studies about Caribbean Islands, by Pedreira, Benitez Rojo, Juan Floras, etc. This analysis will study different writers and more meaningful social and political periods, such as the rising of a black conciousness and struggle for independance, or the pessimistic disillusion of the current distopia in Azores and Brazil. Conclusions will be based on marxist, anti and post-colonialist, and post-modern theories of Fanon, Margarido, Appiah, Loomba, and Pratt. Particular emphasis will be placed on the humor that characterizes islanders in its different forms, based on Bakhtin and Bergson. The idea of island leads to two opposing images/conceits—abundance and absence, hence the title “ilhas riqueza, ilhas miséria”. So, I will analyse that contrast and one of the consequences of the islander's reality: emmigration. The massive Portuguese and the Cape-Verdian exodus to the New World in the American whale-boats started around the turn of the XIX century, which remade Azores with a “ Tenth Island ” or the L(USA)lândia. A short view of the human potentials of three generations will be given by the studies of Eduardo Lourenço or the Californian or East-coast scholars Eduardo Mayone Dias, Dinis Borges and Onésimo Almeida.

Finally we will end up concluding that the islands and islanders are unfairly subject to marginalization and explotation by the authorities and elites. If it will be democratically given a place and the chance to express itself to all lusophone countries or regions, Lusophonia will become more than “the world the Portuguese created” as imagined in the 30's by the Brazilian sociologist Gilberto Freyre, but rather a democratic project where nobody and nothing—race, colour, linguistic substracts, culture—will be lost.]

B -

BALLARD, James Alan. *Geology Of A Stable Intraplate Region: The Cape Verde/Canary Basin*. Pages: 00248. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill 0153. Year: 1980. SUBJECT(S): Geology. SOURCE: DAI, 40, no. 12B, (1980): 5582. ACCESSION No: AAG8013905.

BARROWS, Paul Wayne. *The Historical Roots Of Cape Verdean Dependency, 1460-1990* (Africa, Colonialism). Pages: 00552. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Minnesota 0130. Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): History, African; Political Science, General; History, General. SOURCE: DAI, 51, no. 10A, (1990): 3494. ACCESSION No: AAG9107413. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation analyzes the process of social transformation in postcolonial Cape Verde. It is thus history with a contemporary perspective. I argue that, as a result of 500 years of neglect, Portuguese colonialism distorted Cape Verdean society through its failure to: establish a representative form of government within which each Cape Verdean could participate, build an adequate economic infrastructure, establish a system for educating Cape Verdeans and provide adequate health and social services. The results from this failure were devastation, numerous famines and mass migrations.

The thesis advances the argument that, by way of contrast, in approximately 15 years of independence, the government and people of Cape Verde have generally been able to reverse this situation. The new regime has eliminated starvation and famine, provided a representative form of government, created an economic infrastructure to undergird the development within the major islands, provided universal education for all young Cape Verdeans as well as literacy programs for adults and made major improvements in the health and public health of Cape Verdeans.

Despite these achievements, many difficult challenges face the government and people of Cape Verde. Many of the programs and policies of the new government have been met with uneven success. This thesis will provide a critical review of both the colonial and the postindependence periods, analyzing politics at the local, national and transnational levels.]

BAPTISTA, Marlyse. 1997. *The morpho-syntax of nominal and verbal categories in Capeverdean Creole*. Harvard University. Degree: Ph.D. [Linguistics, Creole; Linguistics, Haitian; Linguistics, Theoretical. - 'This thesis investigates the morpho-syntax of nominal and verbal categories in Capeverdean Creole. The first two chapters provide an analytical description of specific issues in the morphology and syntax of Capeverdean. The last three chapters examine Capeverdean functional categories, the syntax of verbs and the syntax of pronominals, within a chomskian framework (Chomsky, 1981; 1991; 1993)... Chapter IV studies the syntax of the Capeverdean verb. We examine the background assumptions of the theory of verb movement and present a theoretical analysis of the interaction of the Capeverdean verb with a certain class of adverbials, negation, and floating quantifiers; there, we provide evidence for V-raising in this particular Creole and offer a tentative analysis accounting for the different behavior of verbs in Capeverdean and Haitian.'(Excerpt from abstract). - "From orality to the written word". *Ciboa: Revista Cabo-verdiana de Letras*. 1997, pp.18-19. 'Sections of this article provide us with an interesting comparative analysis of the orthographic developments in Haiti and Cape-Verde islands'. This is also one of the author's article on Capeverdean and Haitian Creole. [KRE]

BLACK, Martin Thomas. *Analysis Of Gravity And Topography On Earth And Venus: Comparisons Of Lithospheric And Sublithospheric Processes (Lithosphere)*. Pages: 00148. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Maryland College Park 0117. Year: 1991. SUBJECT(S): Physics, Astronomy And Astrophysics. SOURCE: DAI, 52, no. 09B, (1991): 4774. ACCESSION No: AAG9205032. [ABSTRACT: Cross-spectral analysis has been used to study the relationship between mean sea surface height (geoid) and bathymetry in 16\$spc\$ x 16\$spc\$ blocks in the oceans. The admittances (spectral transfer functions) obtained from this analysis have been

compared with thermomechanical models of the lithosphere and sublithosphere to determine modes of topographic compensation in different parts of the oceans. Peak admittances at short wavelengths ($\lambda < 800$ km) indicate that loads are supported by the mechanical strength of the lithosphere, while peak admittances at long wavelengths ($\lambda > 800$ km) are indicative of lithospheric cooling or dynamic sublithospheric processes. Models of upper mantle convection predict higher admittances at long wavelengths than do models of lithospheric cooling. In most areas the observed admittances can be explained by models of the thermomechanical properties of the lithosphere, but in the eastern Pacific Ocean, the northern Indian Ocean, and the Cape Verde Rise high long-wavelength admittances are evidence for upper mantle convection.

Observed Pioneer Venus orbiter (PVO) gravity profiles over Aphrodite Terra were compared to profiles predicted from models of thermal isostasy, mantle convection, and Airy compensation using finite impulse response filters. Topography profiles across Aphrodite were compared to model spreading ridge profiles in order to further assess this model. None of the models fit the data east of 180° longitude. Airy compensation depths and convection layer thicknesses are greater under eastern Aphrodite ($140^\circ < \text{longitude} < 180^\circ$) than western Aphrodite. Compensation depths in the east are greater than most estimates of lithospheric thickness, suggesting that this part of the ridge is dynamically supported. In parts of western Aphrodite, the spreading ridge model gravity provides a better fit to the data than either Airy compensation or mantle convection, but nowhere in Aphrodite does the topography resemble a Mid-Atlantic-type spreading ridge. Best-fit spreading rates are between 0.3 and 1.6 cm yr⁻¹. Airy compensation and mantle convection cannot be distinguished using only PVO data.

Modelling results indicate that in most areas on Earth and Venus more than one mechanism is responsible for the observed gravity (or geoid) and topography, including areas where the topography appears to be due to a single mechanism.]

BREMER, Mary Lee. Abyssal Benthonic Foraminifera And The Carbonate Saturation Of Sea Water And A Benthonic Foraminiferal Carbonate Saturation History For The Cape Verde Basin For The Last 550,000 YEARS. : Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Massachusetts Institute Of Technology 0753 Year: 1982. SUBJECT(S): Physical Oceanography. SOURCE: ADD, X1982, (1982): 0215. ACCESSION No: AAG0361543.

BIGMAN, Laura Ellen. The Political Economy Of The Food Question In Lusophone West Africa. Pages: 00271. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Howard University 0088. Year: 1988. SUBJECT(S): History, African; Political Science, General; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies. SOURCE: DAI, 49, no. 09A, (1988): 2777. ACCESSION No: AAG8825292. [ABSTRACT: This study analyzes the contemporary food crisis in Africa from an historical perspective, through case studies of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Using the theory and methodology of political economy, the study argues that the way in which African societies have been integrated into the world market diverted resources from food production; exacerbated exploitation, thus affecting entitlement to food produced; created the conditions for national food dependency; and contributed to the degradation of the environment. Following discussion of the interaction between the peoples of Guinea and agents of mercantile capital during the slave-trade era, the study analyzes the impact of the cash crop economy in Guine on food availability, as well as that of the politics of force employed to compel participation in the export sector. The study then examines how, in the Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese economic policies left the population vulnerable to famine, generation after generation.

Furthermore, within Cape Verde, the colonial regime supported relations of production which hindered self-sufficiency in food so that Cape Verdeans suffered malnutrition, even in years of good harvests.

The study concludes that the extraverted export economy along with the violence necessary to maintain it are the root causes of the food crisis; and that resolution lies in the struggle for peace with justice, and participatory democracy where producers have the power to decide how to use their own resources to meet domestic needs.]

BRITO, Jorge Manuel Santos Sousa. Phosphates In Suspensions Of Alkaline, Basaltic Soils (Soils). Pages: 00100. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University Of Arizona 0009 Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): Agriculture, Agronomy; Geochemistry; Agriculture, Soil Science. SOURCE: DAI, 51, no. 09B, (1990): 4111. ACCESSION No: AAG9105904. [ABSTRACT: The phosphate solid-solution activities in the A and A₁ horizons of ten alkaline soils from basalt were calculated in order to assess their conformity to solid-solution behavior. Nine soils were from the Cape Verde Islands and one from Arizona. Four of the Cape Verdean soils belonged to the same series (Ponta) but presented different levels of P fertilization. The other soils were not fertilized. All soils behaved in conformity with solid-solution theory. Three assumptions were made: (1) Surfaces of minerals are similar because of weathering; (2) Partial equilibrium was reached; (3) The mole fraction of the total solid composition is similar to the X of the surface of the solid.

A preliminary test was conducted for optimization of experimental conditions, which turned out to be: 24-25°C; 1:5 soil solution ratio; 0.01M CaCl₂ extracting solutions. The relation of pH vs. time was used as the indicator of change and suspensions were kept for 21 days until pH stabilization. After filtration, electrical conductivity, soluble Ca, Mg and P were measured. A second experiment was done on selected samples, in order to study the influence of added Ca on the Solid Activity Coefficient (SAC). SAC and ionic solid activity coefficients for phosphates were computed from the data and the equation $IAP = g \times K_{sp}$. K_{sp} of different Ca phosphates were taken as reference. Best results were found with octocalcium phosphate and bobierrite as reference for calcium and magnesium phosphates respectively.

The curves of log SAC vs. P_{added} were linear, indicating confirmation of solid solution behavior. Fertilized and virgin soils presented different slopes for those curves. Based on octocalcium phosphate, the basaltic soils yielded phosphate ionic solubility coefficients on the range 1 to 4 which are very low compared with similar coefficients calculated in the literature for non basaltic soils. The amorphous nature of basaltic minerals was considered as an explanation for the solid-solution behavior observed.

Results show reasonable conditions for magnesium phosphate formation and no influence of added Ca on the linearity of log SAC vs. P_{added} plots. However Ca levels corresponding to I.S. around 0.028 produced a considerable drop on the values of SAC when bobierrite was taken as reference.]

BRITO, Rosendo Evora. Translation Of The Capeverdean Novel, "Chuva Braba" (Wild Rain) (Lopes Manuel). Pages: 00273. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Rhode Island 0186. Year: 1993. SUBJECT(S): Literature, African; Literature, Latin American. SOURCE: DAI, 55, no. 03A, (1993): 0563. ACCESSION No: AAG9421892. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation contains two parts:

the first part discusses the three major periods of Capeverdean literature beginning with the novel *O Escravo*, written in 1856, and the classic writings of the major poets published in the *Almanac-Luso-African*, from 1894 to 1936; the Claridade Movement, or the modern period from 1936 to 1944; and Certeza period from 1944 to 1958.

The second part of the dissertation is a translation of *Chuva-Braba* (Wild Rain), a prize winning novel by Manuel Lopes, one of the founders of modern Capeverdean literature.

The novel describes the dilemma of emigrating to a foreign land, leaving families, friends and the country behind. The dilemma comes to light when Mane Quim's godfather, Joquinha, arrives in Ribeira das Patas, a small hamlet in the interior of Santo Antao, one of ten islands that form the archipelago of Cape Verde, to ask his godchild Mane Quim, to emigrate with him to Manaus, in the Amazon's region of Brazil, where he now lives.

