

AN

ASSOCIAÇÃO PAULISTA DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS
GRUPO DE TRABALHO EM TECNOLOGIA E
GRUPO DE TRABALHO EM BIBLIOTECAS DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E HUMANAS

A BIBLIOTECA COMO CENTRO DE PESQUISA E INFORMAÇÃO

*Neusa Dias de Macedo, MSLS
Prof^a de Bibliografia do Depto. de
Biblioteconomia e Documentação ECA
USP. Bibliotecária do Instituto de
Estudos Portugêses FFLCH-USP.*

Em comemoração da Semana Nacional da Biblioteca
12 a 19 de março de 1972.

A BIBLIOTECA COMO CENTRO DE PESQUISA E INFORMAÇÃO *

Neusa Dias de Macedo

O tema vai ser focalizado em duas partes: 1º sob o aspecto de centro de informação e 2º como centro de pesquisa. Não é nossa intenção atingir os "centros de informação científica", cuja abordagem requer levantamento de pontos altamente especializados. Temos em vista as bibliotecas ao nosso alcance, em processo de transformação e renovação de serviços. Recomendamos, de entrada, para melhor esclarecimento sobre o assunto a obra de Foskett: Serviço de Informação em bibliotecas (V. bibliogr. in fine).

1 - A BIBLIOTECA COMO CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO

Comumente, a idéia que se faz da biblioteca é a de um repositório de publicações bem selecionadas, atualizadas e necessárias à área que se propõe cobrir para um público determinado.

Possui um número considerável de leitores que usufrui de largo horário para consulta, abrangendo o período diurno e noturno, e até os sábados. Com acesso livre às estantes, o leitor, em absoluta liberdade e já conscientizado de seus deveres para com a biblioteca de tipo aberta, localiza por si só o livro na estante para a consulta no próprio recinto ou para levá-lo para casa.

Esta biblioteca - que se considera modelar (e ideal) - conta com o bibliotecário de referência, sempre solícito às indagações do leitor, a orientá-lo no uso dos recursos da biblioteca, a obter reprodução de um texto por Xerox, etc.

Na Seção de Referência, além da coleção básica para dicionários, enciclopédias, guias, almanaques, diretórios, atlas, etc. e do arquivo vertical com recortes de jornais, estão expostos os últimos números de revistas em atraentes estantes-mostruários. Do mesmo modo, em estantes à parte - para livros Novos - entram em exposição permanente as recentes aquisições. A manutenção atualizada de uma seção de fontes informativas: bibliografias, índices, resumos é uma das sérias preocupações do bibliotecário.

Setas indicativas, dísticos coloridos, regulamento, instruções para uso do catálogo, guia da biblioteca, constituem o sistema de interpretação e comunicação interna da biblioteca. Para completar: ambiente agradável, arejado e com boa luz; salas carpetadas para isolar o ruído; cadeiras confortáveis; decoração interna com gosto estético e pitoresca vista panorâmica através das janelas fazem o leitor concentrar-se melhor ao som de suave música fina.

* Paleta proferida no Seminário "Biblioteca Ontem, Hoje e Amanhã", realizado no SESC, São Paulo, 18/04/1971; com revisão e acréscimos.

Realmente, isso é um retrato de biblioteca em projeção positiva (sonho dos bibliotecários brasileiros ...). No entanto, perguntaríamos: essa biblioteca é um centro de pesquisa e informação?

Diríamos que não é, ainda.

Vamo-nos deter um pouquinho mais nas bibliotecas existentes, para enfocar seu papel importantíssimo no contexto sócio-econômico-cultural, cercadas, porém, de grande responsabilidade em vários sentidos:

- 1 - na conservação do patrimônio cultural da sociedade;
- 2 - na complementação educacional de adultos que ainda não completaram a formação intelectual;

/Oxalá o Governo, empenhado agora em campanha de alfabetização, não se esqueça das bibliotecas como elementos de continuidade de educação. Assim, nossos cidadãos recém-alfabetizados não ficarão como o viandante perdido no deserto trazendo às costas um saco de brilhantes/.

- 3 - na promoção de leitura recreacional a público infantil e adultos em lazer;

- 4 - na provisão de material necessário à consecução dos programas curriculares de escolas de todos os níveis, bem como ao desempenho de múltiplas tarefas das várias categorias profissionais, pesquisadores, etc.

De fato, nossas bibliotecas nacionais, públicas, escolares, universitárias, técnicas, etc. têm preenchido as finalidades mencionadas e se inserem no contexto de países em vias de desenvolvimento. Têm sido, porém, organismos "estáticos" porque se enquadram somente na fase de Reunião dos documentos: selecionam, processam tecnicamente os livros e os colocam nas estantes. Elaboram o instrumento de comunicação interna que é o Catálogo, e esperam o leitor vir a si buscar a informação no momento em que necessite.

Podemos destacar, neste momento, a grande diferença entre biblioteca em termos tradicionais e biblioteca em termos modernos: esta última é uma "agência informativa" quando vai mais além da fase de "reunir e organizar documentos", quando chega à fase de "disseminação da informação".

Portanto: quando a biblioteca puder ser um organismo "dinâmico", no sentido de antecipar a busca da informação, indo ao encontro do leitor para levá-lo a informação, antes que ele venha pedir; daí, será considerada, realmente, um centro de informação.

Já é bem sabido por todos que estamos envolvidos numa área de explosão bibliográfica, onde bateladas de documentos são publicados anualmente. Essa produção livresca desenfreada cria grandes problemas aos leitores, principalmente a pesquisadores e cientistas que necessitam saber o que há de novo na sua especialidade a fim de não duplicar temas de pesquisa. O grande fato moderno "falta de tempo", mais a produção caótica de documentos de todos os tipos, sufocam o estudioso nessa avalanche de publicações.

Desta forma, é preciso que as bibliotecas ajudem os estudiosos. Além de sua primeira função de armazenar e organizar tôdas essas publicações, devem tratar de analisar, sintetizar e divulgar rapidamente as informações nelas contidas.

A Biblioteca moderna, então, afora reunir documentos, passa a produzir documentos. O bibliotecário tradicional passa a vestir roupagens novas: é agora o documentalista, o técnico de informação. Quer dizer: estudando as necessidades e interêsse dos usuários, passará a examinar as publicações com olhos críticos e interpretativos (dentro de um planejamento, é claro), selecionando-as, classificando-as por um sistema bibliográfico internacional como é a C.D.U., resumindo-as e indexando-as por unitermos representativos.

Nessa nova função, o bibliotecário deve manipular a informação que diz respeito ao assunto de sua biblioteca, filtrando-a e transformando-a em documentos secundários, como os são: as bibliografias, os índices de periódicos correntes, os resumos de artigos de periódicos, etc. Não deve apenas expor em estantes-mostruários o material novo que entra na biblioteca, mas divulgá-lo através de um boletim de últimas aquisições ou boletim bibliográfico e informativo. Logo mais descreveremos com pormenores essas publicações informativas.

Para exercer essa finalidade de "centro de informação", a biblioteca deverá ampliar seus setores de atividades. Quer dizer: deverá criar uma nova seção ou serviço (serviço bibliográfico ou serviço de documentação ou serviço de informação). Como consequência natural, haverá necessidade de uma equipe de trabalho para produzir essas publicações. E, finalmente, um elemento humano - o bibliotecário de referência - terá agora outras responsabilidades: educar o usuário para utilizar convenientemente os novos benefícios da biblioteca moderna, e, ainda, através de orientação bibliográfica programada obter dêle colaboração na feitura de resumos.

Em teoria, é muito fácil estarmos preconizando essas atribuições à biblioteca. Sabemos dos muitos problemas que envolvem as bibliotecas brasileiras e que podem impedir a criação dêsses novos serviços. Lutam elas com dificuldades enormes por falta de pessoal para as atividades técnicas básicas; por falta de verba para aquisição e atualização das publicações representativas da sua área. Lutam muitas delas também contra a incompreensão de diretores aos novos programas e emprendimentos. De outro lado, renovação demanda trabalho e muita coragem, e nem sempre há esta disposição de espírito por parte de alguns bibliotecários.

De fato, fazer documentação, preparar boletins não é coisa fácil. Há que se sacrificar horas extras de trabalho para projetar e colhêr dados contínuamente. Sem falar do processamento técnico do material da biblioteca que deve estar sempre em dia, pois os boletins precisam ter periodicidade rigorosa. Muitos proble^{mas} surgem ainda com a coordenação dos números: demora de entrega de trabalhos por parte dos colaboradores, erros e retardamento da Gráfica, revisões tipográficas, etc. E o que é mais difícil: encontrar pessoal de boa vontade e habilidades especiais para fazer resumos e indexação.

etc. E o que é mais difícil: encontrar pessoal de boa vontade e habilidades especiais para fazer resumos e indexação.