Immediately, the villagers begin to discuss the pros and cons of emigration. Some think it is a good thing to escape the drought stricken island to look for a better life abroad. Others don't think emigration is good at all.

The dilemma is resolved when in a dream Nho Lourencinho, a foe of emigration, tells Joquinha that when a person emigrates he or she is split in two. One half may go, he says, but the other half will stay behind. In time it will rot like roots of a fallen tree that were left in the ground.

There follows a wild rain which awakens Mane Quim in the early dawn; he recants his decision to emigrate with his godfather and he returns to his valley to farm the family plot.]

BRUNE, Danielle Elizabeth. *Sweet Daddy Grace: The Life And Times Of A Modern Day Prophet*. Pages: 00251. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of Texas at Austin 0227. Year: 2002. SUBJECT(S): American Studies; History, United States; Religion, History Of; History, Church; Biography. SOURCE: DAI, 64, no. 01A (2002): p. 195. ACCESSION No: AAI3077425. [ABSTRACT: This cultural biography of Bishop Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy" Grace, founder of the United House of Prayer for All People of the Church on the Rock of Apostolic Faith, examines Grace's life in the context of race, religion, and American culture.

The dissertation follows Grace from his 1904 arrival from the Cape Verde Islands as Marcelino daGraca to his rise to power as Bishop Charles Manuel Grace to his 1960 death as "Sweet Daddy" Grace, the head of a religious empire that continues to thrive today. Through census records, ship manifests, and FBI files, this dissertation documents the varied "official" racial classifications of Grace, a man who regarded himself as white and Portuguese, but who most Americans believed to be "black." Additionally, it demonstrates that Grace offered his followers a coherent and consistent theology rooted in the Apostolic Faith of Azusa Street.

Examining Grace from the points of view of the press, scholars, his followers, and himself provides a more thorough understanding of the man whose life has heretofore remained obscured. Taken as whole, the press coverage demonstrates why Grace was such a popular subject and why most people outside the House of Prayer viewed him as pure spectacle. Scholars frequently examined

Grace within the context of other “Black Gods of the Metropolis” and failed to see the innovations he had created in the House of Prayer. His followers, however, saw beyond the spectacle and acknowledged his originality. By taking seriously the testimony of his followers, Grace's significance within the House of Prayer becomes apparent. Grace's role as father to “his children” explains his attitude toward his followers and his tendency to keep aspects of his personal life private. Furthermore, his status as an immigrant and a “foreigner” added a dramatic component to his ministry.

Combining all of these perspectives provides a more dimensional and compelling account of Daddy Grace and the ways in which he influenced and was influenced by American culture.]

C -

CASTELLANA, Ben. Mechanisms Of Light Rare Earth Depletion In Phonolites From Brava, Cape Verde Islands. Pages: 00179. Degree: M.S. Institution: The University Of Texas At Arlington 2502 Year: 1993. SUBJECT(S): Geology; Geochemistry. SOURCE: MAI, 32, no. 01, (1993): 0195. ACCESSION No: AAG1352922. [ABSTRACT: The Quaternary volcanic sequence of Brava, Cape Verde Islands consists of a nephelinite-phonolite-carbonatite sequence of lavas and pyroclastics which lie unconformably on an intrusive basement composed dominantly of Tertiary syenite, ijolite and carbonatite rocks. The phonolites are categorized as dominant nosean phonolite, which is Light Rare Earth Element (LREE) depleted, and subordinate LREE-enriched Ca-rich nosean phonolite (CaO \gt 5%). Pumices of the latter rock type contain calcite grains which are interpreted as assimilated carbonatite basement. Major and trace element modeling based on whole rock and mineral separation chemistry demonstrates that the origin of the LREE-enrichment in the Ca-rich phonolites is not possible through bulk fractionation and can be duplicated by assimilation of carbonate basement. The LREE-depleted phonolite trends can be modeled through the crystallization of apatite and titanite, but requires the removal of a carbonatitic liquid. It is thought that the CO_2 flux from the assimilation of intrusive carbonatite basement rocks has served as a mechanism of carbonatite production from the phonolitic rocks of Brava, yielding carbonatite which erupted with a strong natrocarbonatite component. This interpretation is corroborated by the Sr/Sr and $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ isotopic data for the Bravan suite, which suggests a strong basement component in the petrogenesis of the phonolites and carbonatites.]

CONKRIGHT, Margarita Elena. Stable Carbon Isotope Compositions During The Thermal Alteration Of Organic Matter. Pages: 00144. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of South Florida 0206. Year: 1989. SUBJECT(S): Physical Oceanography; Biogeochemistry. SOURCE: DAI, 50, no. 06B, (1989): 2318. ACCESSION No: AAG8918207. [ABSTRACT: The use of the amount and carbon isotopic composition of methane as a maturation index was tested by pyrolysis of sedimentary organic carbon (kerogen) at 600°C. The parameters used to describe the maturity are CMR ($\text{CH}_4\text{-C}/\text{kerogen carbon}$) and the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{OC}}$). With increasing maturities, smaller amounts of methane are generated and there is a decrease in the fractionation between methane and the parent carbon. This procedure is attractive because it can be used on whole rock samples and on kerogens which do not contain vitrinite or palynomorphs.

The pyrolysis of Bakken shale samples, with varying maturities, show high correlation coefficients between the CMR and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ vs. the atomic H/C ratios ($r = +0.91$ and -0.89 respectively) which indicates that each of these parameters, independently, can be used as a maturity index.

The Bakken shale pyrolysis experiments also show that methane generated from the most thermally altered samples is up to 2‰ heavier than the parent carbon. In addition, methane- CO_2 exchange experiments, at 600°C, show a shift toward heavier methane values after heating of CH_4 and CO_2 for 504 hrs. The isotopic composition of methane formed under high temperature regimes, such as from highly metagenic and subducted rocks, may be determined by exchange reactions if any CO_2 is present. For these reasons, it becomes difficult to use carbon isotope compositions of methane to distinguish between thermogenic and mantle methane without any other supporting evidence.

The effect of metagenesis on the isotopic composition of organic carbon was determined for a suite of kerogen samples from the Cape Verde Rise, DSDP Leg 41, Site 386. This site is characterized by intrusions of hot diabase sills. The isotopic composition of the organic carbon is thermally-controlled. With increasing maturities, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -OC values are heavier due to a loss of lighter carbon in the form of methane. This is shown by a decrease in the carbon mole ratio, with increasing maturities.]

CORREA, Almir Aquino. A Formacao Das Literaturas Nacionais Lusofonas Em Africa. (Portuguese Text) (Mozambique, Cape Verde, Africa, Guine-Bissau, Sao Tome-Principe, Angola). pages: 00387. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Indiana University 0093. Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): Literature, Romance; Literature, African; Literature, Comparative; Literature, Latin American. SOURCE: DAI, 52, no. 02A, (1990): 0558. ACCESSION No: AAG9119718. [ABSTRACT: This study divided in seven chapters deals with the national literature construct. In the first chapter, I show that although it has been discussed since the Romantic period, and one may find canonization lists before that, there are no standards insofar as establishing what is or is not the national quality of a given body of literary works. A national literature normally can be defined if the language is considered. However, when there are several nations, formerly Metropolis and Colonies, using the same language, other factors must be taken in order to define whether a literary work may be taken as different from others. Moreover, it is important to characterize the moment during the colonization period, if there is any, when a given author declares his identity to be different from other writers in the Metropolis, thus reflecting a different worldview.

Two elements, local lexical items and social tradition, are thereby taken into account as possible nationality-defining factors, using as the object of study the literary works from the Portuguese-speaking world, the Lusophone literatures. After evolving a diachronic description of both Portuguese and Brazilian literatures and their social histories in chapters two and three, it is established that those elements have been used as such.

In the fourth chapter, Lusophone Africa is described; the proper taxonomy in terms of referring to literatures produced there, the official language option, and "Africanity" and its processes are also discussed. Next, the social traditions and lexical items present in the literatures of Mozambique (chapter five), Cape Verde, Guine-Bissau, and Sao Tome-Principe (chapter six), and Angola (chapter seven), including glossary building for all countries but Angola, are collected and discussed.

Since local lexical items and social tradition are present in the national Lusophone literatures, they are proven to be real nationalizing factors; therefore, the national literature construct has now at least two objective standards.]

D -

DAMON, Sherri Marcia. *The Trombone In The Shout Band Of The United House Of Prayer For All People*. Pages: 00112. Degree: D.M.A. Institution: The University Of North Carolina At Greensboro 0154. Year: 1999. SUBJECT(S): Music History; Black American Studies. SOURCE: DAI, 60, no. 08A (1999): p. 2730. ACCESSION No: AAG9942613. [ABSTRACT: This document explores the historical and cultural use of the trombone in the shout band of the United House of Prayer for All People, an African-American religious tradition in the United States founded by Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy" Grace in 1919. Research was limited to Houses of Prayer on the eastern coast of the United States, with special emphasis on the Piedmont-Triad region of North Carolina, and the city of Charlotte, North Carolina. Sources for this document come from interviews with musicians and their families, newspapers, and on-line resources.

Included in this document is a review of the journey of the trombone from Europe to America, and of its function in sacred music. The unique role of the trombone in the House of Prayer shout band results from the evolution and integration of the musical influences of the islands of Cape Verde, West Africa, the African-American spiritual, and the band traditions of the New Orleans, Louisiana regions. The fusion of these influences with the trombone, a Western European-derived brass instrument, is discussed. Of significance is the direct influence of Bishop Grace and other House of Prayer musician-leaders on the establishment and evolution of the shout band into a brasswind, trombone-dominated ensemble.

The recruitment, pedagogy, performance practices, training of children, and the changing roles of women in the shout band are discussed. Scriptural justifications used by the House of Prayer to support the existence of the shout band and its functions are explored. Recent shout band appearances at non-religious functions outside of the House of Prayer are discussed, including national and international recognition of shout bands. Finally the structural analysis of shout music is presented.

The objective of this research was to create an awareness of a relatively unknown genre of trombone performance practice within American music, and specifically within the African-American religious music genre. The unique combination of Afrocentric musical styles has produced a sound unique to American musical culture. A more in-depth study of the influence of the shout band genre on American music will be studied in future research.]

DAVIS, Jarita Adia. *As Minhas Mornas (Original writing, Poetry)*. Pages: 00115. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Louisiana at Lafayette 1363. Year: 2003. SUBJECT(S): Literature, American Black Studies. SOURCE: DAI, 64, no. 05A (2003): p. 1652. ACCESSION No: AAI3090744. [ABSTRACT: *As Minhas Mornas* is a collection of poems which reflects the influences of Cape Verdean and Cape Verdean-American culture. The critical introduction discusses how other authors use memory as a tool of literary creation. Judith Ortiz Cofer, Milan Kundera, Derek Walcott, and Toni Morrison are some of the writers who illustrate ways in which

individual and collective memory create a bridge from the past to present artistic expression. The subsequent collection of poems examines the traditions that the Cape Verdean community has built to maintain ties to the individuals within this migrant and transnational population and to cultivate the connection with the spirit of their ancestors. The first section of poems reflects an American-based perspective, and many of the representations of Cape Verde are conjured through imagination and secondary retellings about the past. The second section focuses upon the crossing and transitions between the fixed loci of Cape Verde and the Cape Verdean-American communities in New England. The third part of this collection is based upon the people, landscapes, and traditions as they are tied to the islands of Cape Verde. Finally, I have included a glossary of definitions and terms used throughout the collection.]

E -

EDELSTEIN, Eleanor Rockwell. From Immigrant To Ethnic: A Study Of Portuguese-Americans In Bristol, Rhode Island (Azoreans, Parades, Festivals, New England, Assimilation). Pages: 00236. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The American University 0008 Year: 1986. SUBJECT(S): Anthropology, Cultural. SOURCE: DAI, 47, no. 09A, (1986): 3465. ACCESSION No: AAG8701293. [ABSTRACT: The Portuguese have been settling in Bristol, Rhode Island, a coastal town on Narragansett Bay, since the middle of the nineteenth century. While a few have emigrated from continental Portugal, and some from the Cape Verde Islands, the majority have been Micaelense from the island of Sao Miguel in the Azorean archipelago. There have been three principal periods of immigration to Bristol : following the industrialization of the town in the 1870s, between approximately 1900 and 1920, and from the 1970s to the present. Until the most recent period, assimilation into the host culture, defined in this study as Yankee, has been the goal and dominant adaptation process for immigrants. Among the descendants of assimilated immigrants, an ethnic identity as Portuguese-Americans began to develop in the late 1970s, marked by a vigorous interest in Portuguese language, customs, and history. Why and how this process occurred is the subject of this study. The conclusion describes and analyzes the Fourth of July celebration in Bristol as the cultural performance that has facilitated both the process of assimilation and of differentiation.]

F -

FIKES, Kesha Danielle. Santiaguense Cape Verdean Women In Portugal : Labor Rights, Citizenship And Diasporic Transformation. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, Los Angeles 0031 Year: 2000. SUBJECT(S): Anthropology, Cultural; Women's Studies; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Economics, Labor. SOURCE: DAI, 61, no. 08A (2000): p. 3229. ACCESSION No: AAI9981670. [ABSTRACT: This project examines the lives of Cape Verdean women from the island of Santiago who reside in Lisbon, Portugal, their former colonial metropole. The aim is to understand how their colonial histories of forced, post-slavery labor and migration (1863) situate their opportunities as workers in Portugal. Further, the study observes how memories of work and citizenship from the colonial past serve as post-colonial resources for community building and economic empowerment. Focusing on the lives of peixeiras, Santiaguense women who have “unlawfully” chosen to sell fish as undocumented vendors, this project locates their decisions to ‘market’ within Portugal's colliding political economies of colonial and post-colonial order.

‘Post-independence’ Santiaguense transnationality has involved new negotiations of ‘self’ and ‘community’. These strategic mediations, once again, contend with Portuguese politics of ‘work’

and 'national belonging' and the disciplining projects that maintain these ideals. This negotiation is also linked to how Santiaguense women choose to assume their post-colonial positionality, within the constraints of Portugal 's preferences for black women's entry into domestic services. The experience of migration to Portugal, hence, and the strategies one pursues to negotiate their 'worker' and 'citizenship' status there, mirror Santiaguense local-national struggles over their labor, income and emigration rights in Cape Verde. In this sense, Santiaguense decision-making for everyday living in Cape Verde, and the means through which Santiaguense have been forced to create networks of inter-dependency on locally circulated money, is not unlike the challenge of 'post-colonial' living that one encounters in Portugal. Subsequently, Santiaguense transnationality is about a fluid, trans-spatial contention with the bureaucracies of worker status and its associations with national belonging and citizenship.]

FILEMYR, Ann. *Living At The Crossroads: The Intersection Of Nature, Culture And Identity*. (Original Writing) (Feminist). Pages: 00413. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Union Institute 1033. Year: 1995. SUBJECT(S): Women's Studies; Literature, General; Journalism. SOURCE: DAI, 56, no. 03A, (1995): 1155. ACCESSION No: AAI9522954. [ABSTRACT: The thesis provides an active critique of the construction of personal, social, and cultural identities from an ecological and feminist standpoint challenging existing Feminist Theory on Identity Politics with an emphasis on relationships between women. It makes new contributions to Cultural Studies, Cultural Ecology, Ethnography and Environmental Literature by expanding a gender and race perspective on issues of culture and nature. The primary focus is on stories and the role of stories in constructing personal, social, and cultural identity and relationships to the natural world. The notion of stories is applied broadly to include those generated from personal experience or from the news media, stories handed down over generations or kept as secrets. A series of creative and critical essays explore these themes, titles include: *Living at the Crossroads*, a theoretical challenge to feminist standpoint theory based on exploring the tension between theory and lived experience; *Loving Across the Boundary*, the author recounts her experiences in long-term relationships across the color line; *Blurring the Boundary*, reflection on the connection between Africa and the Americas based on a trip to Senegal and Cape Verde and the legacy of slavery in the New World; *Culture Within Nature-The Importance of Place*, an examination of radical ecology including bioregionalism, deep ecology, environmental justice, ecofeminism, indigenous peoples movements, and the value of stories in creating relationships to specific places; *Remembering the Future: Documenting the Zuni Conservation Project*, analysis of ethnographic work and the role of stories among the Zuni as the author assists the Zuni in a documentary about an ecological program on the reservation; *Thunder & Lightning: Story as Voice and Illumination among the Anishinaabeg*, explores the role of sacred stories and oral history among the Anishinaabeg (Chippewa) includes the author's fourteen years as a memorizer of stories which cannot be written down; *Body/Nature*, final section explores in-depth the experience of being female in relationship to urban, rural, and wild landscapes, includes poetry, journal writing, analysis, and reflections on involvement in earth-based spirituality.]

GANDARA, Paula A. *Construindo Germano Almeida: A consciencia da (des)construcao* (Portuguese text, Cape Verde). Pages: 00293. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of Massachusetts Amherst 0118. Year: 2003. SUBJECT(S): Literature, Modern Literature, African. SOURCE: DAI, 64, no. 11A (2003): p. 4045. ACCESSION No: AAI3110487. [ABSTRACT: The main goal of this dissertation consists in the elaboration and application of a number of theoretical approaches to all the works, fictional and extra-fictional, of the Cape Verdean novelist Germano Almeida. This study attempts to integrate the several theoretical approaches so as to reach a new

analytical vision of Almeida's oeuvre in the context of the world in which it was produced. I start by using conventional literary theories—post-colonialism, post-modernism, and (post)-feminism, as well as psychoanalytical theories. I conclude by subjecting these several theoretical constructs to a number of principles derived from the natural sciences. The purpose of doing so is to determine the possibilities and limitations of traditional literary theory. Moreover, it is the purpose of this dissertation to expand the theoretical context in order to account for the many innovations—structural and thematic—that inform the works of this Lusophone African writer. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

GARCIA, Lourenco. Examining The Role Of A Team's Perceptions Of English Language Learners' Cultural Capital In Eligibility Decisions For Special Education. Pages: 207. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University Of Massachusetts-Boston. Year: 2005. SUBJECT(S): Education, Special Education, Teaching English as second language. [Editor & critic with focus on: issues dealing with race, ideology, special education, empowerment, critical and social theory – contact: Garcia_lourenco@yahoo.com]

GATLIN, Darryle John. A Socioeconomic History Of Sao Vicente De Cabo Verde, 1830-1970 (Cape Verde Islands). Pages: 00284. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of California, Los Angeles 0031. Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): History, African Economics, History. SOURCE: DAI, 51, no. 07A, (1990): 2491. ACCESSION No: AAG9017069. [ABSTRACT: Considering the importance of Sao Vicente to international shipping and communications for so many years it is surprising that, until this effort here before you, no book length monograph in English has ever been produced about it. The primary purpose of this dissertation is to fill this rather large scholarly lacuna.

Chapters one and two are devoted to a general overview of the archipelago's geographical and cultural history. Chapter three deals with the historical specifics of Sao Vicente from the 1830's until 1910. Chapter four takes Sao Vicente 's history from 1910 to 1926 while chapter five extends from 1926 to the 1970's. Chapter six is devoted to an examination of cultural developments on Sao Vicente, especially the literary movement which developed there in the 1930's and 1940's. The seventh and last chapter of this dissertation is the conclusion in which I recapitulate the findings of this dissertation as well as point the direction toward further work which remains to be done by English speaking scholars in the area of Cape Verdean history. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)]

GHADDAF, Mohammad Abood. Dissolved Chromium Speciation In Estuarine And Sea Water And Trace Metal Speciation In Sediments, Eolian Dust And Surface Water Particulates From The Ne Atlantic (Estuarine Water, Geochemical Tracers). Pages: 00320. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Liverpool (United Kingdom) 0722. Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): Geochemistry; Physical Oceanography. SOURCE: DAI, 53, no. 08B, (1990): 3986. ACCESSION No: AAGDX97335. [ABSTRACT: Investigation of the behaviour of chromium in the River Tamar showed that chromium(III) is the predominant oxidation state in estuarine water, probably through kinetic stabilization by organic complexation, whereas chromium(VI) is dominant in sea water. Dissolved chromium(III) behaves non-conservatively during estuarine mixing. The removal of

chromium(III) is likely to be associated with adsorption phenomena, and chromium(VI) following its reduction probably by organic rich flocculates or by chromium reducing organic compounds.

Vertical profiles of dissolved chromium in the Indian Ocean show that the general behaviour of dissolved chromium species, in the upper water column was strongly affected by biological activities, followed by a nutrient-like behaviour towards the deep waters, which is in general agreement with the behaviour of dissolved chromium in the Pacific Ocean.

An investigation was carried out to establish the solid state speciation signatures of a series of trace elements in a particular material representing successive stages on a source to sink oceanic reactivity to sink oceanic journey. The overall aim was to assess the value of using the speciation signatures as geochemical tracers of eolian components in sediments. The following types of particular material were used to represent the various stages on the journey: (A) Eolian material; (B) surface water total suspended material (TSM), representing particulate material which has undergone trace element reactivity in the oceanic mixed layer; (C) sediments of a core (Core MA-3A) from the Cape Verde Abyssal Plain, representing the sink for particulate material in the oceanic water column.

The general conclusions drawn from the investigation may be summarized as follows: (1) It was shown that the sediments in the upper 30 cm of Core MA-3A have not been subjected to sub-oxic diagenetic processes. (2) All the trace elements have similar speciation signatures in the μm size fractions of the sediments of Core MA-3A. (3) Aluminium and Ti do not undergo large-scale speciation changes during their marine cycles. However, the solid state speciation signatures of these elements are generally similar in all types of land-derived material, and so cannot be used as eolian tracers. With the possible exception of Pb, the speciation signatures of the other elements can also not be used as geochemical tracers to assess the extent to which eolian dusts have contributed to the deposition of land-derived material in the sediments of Core MA-3A. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

GUILFORD, Maryalice. *Rainfed Farmers And Rural Development Policy In Cape Verde, 1950-1992*. Pages: 00481. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Boston University 0017. Year: 1999. SUBJECT(S): History, African; Political Science, Public Administration; Economics, General; Agriculture, General. SOURCE: DAI, 59, no. 12A, (1999): 4502. ACCESSION No: AAG9915598. [ABSTRACT: In the second half of the twentieth century, poor and wealthy rainfed farming families on Fogo Island in the Republic of Cape Verde practiced a wide range of livelihood strategies in response to changing rural conditions. To date however, historians have not analyzed strategies other than emigration, or connected farmers' livelihood strategies to patterns of land stratification and changes in development policy. This thesis traces changes in economic and environmental conditions on Fogo Island, showing how they have interacted with changes in government policy to shape people's strategies of production and other income earning activities, as well as patterns of emigration, and investigates the effects of changes in rural development policy on farmers' access to productive inputs and patterns of cultivation and wage employment.

Drawing on archival research, interviews, participant observation in Cape Verde, and oral histories collected on Fogo and among Cape Verdean emigrants in the U.S., this study links individuals' behavior to families incomes, and to changing rural conditions in the Archipelago. It examines stratification in landholding on Fogo Island, and argues that access to land has been a significant determinant of farmers' livelihood strategies and economic status. However, land ownership and size of holdings alone do not fully explain levels of family food production and income. Access to other productive inputs is also important, and varies among families independently of access to

land. In addition, agricultural and non-agricultural wage employment have been important as supplementary sources of income for the majority of landholding and landless families.

After the end of colonial rule in 1975, the independent government initiated a series of changes in development policies and programs designed to raise rural living standards and permanently improve families' ability to produce food and earn wages. This study describes changes in Cape Verdean rural development policies since independence, and argues that government-sponsored agricultural extension services and rural employment schemes contributed significantly to improving farmers' production strategies and raising levels of income.

Finally, the dissertation argues that emigration, long represented in the historical literature as the principal source of livelihood for poor and landless families in Cape Verde, has not always served to alleviate rural poverty in the island republic. It has not always been the poor and landless who immigrate, but often members of families with access to land and middle/upper levels of income. Both emigration and the remittances which emigrants send back to Cape Verde have increased inequalities in family incomes. Development policies formulated by the PAIGC/PAICV government, and implemented through rural extension and other public programs, have done more than emigrants' remittances to improve farming practices and standards of living for low income families on Fogo.]

H -

HALL, Trevor Paul. *The Role Of Cape Verde Islanders In Organizing And Operating Maritime Trade Between West Africa And Iberian Territories, 1441-1616 (Slave Trade, Portugal)*. Pages: 00733. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Johns Hopkins University 0098. Year 1993. SUBJECT(S): History, African; History, European; History, Black. SOURCE: DAI, 54, no. 01A, (1993): 0285. ACCESSION No: AAG9313373. [ABSTRACT: The Atlantic slave trade from West Africa dominates African historiography; however, there are lacunas in the scholarship concerning the earliest African slave trade to Europe and its colonies. This study reconstructs the maritime trade in slaves and merchandise from West Africa to Iberia and its colonies from 1441 to 1616. The research concentrates on the Portuguese Cape Verde Islands by reviewing how colonists imported slaves and merchandise from Guine--the region from the Senegal River to Sierra Leone. In reconstructing maritime trade between the Portuguese Cape Verde colony and Guine, one can obtain access to Portuguese archival documents with data about the earliest maritime slave trade from West Africa.

The method of study involves transcribing and translating Portuguese archival records concerning Cape Verde maritime trade with West Africa, Iberia, and the newly colonized Atlantic societies. The archival and printed documents pre organized--by subject and by chronology--much like an archaeologist catalogues artifacts. By the mid-sixteenth century, Spanish, French and English records supplement Portuguese documents. They permit the reconstruction the Cape Verde entrepot and its role in transshipping African slaves and merchandise to the Atlantic economies from 1462 to 1616.

Documents reveal that Cape Verde colonists organized maritime trade with West Africa by migrating to Guine and establishing trading bases in the aquatic forest states bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Verde traders joined Africans in channeling captive Africans and merchandise into Atlantic economies. These Cape Verde emigrants forged friendly relations with African political leaders, while other Europeans shipped luxury goods to West African markets. Once in Guine, Cape

Verde traders operated beyond the jurisdiction of European authorities and dominated Atlantic trade from West Africa to the Atlantic economies.

Customs records from Cape Verde ports reported that Cape Verde traders monopolized commerce between West Africa and the Atlantic economies from 1462 to ca. 1550. By the mid-sixteenth century, Spanish, French, English, and Dutch interlopers began trading directly with Africa, thereby eclipsing the strategic importance of the Cape Verde Islands. This study confirms that European archives contain numerous archival documents about the early Atlantic slave trade from West Africa.]

HALTER, Marilyn B. Cape Verdean - American Immigration And Patterns Of Settlement, 1860-1940 (Southeastern Massachusetts). Pages: 00285. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Boston University 0017. Year: 1986. SUBJECT(S): American Studies. SOURCE: DAI, 47, no. 04A, (1986): 1377. ACCESSION No: AAG8616128. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is a descriptive history of Cape Verdean-American immigration to and settlement in Southeastern Massachusetts during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It covers 85% of the total United States immigration and is the first comprehensive study of this unique racial and ethnic group. Hailing from the Cape Verde Islands, situated off the west coast of Africa, these immigrants represent the only major community of Afro-Americans to have voluntarily made the transatlantic voyage to this country.

Of mixed African and Portuguese ancestry, the Cape Verdean settlers identified themselves in terms of ethnicity, but were treated by the host society as a racial category. Using two complementary methodologies, quantitative analysis and oral history, this thesis examines the Cape Verdean-American experience within the framework of recent historical scholarship that compares the adaptation and social mobility patterns of native blacks and European immigrants during the process of large-scale urbanization and mass migration. The demographic profile is based on official records of the passenger and crew manifests of arriving vessels from the Cape Verde Islands to the port of New Bedford, Massachusetts, beginning in 1860. Over 20,000 entries were analyzed.

The beginning chapters are concerned with the enduring connections between the Islands and the community in the United States, detailing the crucial role of ties of kinship, as well as the significance of the Cape Verdean-owned packet trade in reinforcing these links.

The last two chapters are accounts of immigrant life on the cranberry bogs of Plymouth County and Cape Cod, and on the docks and in the textile mills of the city of New Bedford, describing the intricate networks of affective structures that functioned to preserve traditional Cape Verdean culture and to facilitate adaptation to this society. As the multi-faceted aspects of their distinctive history began to sort themselves out, the Cape Verdeans accommodated to their new situation by setting themselves apart from the Afro-American community, while at the same time shrugging off the white Portuguese exclusionary tactics. They established their own parallel social and religious groups, maintained their Crioulo customs, spoke their own language, clustered in the same neighborhoods and were essentially endogamous.]

HEESTAND, Richard Lee. The Effects Of Hotspots On The Oceanic Age-Depth Relation And The Effect Of A Mantle Plume On Overlying Lithosphere. Pages: 00104. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Princeton University 0181. Year: 1982. SUBJECT(S): Geophysics. SOURCE: DAI, 42, no. 09B, (1982): 3614. ACCESSION No: AAG8203254. [ABSTRACT: Hotspots located both midplate and

on mid-ocean ridges can bias the empirical age-depth relation. Ocean floor bathymetry has been used to show that the oceanic lithosphere behaves more like a cooling plate than as a cooling half space. However, large areas of the ocean basins do not fit a simple age-depth relation. Anomalously shallow swells, approximately 1000 km wide and 1 km high, surround hotspots such as Iceland, the Azores, and the Cape Verde Islands. By sorting seafloor depth data by distance to the nearest hotspot track, we show that among seafloor in the North Atlantic of equal age, depth is correlated with distance from a hotspot track. In the western South Atlantic depth varies along magnetic isochrons, with the variation of depth along isochrons related to distance of closest approach by the lithosphere to a hotspot. Seafloor which has come close to a hotspot is relatively shallow with respect to seafloor which has remained far from a hotspot throughout its history.

A mantle plume transporting deep mantle material to the asthenosphere should cause uplift of the lithosphere. The plume is modeled by a pipe emptying into a viscous layer. Injection of material into the asthenosphere results in a radial pressure gradient driving flow in the asthenosphere radially away from the plume and associated non-isostatic (uncompensated) uplift. A limit can be placed upon the product of asthenosphere viscosity and plume velocity for a particular lithosphere/asthenosphere geometry.]

HOLT, Jerry Glenn. Physical Multipartitism And The Internal Political Morphology Of Microstates. Pages: 00265. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Florida Atlantic University 0119. Year: 1983. SUBJECT(S): Geography. SOURCE: DAI, 44, no. 09A, (1983): 2885. ACCESSION No: AAG8329120. [ABSTRACT: Very small states have appeared in relatively large numbers in the past two decades. Many of these are either wholly or partly insular and consist of discrete areal segments. Microstates are defined as those states with less than one million population. Multipartite states are defined as those in which at least 5 percent of the territory is physically separated from the main body. There are nineteen multipartite microstates at present, which are subject states for the study: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Kiribati, Maldives, Malta, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Pr(')ncipe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa.

Two thrusts are developed: (1) the description of first order administrative subdivisions of the subject states; (2) the testings of hypotheses concerned with area, population, fragmentation, and dispersion, relating to the existence and number of subdivisions.

Much literature is available on subdivisions, microstates, area, population, and physical characteristics of states, which treats these topics systematically. However, little analytic work is available which applies these systematic topics to actual data manifested by states.

In order to test the posited hypotheses, two measures are derived: a fragmentation index and a dispersion ratio. Criteria for the application of these measures are established.

Testing of the hypotheses yields the following results. Among the subject states: (1) no areal threshold exists for the formation of administrative subdivisions; however, a high correlation exists when area of states is considered ordinally; (2) no population threshold exists for the formation of administrative subdivisions; however, a moderate correlation exists when population of states is considered ordinally; (3) there is no significant relationship between area and number of subdivisions; (4) there is a significant relationship between area and number of subdivisions; (5) there is no significant relationship between degree of dispersion and number of subdivisions.

Measures of fragmentation, dispersion, and other physical characteristics may be applied to variously defined groups of microstates, or indeed to any territorial entities.]

HURLEY-GLOWA, Susan Margaret. "Batuko" And "Funana": Musical Traditions Of Santiago, Republic Of Cape Verde. Pages: 00394. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Brown University 0024. Year: 1997. SUBJECT(S): Music; Anthropology, Cultural; Dance. SOURCE: DAI, 58, no. 07A, (1997): 2452. ACCESSION No: AAG9738563. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation is an ethnomusicological study of two of the musical traditions of the Badius, people from the island of Santiago, Cape Verde (West Africa) who have retained strong African roots in a predominantly Portuguese-influenced society. On the basis of extended fieldwork in Cape Verde and in the Cape Verdean communities of New England, my research focuses on two musical activities; batuko and funana. Batuko is a music and dance genre performed by women's groups in Santiago. The participants sit in a circle and sing in a call-and-response relationship with a leader. As they sing, the women accompany themselves by beating polyrhythmic patterns on rolled-up cloths held between their mid-thighs. One or more individuals dance in the center of the circle, as the group sings and encourages them.

Funana is an accordion-based dance music associated with the badius which exists in both folk and popular versions. Funana is characterized by the use of the diatonic button accordion and a homemade iron scraper which is used as a timekeeper for songs typically played in a fast, quadratic meter. Two men play these instruments and one of them usually doubles as a singer, presenting songs of topical interest. People dance in pairs to funana, holding each other closely and moving in a style broadly similar to many Afro-Caribbean dances, especially folk merengue.

Scholarship on batuko and funana is scarce and this work serves as a thorough introduction to them in the form of a detailed descriptive survey. To make the dissertation as complete an ethnomusicological study as possible, it includes an historical component and Western musicological analysis, in addition to an emic view based on the life histories of several important culture bearers. The resulting work is a polyphonic one which blends these various approaches into a multi-faceted view of the music culture.]

J -

JUNG, Woo-Yeol. Free-Air Gravity And Geoid Anomalies Of The North Atlantic Ocean And Their Tectonic Implications. Pages: 00222. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Texas A&M University 0803. Year: 1985. SUBJECT(S): Geophysics. SOURCE: DAI, 46, no. 10B, (1985): 3373. ACCESSION No: AAG8528335. [ABSTRACT: A free-air gravity anomaly map of the North Atlantic Ocean has been constructed at a 10 mgal contour interval utilizing all available surface ship and pendulum gravity measurements. The map shows values more positive to the north of (,(TURN))32(DEGREES)N than to the south and values more negative in the western North Atlantic Ocean basin than in the eastern basin. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge area and topographic highs such as volcanic islands, seamounts are associated with positive values while the rift valley and fracture zone valleys are characterized by elongated negative values. The seaward edge of the continental shelf is characterized by a belt of positive free-air gravity anomalies; negative gravity values are observed just seaward of the continental slope and rise.

A total of 3032 1 x 1(DEGREES) averaged free-air gravity anomalies were determined from the surface ship gravity map. A gravimetric geoid was computed from these 1 x 1(DEGREES) averaged gravity anomalies by employing Stokes' integral theorem. Comparisons were made between the 1 x 1(DEGREES) surface ship gravity and the 1 x 1(DEGREES) SEASAT altimeter derived gravity as well as the 1 x 1(DEGREES) surface ship gravimetric geoid and the 1 x 1(DEGREES) SEASAT altimeter derived geoid. The results show very good agreement in contour trends, wavelengths and amplitudes.

Two types of residual geoids were computed. The first was obtained by subtracting the long wavelength features (degree 10 geoid of GEM10 standard earth model) from the 1 x 1(DEGREES) averaged SEASAT altimeter derived geoid. The second was obtained by further subtracting the geoid variations relating to the cooling of the plates. The Azores residual geoid high which centered over the Azores triple junction when only the long wavelength features were removed shifts its center east to the Azores Island after thermal effects were accounted for. This may indicate that the main axis of smaller scale (upper 600 km) convective upwellings does not lie beneath the present day spreading center but beneath the Azores Islands.

Areas of extensive volcanism such as the Bermuda Rise and Cape Verde Rise in the older part of the ocean floor (ages greater than about 80 - 100 m.y.) exhibit relative residual geoid highs. The residual geoid and residual depth correlates very well over these volcanic islands. It is believed that the mechanisms responsible for the residual geoid and depth here lie at a shallower depth than those responsible for the Azores area. In other areas the overall correlations are not very significant.]

K -

KIEFER, Walter Scott. Models For The Formation Of Highland Regions On Venus. Pages: 00282. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: California Institute Of Technology 0037. Year: 1991. SUBJECT(S): Geophysics Physics, Astronomy And Astrophysics. SOURCE: DAI, 51, no. 10B, (1991): 4751. ACCESSION No: AAG9107387. [ABSTRACT: The Equatorial Highlands of Venus, including Atla Regio, Beta Regio, Ovda Regio, and Thetis Regio, are quasi-circular regions with peak elevations of 4 to 5 km, large positive geoid anomalies, extensional tectonism, and shield volcanism. Isostatic processes can not plausibly account for the observed geoid and topography of these regions. The Equatorial Highlands are probably the surface expression of hot, rising plumes in the mantle of Venus. A similar process can explain terrestrial hotspot swells such as Hawaii and Cape Verde. In order for the plume model to explain the observed geoid and topography in the Equatorial Highlands, Venus must lack an Earth-like low viscosity layer in its upper mantle. The absence of a low viscosity zone on Venus is also consistent with the shape of the admittance spectrum and the slope of the geoid spectrum. Even trace amounts of water substantially lower the viscosity of silicates; the absence of a low viscosity zone on Venus may indicate that its mantle is dry.

The Ishtar Terra region of Venus consists of a 3.5 km high central plateau surrounded on three sides by 6 to 10 km high mountain belts of an apparently compressive origin. A mantle plume model can not explain the observed tectonic structures or the high mountain belt topography. Ishtar is probably a region of thickened crust formed by crustal convergence over a region of mantle downwelling. A simple model of crustal flow driven by pressure gradients and by convective flow in the underlying mantle shows that if the crustal convergence hypothesis is correct, then the the plains surrounding Ishtar must be less than 25 km thick.]

L -

LIN, Fei-Jan. The Solid State Speciation And Sea Water Solubility Of Elements In Marine Aerosols. Pages: 00358. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Liverpool (United Kingdom) 0722. Year: 1988. SUBJECT(S): Biogeochemistry; Chemistry, Analytical. SOURCE: DAI, 50, no. 02B, (1988): 0465. ACCESSION No: AAGDX85197. [ABSTRACT: The overall aims of the study are to design techniques to establish the solid state speciation and sea water solubility of a series of geochemically different elements in marine aerosols of the type found in the North Atlantic atmosphere, and to investigate any relationship between these two parameters. On the basis of their contrasting chemical characteristics in the North Atlantic aerosol the following elements were selected for the study; (a) the crust-dominated, non-enriched, elements Al, Fe and Mn, and (b) the anomalously enriched elements Cu, Zn and Pb. Two 'end-member' aerosols were identified in order to carry out the solid state speciation and sea water solubility studies of the elements in filter-collected North Atlantic marine aerosols dominated by material derived from urban and crustal sources. Samples for the urban 'end-member' population (LUAP) were collected at Liverpool, and samples for the crustal 'end-member' population (SCAP), which were collected off West Africa in the north east trades, were obtained from the sample library in the Liverpool Oceanography Laboratories. On the basis of concentrations in the atmosphere, enrichment factors and EF diagrams it was shown that the LUAP and the SCAP are generally representative of the two major 'end-member' source materials which are mixed together to form the open-ocean North Atlantic aerosol.

Because of the small amount of aerosol samples collected on the filters, the solid state speciation technique designed in the study had to be restricted to a three stage sequential procedure. The three stages were selected to separate: (a) a 'loosely-held' stage, leaching agent ammonium acetate; (b) a carbonate and oxide stage, leaching agent hydroxylamine hydrochloride/acetic acid, and; (c) an organic and refractory stage, leaching agent HF/HNO₃. The sequential leaching procedure was applied to the LUAP and SCAP 'end-member' aerosol samples, and also to a Corsican and a 'mixed-origin' Cape Verde aerosol population. There are major differences between the partitioning of some of the elements between the urban and crustal 'end-member' aerosols, the principal being that the AEE Cu, Zn and Pb have very much higher percentages of their total concentrations in a 'loosely-held' form in the urban than in the crustal aerosols. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

LIU, Ho-Yih. A Monograph Of The Genus *Aeonium* (Crassulaceae- Sempervivoideae) (Adaptive Radiation, Systematics, Macaronesia, Succulents, Taxonomy). Pages: 00243. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The Ohio State University 0168. Year: 1986. SUBJECT(S): Botany. SOURCE: DAI, 47, no. 05B, (1986): 1839. ACCESSION No: AAG8618811. [ABSTRACT: *Aeonium* Webb & Berth. is a large, polymorphic, and ecologically diverse genus growing in Macaronesia (Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira Archipelago, southern Morocco), eastern Africa, and Yemen. Based on an extensive field examinations of native populations and a thorough morphological analysis of greenhouse material and herbarium specimens, the taxonomy and nomenclature of the genus at the sectional and specific levels have been resolved. Thirty-seven taxa (31 species and six varieties) were recognized and divided into seven sections. Thirty-six of the 37 taxa have been examined chromosomally from 45 populations, and numbers of six taxa are reported here for the first time. Numerical phenetics were used to help evaluate patterns of morphological variation among taxa. Results from phenetic studies by using both cluster analysis and ordination have provided a better understanding of sectional, specific, and varietal groupings. Cladistic analyses

were then used to develop hypotheses about evolutionary relationships among the data. Both phenetic and cladistic studies confirm the proposed infrageneric classification.

The genus *Aeonium* represents an example of monophyletic adaptive radiation. It possibly originated in northern Africa during the Tertiary and reached the Macaronesian Islands from the Moroccan coast at a time when the ancestral populations were widespread. The formation of the Sahara desert during the Pleistocene may have caused its present disjunct distribution. In response to many habitats available in Macaronesia, a wide range of different characteristics evolved in *Aeonium* including variation in growth form, plant size, branching patterns, stem and leaf succulence, wax distribution, pubescence, cold resistance, and photosynthetic pathways.]

M -

MANNAERTS, Christiaan Mathias. *Het Gebruik Van Laboratorium Metingen Voor Het Begroten Van Runoff En Erosie Processen Op Veld En Stroomgebied Schaal: Een Studie Op De Kaap Verdische Eilanden*. 00202. Degree: DR. Institution: Rijksuniversiteit Te Gent (Belgium) 0215. Year: 1992. SUBJECT(S): Hydrology. SOURCE: DAI, 55, no. 01C, (1992): 0113. ACCESSION No: AAGC334141. [ABSTRACT: This study describes a comparative analysis of rainfall-runoff and rainfall-soil loss relationships among three experimental data sets characterized by the different size of their drainage areas. Field plot and small catchment runoff and sediment data were collected in the Cape Verde Islands, representing a semiarid environment of volcanic origin. Laboratory-scale runoff and sediment data from the soils of the field plots and catchments were obtained by rainfall simulation on 0.1 m² plots using a number of standardized rainstorms on various slope gradients.

The hydrological and erosion data sets of the laboratory, field plot and catchment experiments were first characterized using both statistical and physical process-based analysis methods. Second, interactions of hydrological and erosion data with the size of the drainage area were investigated, and the transferability of small-scale hydrological and erosion data to small catchments was quantitatively assessed. In general, the study casts doubt on the feasibility of extrapolating empirical hydrological and erosion data from small-scale plots to larger drainage areas. Calibration of runoff and soil loss data between small and large catchments within one region remains necessary in order to obtain viable predictions from transposed relationships. The use of physically-based water flow and sediment transport variables presented more scope for dealing with catchment size and scale in hydrological and soil erosion studies.

A complementary research finding, related not to the spatial scale of runoff and erosion processes, but to their temporal variability, is also presented. It concerns a procedure for modelling long-term rainfall erosion losses from storm-based estimates in semiarid areas. It is shown that applying a probabilistic approach to erosion modelling in semiarid areas leads to a more accurate assessment of the magnitudes and temporal variability of soil losses, compared with conventional methods. A modelling procedure is also proposed.]

MILLER, Duane Jay. *Carbonatite Genesis: A Geochemical Link Between Carbonatite And Silicate Magmas From Brava, Cape Verde Islands*. Pages: 00174. Degree: M.S. Institution: The University Of Texas At Arlington 2502. Year: 1988. SUBJECT(S): Geology. SOURCE: MAI, 27, no. 01, (1988): 0080. ACCESSION No: AAG1333995. [ABSTRACT: The pyroclastic sequence on Brava, Cape Verde Islands, includes the only reported occurrence of morphologically youthful carbonatite eruptives from an oceanic island. This study is based on analyses of samples collected during a

1985 field investigation. Whole-rock major element geochemistry and petrology has allowed identification of 5 rock types among the lavas and pyroclastics from Brava. These are olivine nephelinite, nephelinite, phonolite, peralkaline phonolite and carbonatite. Major element modelling based on bulk-rock geochemistry and microprobe analyses of phenocryst phases shows a coherent fractionation trend from the most primitive to the most evolved silicate rocks. This trend is only viable if carbonatite liquid is included as a fractionating phase. The most notable feature of the trace element geochemistry is overall depletion of the rare earth elements (REE) and more intense light rare earth element (LREE) depletion in the phonolites. Trace element covariations suggest that removal of apatite from the more primitive magmas, followed by the immiscible separation of carbonatite liquid from the more evolved magmas, can produce this effect. Quantitative trace element modelling corroborates this interpretation.]

MONTEIRO, Joao Mateus. *The Church Of The Nazarene In Cape Verde : A Religious Import In A Creole Society* (Joao Dias, Protestant). Pages: 00269. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Drew University 0064. Year: 1997. SUBJECT(S): History, Church; Religion, General; Sociology, Social Structure And Development; Anthropology, Cultural. SOURCE: DAI, 58, no. 05A, (1997): 1863. ACCESSION No: AAG9732796. [ABSTRACT: The islands of Cape Verde are home to a Crioulo society that has emerged from prolonged intermingling between Africans and Europeans, since settlement began in the 1460s. Overwhelmingly Catholic, they host a branch of the Kansas City-based Church of the Nazarene, organized locally in 1901 by a returning emigrant named Joao Dias. The leader of the Nazarenes until his retirement in 1936, Dias was replaced by U.S. (and European) missionaries who remained active on the islands until 1994. For nearly a century, the Nazarene church has been Cape Verde 's largest, most prominent Protestant denomination. Despite this fact, its actual engagement with--and relevance to--local society have been seriously challenged, especially in the post-independence period.

Considering the socio-historical features of Cape Verdean society, in combination with those of this religious body, this dissertation explores the process whereby a mixed society, such as Cape Verde, with a diverse cultural-historical heritage, receives and appropriates new and foreign social elements. Specifically, it analyzes a religious dimension of this problem, from the perspective of Bourdieu's concept of the relative autonomy of religion and, especially, his consideration of religious interests, religious habitus, and the logic of the market of religious goods. It argues that as long as Nazarene production of religious goods and services heeded, in the initial phase (under Dias), the religious and worldly interests stemming from the laity's specific conditions of existence in Cape Verde, there was a degree of convergence between religious demand and production, that might undergird the Cape Verdeanization of that religious import. By contrast, once local needs and interests became supplanted, in the missionary phase, by predominantly intrainstitutional interests, the Nazarene phenomenon abandoned the path of Cape Verdeanization, and became largely self-contained within local society.

A range of primary materials, mostly in Portuguese, a series of tape-recorded interviews, and participant observation, all undertaken in Cape Verde and the United States, are combined to provide an account of the relationship between church and society. The theoretical analysis of this relationship is undertaken in Chapter 3. Chapter 1 draws a profile of Cape Verdean society, while Chapter 2 traces the rise of the Nazarene phenomenon there.]

O -

ORTON, Randal David. *The Evolution Of Dental Morphology In The Girellidae (Acanthopterygii: Perciformes), With A Systematic Revision Of The Girellidae*. Pages: 00420. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of California, Los Angeles 0031. Year: 1989. SUBJECT(S): Biology. SOURCE: DAI, 50, no. 08B, (1989): 3264. ACCESSION No: AAG8926473. [ABSTRACT: The Girellidae are a family of 15 species of marine shorefishes, inhabiting the temperate regions of the Pacific Rim (one disjunct species in the Atlantic Ocean inhabits the Cape Verde Islands). They are predominantly herbivorous fishes which exhibit four different tooth morphs, A-D. Girellids are dentally monomorphic to a length of about 50 mm (SL), after which the various species diverge along five different ontogenetic paths. A phylogenetic analysis of girellid relationships suggests that these divergent pathways are derived from relatively simple, heterochronous modifications of an ancestral ontogeny which consisted of three tooth morphs; type A in prejuveniles, type B in juveniles, and type C in adults. Both acceleration and retardation of the ancestral ontogeny are expressed in various lineages. Six distantly related species are neotenus, two sister species are accelerated, and three species are polymorphic. The functional significance of the different tooth morphs is to vary the degree of serration in the girellid dental battery.

The systematic revision is based on a cladistic analysis of 80 morphological and allozyme characters. It recognizes 15 girellid species, and recommends familial status for the Girellidae. Two new subspecies of northeast Pacific *Girella* are described. *Girella feliciana* is considered a synonym of *G. albostrata*, and constitutes a range extension of the latter to the South American mainland.

Girellid speciation is hypothesized to be causally linked with peninsulas and latitudinal shifts in temperature, and a biogeographic scenario is described on the basis of phylogenetic relationships, paleoclimate, and patterns of island formation and erosion on the Pacific Plate.]

P -

PETERSON, Loida Pereira. *Feminine space in short stories of Lidia Jorge, Marina Colasanti and Orlanda Amarílis*. Pages: 00208. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 0153 Year: 2001. SUBJECT(S): Literature, Comparative; Literature, Romance; Literature, Latin American. SOURCE: DAI, 62, no. 08A (2001): p. 2753. ACCESSION No: AAI3022303. [ABSTRACT: Space can have special relevance to the interpretation of women's literature. It constitutes an intersection of physical, psychological and social territories. Spatial boundaries divide patriarchal societies, such as that of Portugal, Brazil, and Cape Verde, into two sub-universes: the universe of men, or the world comprised of public, religious and economic power; and the universe of women, or the domestic world of sexuality and of the family.

Traditional literary images of women and their gendered roles in society bear significance to the study of the relationship women have to space. By analyzing women's experiences in their relationships with others, one is better able to establish an individualized self-identity for the female. These experiences are described within different concepts of space that are associated with the idea of an imposed marginalization for the woman.

In their works Jorge, Colasanti and Amarílis reveal the feminine process of self-evaluation and identification as the authors explore women's roles in contemporary society within different spaces they occupy in their countries. I demonstrate this process by analyzing selected short stories from the following texts: Lídia Jorge's *Marido e outros contos* (1997) and *A Instrumentalina* (1992); Marina Colasanti's *O leopardo é um animal delicado* (1998) and *Contos de amor rasgados* (1986); and Orlanda Amarílis' *A casa dos mestros* (1989) and *Ilhéu dos pássaros* (1983).

In these short stories, I analyze different types of space that the female characters occupy in attempts to discover a common voice for the women in their respective countries. The following themes will be analyzed: masculine versus feminine space, literary images of women in space, the presence of women in physical space, and the search for a feminine identity vis-à-vis psychological space. As a theoretical approach I use literary theory concerning space, complimented with French feminist theory (specifically Hélène Cixous and Luce Irigaray), Ecofeminism, and Existentialist theory.]

PIRES-HESTER, Laura J. A Study Of Cape Verdean-American Ethnic Development: The Emergence Of Bilateral Diaspora Ethnicity And Its Impact In A Southeastern New England Locality. Pages: 00365. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Columbia University 0054. Year: 1994. SUBJECT(S): Anthropology, Cultural; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; History, United States. SOURCE: DAI, 56, no. 01A, (1994): 0249. ACCESSION No: AAI9516161. [ABSTRACT: This study discusses the recent emergence of a bilateral diaspora ethnicity (BDE) among Cape Verdean-Americans, and then examines its implications on the local level. The Cape Verdean-American population had previously developed communal patterns that combined powerful and long-term connections with its original overseas homeland, Cape Verde, with strategies to express its interests in the current actual homeland. In the newer BDE stage, the population has expanded its ethnic activity to lobbying for Cape Verde itself. The roots of BDE are traced to the active maintenance of its transatlantic "imagined community", historical patterns of remittances and voluntary associations; and changing attitudes by a newly-independent Cape Verde toward its diaspora. The study examines current Cape Verdean-American ethnic experience in a southeastern Massachusetts locality to determine if similar ethnic impact exists at the local level.

Case examples suggest that locality-level ethnic operation is different from that seen at the overseas level. Ethnicity was not used as explicitly in the public arena. However, the examples also revealed a strong ethnic latency at work locally. Electoral activity from 1950-1980's showed persistent participation and support crossing ethnic boundaries. Public participation was uniformly low--not unlike the general population--yet Cape Verdean-American involvement influenced a key Town Meeting issue in 1980. The population's visibility stimulated support for voluntary association activity and its proportionate benefit (although not perceived as such) from the infusion of new resources. The potential for greater ethnic impact was clear.

Worldwide demographic and technological transformations challenge favorite concepts such as assimilation, diversity, and racial and ethnic categorization. Since the Cape Verdean-American experience combines the powerful variables of immigration and color, it provides a rich venue for these issues. The study suggests that we may need to rethink our definitions of "being ethnic" in public and private arenas.

Methods included individual and group interviews; demographic analysis based on the 1980 Census, a local survey, and an original Household Survey; extensive participant-observation; and two visits to Cape Verde (1981 and 1987). The researcher's role as "quasi-insider" was considered in the study.]

R -

REGO, Marcia Souza. *Echoes From An Empire, Voices Of The Nation: Hierarchy, Disorder, Speech And Textuality In Cape Verde*. Pages: 00509. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University of California, San Diego 0033. Year: 2001. SUBJECT(S): Anthropology, Cultural; Language, General; Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; Sociology, Social Structure And Development. SOURCE: DAI, 62, no. 11A (2001): p. 3839. ACCESSION No: AAI3031946. [ABSTRACT: This is a study of postcolonial Cape Verde. It investigates some of the different discourses and practices that have shaped Cape Verdean society: the enduring legacies of its colonial structures, its nationalist movement and revolution, and the transatlantic experiences of its diaspora. Part One consists of an historical overview of the archipelago's settlement in the 1460's and of the ideological disguises of the Portuguese imperialist endeavor. It examines the colonial supervision of the slave economy and its influence on social relations and local language.

Part Two explores the solidification of an anti-colonial sentiment among the Cape Verdean intellectual elite in the latter half of the twentieth century, and the organized efforts of the nationalists to effectively establish Cape Verde as an independent nation-state. It examines ways in which the nation's inventive and, at times, contradictory process of self-identification is played out in debates about the officialization of the Cape Verdean Creole, the choice of national symbols, and other representations of "Cape Verdean-ness."

In Part Three, the incongruencies and tensions of Cape Verde 's postcolonial identity are further problematized through a series of ethnographic pieces on the everyday life of the islands. Observations of how life is spoken and enacted in the country's quotidian reveal ways in which the postcolonial narratives of sovereignty, modernity and democracy are complicated by colonial social hierarchies, which remain embedded in the very character of the islanders' everyday speech and practice.

Part Four examines the tensions between nationalism and transnational tendencies in Cape Verdean society. It indicates ways in which colonial structures mold (and are transformed by) Cape Verdean participation in the new world order, how the transatlantic experiences of the islanders reshape local constructions of value, race and nation and, inversely, how local values inform and adapt their foreign counterparts]

RODRIGUES, Isabel Paim De Bruges Feo. *Crafting Nation And Creolization In The Islands Of Cape Verde*. Pages: 00365. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Brown University 0024. Year: 2002. SUBJECT(S): Anthropology, Cultural; Literature, African. SOURCE: DAI, 63, no. 04A (2002): p. 1429. ACCESSION No: AAI3050958. [ABSTRACT: This dissertation argues that creolization, despite being historically enmeshed with the colonial experience, became the main symbolic content for the crafting of a postcolonial national identity in Cape Verde. This process of creolization began with the settlement of the colony in the 15 th century and involves biological, linguistic, cultural and social intersections of several identities. It was a process inscribed in a place without a native society where colonizers were brought together with colonized each having referential cultural orders outside of Cape Verde, namely in Europe and in Africa. Through the friction and negotiation of identities between colonized and colonizer, a Capeverdean identity was brought into being by blurring the boundaries of race and subverting the codes of colonial stratification.

This process of creolization is not made of neat intersections resulting from the addition and subtraction of traveling cultures following symmetric lines of power. Creolization is in fact the most prominent way of disclosing the internal fragmentation of colonial societies and their internal

contradictions. It is a process that reveals that the boundaries of power and subjugation were not and are not always clearly dichotomous. Creolization also reveals that the political domain of colonialism was not entirely separate from the intimate space of social relations. Rather, they coexisted generating multiple frictions and tensions across race, class and gender boundaries, which continue to characterize daily forms of crafting and reproducing postcolonial identities.]

RODRIGUES, Rose Pearl. Occupational Mobility Of Portuguese Males In New Bedford, Massachusetts : 1870 To 1900 (Whaling Industry, Textile Industry). Pages: 00255. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: New School For Social Research 0145 Year: 1990. SUBJECT(S): Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; History, United States; Economics, History. SOURCE: DAI, 52, no. 02A, (1990): 0695. ACCESSION No: AAG9121301. [ABSTRACT: Between 1870 and 1900 New Bedford, Massachusetts experienced the decline of the whaling industry and the rapid growth of the textile industry. It was also during these years that the Portuguese settled in this New England port, arriving predominantly from the Azores, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands. This study investigates Portuguese occupational and property mobility patterns; the impact of migrational, individual, and structural factors on their achievement in a new world is also examined.

Using the Population Schedules of the 1870, 1880 and 1900 United States Censuses as the primary source data, the occupational status of all Portuguese males residing in the city was determined. The number of cases found was 293 in 1870, 389 in 1880 and 1997 in 1900. Information on property mobility was gathered from the 1900 Census Schedules which contained an item on home ownership. Histories, personal diaries, newspapers and ships' logs helped to portray nineteenth century daily life.

The evidence presented indicates that the Portuguese were mainly located in unskilled occupational positions. As a group they experienced some degree of upward mobility, usually into semiskilled occupations and at best into skilled ones; any shifting to the nonmanual classifications was negligible. With regard to intragenerational mobility the majority of males did not move up no matter at what level their careers began. The rate of intergenerational mobility was modest. In contrast to the pattern of occupational immobility, the Portuguese made significant advances in the acquisition of homes, an achievement frequently made possible through the forfeiture of education.

This dissertation supports a multi-factor approach for explaining ethnic achievement. The fishing background of the Portuguese as well as their geographical location in the Atlantic made them desirable targets for recruitment as seamen, an occupation which paid them little and offered no opportunities for advancement. They initially became trapped at the bottom of the whaling industry and with its decline they found themselves again meeting the demand for large numbers of unskilled workers within textile manufacturing. Limited access to high status occupational gatekeepers, low literacy rates and a long-standing tradition of property ownership made upward occupational mobility impossible for most.]

ROLAN MOSQUERA, Emilio. LA FAMILIA CONIDAE (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) EN EL ARCHIPIELAGO DE CABO VERDE (AFRICA OCCIDENTAL). Pages: 00255. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Universidad De Santiago De Compostela (Spain) 5869. Year: 1992. SUBJECT(S): Sociology, Ethnic And Racial Studies; History, United States; Economics, History. SOURCE: DAI, 52, no. 02A, (1990): 0695. ACCESSION No: AAG9121301. [ABSTRACT: Between 1870 and 1900 New Bedford, Massachusetts experienced the decline of the whaling

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S -

SAFADY, Salua. The Effects Of Pictorial Redundancy On The Comprehension Of Compressed Discourse: A Cross-Cultural Study In Cape Verde (West Africa) And Brazil. Pages: 00098. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: Indiana University 0093. Year: 1985. SUBJECT(S): Education, Technology. SOURCE: DAI, 46, no. 06A, (1985): 1605. ACCESSION No: AAG8518208. [ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the facilitative effects of redundant pictures when higher-than-normal words-per-minute (wpm) rates of discourse are used in other languages by children and adults. There were four independent variables--viz., presentation mode (discourse and discourse with pictures), wpm rate (150, 225, and 300 wpm), language (Brazilian Portuguese, Cape Verdean Portuguese, and Cape Verdean Creole), and age group (children and adults). The discourse was a 20-sentence fictional narrative recorded in three languages. The dependent variable was the number of correct answers to 20 questions.

Participants were 131 students and 53 teachers from eleven elementary schools in Cape Verde (West Africa), and 77 students and 33 teachers from three elementary schools in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The experimental design of the present investigation was a 3 x 3 x 2 x 2 factorial one. The outcomes of an analysis of variance (ANOVA) determined the answers to the research questions. The results

for five primary questions indicated the following: (a) comprehension decreased as wpm rate increased, (b) adding redundant pictures to discourse improved comprehension, (c) adding redundant pictures to discourse improved the comprehension more at a higher rate (300 wpm) than at a lower rate (150 wpm), and (d) adding redundant pictures to discourse resulted in a greater increase in comprehension for Brazilian Portuguese than for Cape Verdean Portuguese, which in turn resulted in a greater increase than for Cape Verdean Creole.

SELLEN, Daniel Marc. A Linear Programming Analysis Of Irrigated Agriculture On The Island Of Santiago, Republic Of Cape Verde. Pages: 00131. Degree: M.S. Institution: The University Of Arizona 0009 Year: 1989. SUBJECT(S): Economics, Agricultural; Hydrology; Anthropology, Cultural. SOURCE: MAI, 28, no. 01, (1989): 0049. ACCESSION No: AAG1337488. [ABSTRACT: Agriculture in Cape Verde is severely constrained by a harsh physical environment, and large amounts of foreign aid are required to meet demand for food. Policy-makers believe that the development of irrigated farming offers the most potential for increasing food production, requiring a transition from the dominant irrigated crop, sugar cane, to food crops. Linear programming techniques are used to model a representative farm on the island of Santiago. Water constraints are varied parametrically, showing that revenues are extremely sensitive to frequency of irrigation, and that the dominance of low-profit crops is explained by unreliable and long watering intervals. The shift from cane to more profitable food crops will therefore require water reform aimed at increasing irrigation frequency and improving its reliability. Significant improvements in food production and farm incomes can be achieved even considering present supplies of water and land.]

SMART, Christopher William. Ecological Controls On Patterns Of Speciation And Extinction In Deep-Sea Benthic Foraminifera (Miocene). Pages: 00001. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Southampton (United Kingdom) 5036. Year: 1992. SUBJECT(S): Paleoecology. SOURCE: DAI, 55, no. 02C, (1992): 0471. ACCESSION No: AAGC348973. [ABSTRACT: Early to middle Miocene (24-14 Ma) deep-sea benthic foraminifera have been studied from 6 sites in the Atlantic Ocean: DSDP sites 368 (Cape Verde Rise, present water depth 3366m), 400A (Bay of Biscay, 4399m), 518 (Rio Grande Rise, 3944m), 529 (Walvis Ridge, 3035m) and 563 (Mid-Atlantic Ridge, 3786m) and ODP Site 667A (Sierra Leone Rise, 3529m). A study of benthic foraminiferal stable isotopes, biostratigraphic datums, hiatus and dissolution zones and condensed sequences has provided a detailed stratigraphy and chronology for the Miocene interval at the 6 sites.

The results suggest that the main ecological factors controlling both epifaunal and infaunal deep-sea benthic foraminiferal faunal distributions in the Miocene are type and amount of food and organic carbon arriving on the deep-sea floor and oxygen availability in the bottom waters. First appearances (FAs) and last appearances (LAs) of benthic foraminiferal taxa, whether the result of migration or evolution, are often localized, random and diachronous and can be explained in terms of 'Lazarus taxa' (i.e. species that suffer temporary extinction but then reappear later in the stratigraphic record).

Benthic foraminiferal species that became irreversibly extinct were probably unable to tolerate the changes to their environment, e.g. the extinction of several *Bulimina* spp. at 15-14 Ma suggest that they could not tolerate the change to higher oxygenated and colder bottom waters at this time.

Peaks of *Cassidulina obtusa* (~20%) during the early Miocene at Site 400A may reflect localized bottom water warming phases during these times. Fluctuations in the relative abundance of *Epistominella exigua* most likely reflect the broad changes in supply of phytodetritus to the deep-sea floor and in surface productivity over a long period of time.

Other faunal differences compared with the modern ocean include relatively high abundances of *Stilostomella* spp., extension of *Trifarina* spp. into much deeper waters and the bathymetric migration of *Melonis pompilioides* (and possibly *M. barleeanus*) into deeper waters during the early Miocene and into shallower waters from the middle Miocene and late Miocene onwards. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

SOLOMON, Marla Jill. "We Can Even Feel That We Are Poor, But We Have A Strong And Rich Spirit": Learning From The Lives And Organization Of The Women Of Tira Chapeu, Cape Verde. Pages: 00425. Degree: Ed.D. Institution: University Of Massachusetts 0118. Year: 1992 SUBJECT(S): Women's Studies; Anthropology, Cultural. SOURCE: DAI, 53, no. 06A, (1992): 2131. ACCESSION No: AAG9233164. [ABSTRACT: This study explores, through participant observation and interviewing, the meaning of the experience of Cape Verdean women who participate in a base group of the national women's organization of Cape Verde, Organizacao das Mulheres de Cabo Verde (OMCV). The study addresses the significance of this type of organizational activity for Third World women, seeking to illuminate the perspective of women who participate in it. It also has three underlying purposes: (1) to fulfill a goal of feminist research to see the world from women's viewpoint; (2) to aid outside 'helpers' of such organizations to understand them more fully; (3) to contribute to theory-building about women organizing by examining multiple theoretical perspectives in light of a Cape Verdean group's reality.

Based on 20 months of field research carried out during 1989-1991 with the OMCV base group in a low-income peri-urban neighborhood of the capital city, the study asks: What are the relationships between important themes in the women's lives and the activities and issues of their group? To answer this question, I studied the women's words about their lives and their group, revealed in individual interviews, group discussions, and informal conversation, and blended these with my participant observation experiences with the women, their group, and their community, situated within the national context. The study chronicles and reflects on this process of doing research across cultures using an interactive, interpretive approach within an openly feminist research program.

From the study of the women's life stories, four major themes emerged: (1) the economic imperative and women's responsibility for survival, (2) the dynamics of help ties, (3) self-respect, pride, and status, and (4) issues of change and resistance. In the analysis of how these themes relate to women's organization activity, the help relationship symbolized by the *madrinha*, or godmother, appears key in defining group purposes, functioning, and relations. I suggest that the women's organization expresses tensions evident in Cape Verdean society at large involving gender, economics, and social relations and status, while it also serves as a subtle challenge to the status quo in the consciousnesses of women.]

SILVA, Izone Santos. Variation And Change In The Verbal System Of Capeverdean Crioulo (Creole Language, Tense/Aspect, Portuguese-Based, Sociolinguistics). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: Georgetown University 0076 Year: 1985. SUBJECT(S): Language, Linguistics. SOURCE: DAI,

47, no. 01A, (1985): 0168. ACCESSION No: AAG8606911. [ABSTRACT: Attempts have been made previously to explain variation and change in the Portuguese-based creole language of the Cape Verde Islands. Some have attributed differences between its two major regional dialects to varying degrees of input from Portuguese and African languages in its initial stages of development. In addition, some scholars have asserted that Capeverdean Crioulo is highly decreolized, but others have denied that decreolization is occurring. None of these views has been supported by empirical evidence.

In this dissertation, it is hypothesized that decreolization is occurring, and that differences between the two regional variants (Barlavento and Sotavento) are also indicative of decreolization. Informal speech was elicited from forty native speakers, now living in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A "primary sample" of thirty speakers included fifteen from each of the two major regions. An overlapping "secondary sample" included additional speakers from one island with more variation in age, to evaluate change in "apparent time." Data from speakers of another island were used to assess change in "real time," through comparison with folktales collected in 1916-1917. Various texts from the Sotavento region and my native speaker's intuition served as supplementary sources.

Capeverdean Crioulo's tense/aspect system is described in terms of Bickerton's paradigm. Variation and change in past time of the verbs *tem* and *tene* (to have) are then analyzed using the implicational model. Tape-recorded data reveal nine different forms used in six functions. The individual implicational scales from all of the six functions are conflated into a single summary table, which in turn is sub-divided into the primary and secondary sub-samples.

Most of the analytic results are consistent with decreolization. Differences observed between the Barlavento and Sotavento dialects are shown to reflect the varying stages of the decreolization process. Decreolization, or change toward Portuguese, is also observed among the three age groups in Brava, and over time in data from Fogo.]

SILVA Goncalves, Nuno. OS JESUITAS E A MISSAO DE CABO VERDE (1604-1642). Pages: 00533. Degree: H.E.D. Institution: Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana (Vatican) 1049 Year: 1995. SUBJECT(S): History, Church Religion, Clergy. SOURCE: DAI, 59, no. 02C, (1995): 0280. ACCESSION No: AAGC638944. [ABSTRACT: A diocese de Cabo Verde, fundada em 1533, abrangia uma vasta area com duas zonas bem distintas: as dez ilhas do arquipelago cabo-verdiano e uma longa faixa do litoral africano que se estendia desde o rio Gambia ate ao cabo das Palmas. O arquipelago tinha sido colonizado desde o seculo XV e tinha, no inicio do seculo XVII, uns 20.000 habitantes, na sua maioria escravos provenientes da Costa da Guine. Nessa altura, as ilhas contavam com uma presenca das autoridades portuguesas era muito limitada e o mesmo sucedia com a accao dos visitantes eclesiasticos enviados anualmente pelos bispos mas com um empenho missionario irrelevante.

De 1604 a 1642, 21 jesuitas foram enviados para Cabo Verde e a sua accao constitui o objecto do presente estudo. A presenca da Companhia de Jesus foi mais estavel na cidade da Ribeira Grande, na ilha de Santiago, onde os missionarios se dedicaram aos ministerios sacerdotais e ao ensino dos filhos dos moradores. Na costa africana, os jesuitas estiveram apenas de 1605 a 1617 mas, nesses anos, foram protagonistas de uma accao missionaria importante, principalmente na Serra Leoa onde os padres Baltasar Barreira e Manuel Alvares converteram e baptizaram varios chefes locais.

Apesar do empenho e entusiasmo inicial dos primeiros missionarios, a missao nao chegou a criar raizes, nao se expendeu e acabou por estagnar. Entre os factores que levaram a essa situacao, a tese

salienta: as doenças que atingiam sistematicamente os religiosos; os conflitos com as autoridades e a população; as dificuldades económicas; as negociações inconclusivas com a Coroa sobre o tipo de casa a fundar. Nestas circunstâncias, a falta de um projecto claro e motivador para a missão, numa altura em que uma profunda crise económica atingia o arquipélago, acabou por levar os superiores da Companhia de Jesus a optarem pelo encerramento, decidindo mandar regressar a Europa os três jesuitas que, em 1642, ainda permaneciam em Santiago.

Para além da narração das actividades da missão e do seu enquadramento histórico e eclesial, a tese apresenta igualmente as reflexões e atitudes dos jesuitas a propósito da problemática missionária que enfrentavam. A este propósito salientam-se: os métodos missionários; as relações com a Coroa; a admissibilidade dos negros à ordenação sacerdotal; a visão dos povos africanos contactados; a problemática da escravatura; e o sustento dos próprios missionários.]

SWEETMAN, E. A. S. Trace Metals In Coastal And Pelagic Sediments With Particular Reference To Their Association With Major Sedimentary Components (England, Africa). Degree: Ph.D. Institution: University Of Southampton (United Kingdom) 5036. Year: 1985. SUBJECT(S): Physical Oceanography. SOURCE: DAI, 49, no. 03C, (1985): 0421. ACCESSION No: AAGC030609. [ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the determination of total Fe, Mn, Cd, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn in sediment digests, in which Fe and Cu are chelated with acetylacetone and solvent extracted with chloroform, while Cd, Co, Mn, Ni, Pb and Zn are chelated with APDC and solvent extracted with MIBK. The metals are quantitatively recovered into nitric acid (98.4 ± 1.5%) and determined using flame and flameless AAS. Good accuracy is obtained using this method on six USGS rocks with a precision (σ) $\leq 10\%$ for all elements except Cd ($\sigma = 16.4\%$). Major elements and mineralogy are determined using XRF and XRD techniques, respectively. Total, carbonate and organic carbon are determined using standard methods.

Methods for the chemical leaching of several sedimentary components are reviewed and selected methods investigated. Magnesium chloride (pH 7) is used to extract the exchangeable fraction; minimal attack of carbonate phases occurred in comparison to other reagents investigated. The carbonate fraction is extracted less vigorously and with minimal attack of other fractions by ammonium acetate, than with acetic acid and sodium acetate. Similar iron and manganese oxide phases are extracted by hydroxylamine-hydrochloride in acetic acid and ammonium oxalate but the ammonium oxalate was more efficient. Sodium dithionite attacks an iron oxide phase not available to the other reagents but problems are encountered with precipitation of trace metal sulfides and zinc contamination. Sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide extracted similar parts of the organic fraction but no or very little iron is found in these extracts. Sodium pyrophosphate and hydrogen peroxide extracted similar organic fractions from deep sea sediments. Higher iron contents are found in the hydrogen peroxide extracts from estuarine sediments. The residue is digested as for the total sediment and contained lattice held elements.

Trace metal modes of association in sediments from North West Africa and the Beaulieu Estuary were studied. Enrichment of Mn, Co, Ni and Zn is found in deep sea sediments although the trace metals are dominantly lithogenous.

The sediments on the transect from the Cape Verde Abyssal Plain to the continent show a decreasing terrigenous influence and an increasing biogenous influence while the transect down the continental margin has high proportions of the total Cd associated with the organic fraction.

Iron removal in the upper reaches of the Beaulieu Estuary by mixed iron hydroxide and organic floccs is reflected in the non-lithogenous fraction of the sediments. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)]

T -

TULLY CAYETANO, Catana. Outcasts Of Jewish Descent And The Early Development Of The Sugar Industry In The New World. Pages: 00131. Degree: D.A. Institution: State University Of New York At Albany 0668. Year: 1989. SUBJECT(S): History, General; History, Latin American; Economics, History. SOURCE: DAI, 50, no. 05A, (1989): 1406. ACCESSION No: AAG8917682. [ABSTRACT: This study surveys the neglected role played by Sephardic Jews who contributed to the introduction and cultivation of sugarcane in the Americas during the first century and a half after Columbus ' arrival in the New World. The study establishes the quintessentially Iberian quality of Sephardic Jews and reviews their history until their expulsion from the Peninsula in 1492. In addition, the justified theories regarding Christopher Columbus and his Sephardic descent are explored.

For Spain, 1492 marks the year of the fall of the last Moorish bastion, the expulsion of Jews and their descendants, and the arrival of Christopher Columbus on the shores of the New World. Although multiple legal provisions were in place to frustrate Jewish efforts to sail to the New World, large numbers of Crypto Jews and New Christians succeeded in crossing the Atlantic and establishing themselves in the Americas. This research details some of the methods that were applied in order to escape from Iberia. Once in America, and keeping in touch with their co-religionists and family members elsewhere in the world, Sephardic Jews established the first grandscale international commercial network.

Portugal had been successful in the lucrative sugar industry on Madeira and the Cape Verde islands and upon colonization, extended the industry to Brazil. The age-old Jewish involvement in dealing in and producing sugar is further considered, as well as the very prominent Jewish engagement in introducing the cane and in producing sugar particularly in Brazil and the non-Hispanic Caribbean. Finally, the peculiar situation that existed for Sephardic Jews in Jamaica is analyzed. The island had been given in perpetuity to the heirs of Columbus, a fact that helped prevent the establishment of the Spanish Inquisition thereon.]

U -

UBOEGBULAM, Timothy Chukuemeka. Bulk Attenuation Properties Of Tropospheric Aerosols As Determined By Surface Measurements. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: McMaster University (Canada) 0197. Year: 1981. SUBJECT(S): Physical Geography. SOURCE: AAG0536658. ACCESSION No: AAG0536658. [ABSTRACT: Cloudless sky values of aerosol attenuation coefficient, scattering, absorption, recovery rate, bulk scattering albedo, and absorption to backscatter ratio were evaluated from surface measurements of global, diffuse, and direct beam irradiances for Montreal and Woodbridge (1968-78), Goose (1968-77), Charlottetown and Vancouver (1977-78), Winnipeg (1977), Hamilton (summer, 1977), and Sal (Cape Verde Islands, West Africa, summer, 1974).

The mean value of the coefficient ((TURN) 0.64) indicates that turbidity of the Saharan dust at Sal is comparable to those of heavily industrialized cities of Europe and Eastern United States but in Canada, the mean values (0.10 - 0.20) for urban areas are less than those for similar cities in the world. The mean value at Goose ((TURN) 0.05) is typical for the sub-Arctic. For the Canadian locations, maximum values of the coefficient ((TURN) 0.64 for Montreal) occur in summer and the minimum (0.001) in winter but at Sal, maximum values (> 1.0) are reached during the Saharan dust outbreaks that occur once in 4 to 5 days in summer.

Comparison of some meteorological parameters with the values of the coefficient for Montreal and Woodbridge show: a slight inverse relationship with windspeed; maximum values that are generally associated with winds from between southwest and southeast and minimum values associated with winds from between northwest and northeast; a direct positive correlation with dew point temperature and also for relative humidity (LESSTHEQ) 70%; that for visibility more than 10 km there is a strong linear relationship between turbidity and the inverse of visibility.

Mean annual values of the coefficient indicate significant downward trends in cloudless sky turbidity at Montreal and Woodbridge from 1968 to 1978 and at Goose from 1968 to 1977.

The amount of radiation scattered in a forward direction (downward) by aerosol is much larger at Sal (about 42% of global irradiance) than in Canada (6-13% of global irradiance). In Canada, aerosol absorption and backscatter are respectively 2-9% and 2-3% of global irradiance compared with 10% absorption and 7% backscatter at Sal. Aerosol recovery rates are least at Montreal. Estimates of bulk scattering albedo for Canadian urban sites (0.6 to 0.8) fall within the range of single scattering albedo values for American locations.

Mean values of the absorption to backscatter ratio indicate that, considering the solar radiation balance, aerosols over Montreal, Woodbridge, Hamilton and Goose could induce warming of the Earth-atmosphere system. Aerosols over Vancouver, Winnipeg, Charlottetown and Sal could induce cooling of the system.]

ULOZAS, Bernard Joseph, Jr. Explorations Into The National Psyche; A Retrospective Analysis Of Government Assisted Overseas Famine Relief Policies In The Nineteenth Century: An Inquiry-Based Minicourse For History Majors And Graduate Students. Pages: 00508. Degree: D.A. Institution: Carnegie-Mellon University 0041. Year: 1980. SUBJECT(S): AAG8100049. SOURCE: DAI, 41, no. 08A, (1980): 3696. ACCESSION No: AAG8100049. [ABSTRACT: Explorations into the National Psyche; A Retrospective Analysis of Government-Assisted Overseas Famine Relief Policies in the Nineteenth Century: An Inquiry-Based Minicourse for History Majors and Graduate Students contains five integrated components. First, a rationale explains the historical and pedagogical structures of the dissertation. The central historical thesis holds that while Americans and their federal government have participated in overseas famine relief activities since early in the nineteenth century, few Americans today possess any understanding of these affairs. Moreover, the relationship between past American famine relief activities and current policies and programs, though inextricably linked, remains obscure in historical scholarship and policy development.

Varied motivations caused private individuals and members of governing bodies to respond differently to instances of proposed famine relief. Nonetheless, a clear, tacit public policy toward overseas famine relief evolved in the United States during the nineteenth century. Case studies that are examined in detail include: Venezuela and the Canary Islands (1812), Ireland (1846-48), Cape de Verde Islands (1856), Ireland (1879-80), Russia (1891-92), and India (1896-97).

Effective formal instruction entails the transmission of historical information to students, and envisions retained learning and future application of essential principles as by-products. An inquiry-based instructional strategy enables both students and instructors to examine unfamiliar data in a manner that encourages historical investigation, analysis, and interpretation. In the interactive process between individuals and materials, skills associated with inquiry, which can be applied across disciplines, can be developed.

Second, the curriculum component of the dissertation forms an upper level History minicourse on American famine relief in the nineteenth century. The minicourse comprises five, self-contained units of three, one-hour lessons each. Each lesson includes student and instructor materials detailing proposed lesson formats. A list of supplemental out-of-class readings accompanies each lesson. A bibliography and suggestions for unit-specific written assignments are offered. Most importantly, each lesson aims to promote maximum flexibility for instructors according to the needs and abilities of their students. Lessons may be shortened or expanded. Individual units can be extracted from the minicourse to enrich a broader, more traditional Nineteenth Century American History course. Relatedly, the minicourse may be extended to a full semester. In any event, the options for directing the minicourse should rest with students and instructors.

Third, an essay titled "The Politics of American Famine Relief in the Nineteenth Century" highlights and evaluates congressional debates on proposed famine relief legislation. It identifies salient motivating forces that prompted legislators to support or oppose specific famine relief bills. Substantively, the essay represents introductory material for the instructor of the minicourse.

Fourth, a formal evaluation of the minicourse, based on a field test, qualitatively and quantitatively acknowledges both strengths and weaknesses of content and instructional strategy, and suggests areas and measures for productive revision.

Fifth, a selection of documents and readings, not bound in the text of the dissertation, forms an anthology of primary and secondary historical scholarship on American famine relief in the nineteenth century. A set of slides depicting actual famine scenes in Ireland, Russia, and India during the nineteenth century is also included. Information regarding these materials can be secured by writing to the Department of History, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.]

Y -

YANG, Qun. Upper Jurassic (Upper Tithonian) Radiolaria From The Taman Formation, East-Central Mexico. Pages: 00300. Degree: Ph.D. Institution: The University Of Texas At Dallas 0382. Year: 1988. SUBJECT(S): Paleontology; Geology. SOURCE: DAI, 49, no. 12B, (1988): 5203. ACCESSION No: AAG8904871. [ABSTRACT: Upper Tithonian (Upper Jurassic: Zone 4) Radiolaria of the Taman Formation represent a very abundant and highly diversified Northern Tethyan fauna. Thirteen families (one new), forty-four genera (ten new), and one hundred and seventy-two species level taxa (fifty-six new) are documented herein. Biostratigraphically important taxa present in this assemblage include *Acanthocircus dicranocanthos*, *Vallupus hopsoni*, *Bivallupus*, *Parvicingula excelsa*, and *Perispyridium*. The distinctive Jurassic "marker" *Perispyridium* rapidly decreases in abundance towards the top of Subzone 4 beta and does not occur in Subzone 4 alpha. Curiously, the Taman radiolarian fauna is poor in *Mirifusus* and completely lacks *Ristola altissima*, *R. procera*, *Eucyrtidiellum ptyctum*, and *Sethocapsa(?) cetia*, which are common, distinctive upper Tithonian elements elsewhere. This radiolarian fauna is associated with

ammonites, calpionellids, and pectenacids. It includes Kossmatia-Durangites assemblage and lower part of Substeueroceras-Proniceras assemblage of Imlay (1980). Furthermore, the base of Zone 4 corresponds closely to the first occurrence of hyaline calpionellids. The radiolarian assemblage is correlated with radiolarian faunas in other areas, such as the Cape Verde Basin (East Atlantic) and Oman. Additionally, a new genus (*Loopus*, Family Pseudodictyomitridae), described herein from the Taman, bridges the correlation of Tithonian between North America and Japan.

Characteristically, abundant and diversified Vallupinae (Pantanelliidae) occur in the Taman (Zone 4). This subfamily reached its acme of development during late Tithonian. Five genera (two new) and twenty-three species (seven new) of the Vallupinae are illustrated. Because of their distinctiveness, limited range, and wide distribution, many taxa of Vallupinae are useful for global biostratigraphic correlation in upper Tithonian.

Acaeniotylidae, n. fam., is established here to include tuberculate spumellarians common in Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Acaeniotylids possess one fragile medullary shell connected to the cortical shell by secondary radial beams; the medullary shell is rarely preserved. Prior to this study, diversified morphotypes had been lumped under genus *Acaeniotyle* Foreman. Four acaeniotylid genera (three new) are established herein, and sixteen species level taxa (seven new) are illustrated. The proposed taxonomic scheme will aid in understanding the phylogeny and biostratigraphic value of this family.

The following families, illustrated herein, are also common in the Taman (Zone 4): Hagiastriidae (three new genera), Patulibracchiidae, Hsuidae, Parvivaccidae, Parasaturnalidae (*Acanthocircus*), Epitingiidae (*Perispyridium*), Archaeodictyomitridae, Pseudodictyomitridae (one new genus), Syringocapsidae, Xiphostylidae, and Ultraporidae (*Napora*).]

Note: Cape Verdian bibliography, Cape Verdian Creole, Cape Verdian history, Cape Verdian literature.