Mas é preciso que se tenha coragem para renovar.

No princípio, não se deverá pretender um alto padrão gráfico: as publicações podem, perfeitamente, ser mimeografadas. O que interessa é que saiam em dia, sincronizadas com as notícias e material nelas contidas. Entretanto, devem ser publicações bem projetadas, com seções pré-determinadas, tendo sempre os mesmos títulos, proporcionando, portanto, um sistema de comunicação visual que venha facilitar ao usuário a captação fácil das mensagens.

Descreveremos, a seguir, algumas das fontes informativas mencionadas.

BOLETIM BIBLIOGRÁFICO E INFORMATIVO

Como o nome bem o define, deve conter matéria bibliográfica e noticiosa. Seu conteúdo terá em vista os interesses e nível do usuário da biblioteca: estudantes do curso secundário ou universitário, técnicos, especialistas, etc. Em geral, boletins desse gênero apresentam as seções seguintes: 1 - ARTIGOS; 2 - NOTICÁRIO (s/ reuniões, congressos, cursos, conferências, notas sobre o trabalho e atividades da instituição a que pertença a biblioteca); 3 - NOVAS AQUISIÇÕES, por ordem de assunto; 4 - BIBLIOGRAFIAS; 5 - RESENHAS ou RECENSÕES. Veja o Boletim da Biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados, Brasília.

BIBLIOGRAFIAS SELETIVAS DE TEMAS ESPECÍFICOS

Sempre que as circunstâncias exigirem, serão feitas listagens de obras em determinado assunto, com arranjos peculiares a cada caso. Tudo o que venha facilitar os estudos e pesquisas dos usuários será levado em conta imediatamente ou para projetos futuros. A Bibliografia básica da área da biblioteca e o seu Guia bibliográfico especializado (obras de referência e material de pesquisa) serão outros instrumentos bibliográficos a cogitar-se. Consulte a Bibliografia Brasileira de Odontologia, da Seção de Documentação da Faculdade de Odontologia da U.S.P.

ÍNDICE DE PERIÓDICOS CORRENTES

São transcrições ou reproduções xerográficas dos "sumários" (muitas vezes denominados "índices") de revistas recebidas pela biblioteca, devidamente arranjadas por assunto e divulgadas em períodos regulares. A importância desses índices reside na divulgação imediata do conteúdo dos fascículos de periódicos recém-chegados à biblioteca, a fim de que o estudioso, periodicamente, num relance, fique a par do que está sendo publicado na sua especialidade. Facilitar a vida dos leitores - principalmente do público especializado - economizando-lhe o tempo, é o objetivo principal deste instrumento de informação. Recebendo esta publicação, o assobado leitor poderá, comodamente, em casa, fazer a seleção dos artigos de seu interesse, e os consultar, quando for possível, na biblioteca. Geralmente, as bibliotecas tornam acessível, ao usuário, através de cópia xerográfica o artigo na íntegra.

A título de exemplo, citamos os ÍNDICES DE PERIÓDICOS CORRENTES EM COMUNICAÇÃO, da biblioteca da Escola de Comunicações e Artes de São Paulo, coordenado

pela única bibliotecária, Maria Christina Barbosa de Almeida, que cuida sôzinha da biblioteca e arranja tempo para orientar estagiários. O índice citado abarca os seguintes assuntos: Artes Plásticas, Artes Gráficas, Biblioteconomia e Documentação, Biografia, Cinema, Comunicação, Documentação, Fotografia, Jornalismo, Marketing, Propaganda, Rádio e Televisão, Relações Públicas e Teatro.

REVISTA DE RESUMOS

Também chamado Índice, consiste de listagens, por assunto, dentro de uma periodicidade programada, dos artigos de per si. Além da referência bibliográfica de cada artigo, inclui-se um resumo do seu assunto. Esse tipo de fonte informativa depende de uma compulsão sistemática de todos os periódicos recebidos, por isso é publicação mais trabalhosa e demorada. Entretanto, não pode ser preterida pelo bibliotecário porque é de utilidade imensa aos usuários, que terão ao seu alcance, já selecionados, classificados, com resumos, os artigos de seu interesse.

Todo aquêle processamento documentário de examinar-se artigo por artigo, e fazer o resumo, dá muito trabalho, mas traz também grandes compensações. Além de promover acesso minucioso aos assuntos contidos nas revistas que recebe, antecipando a busca da informação, a biblioteca tem valioso instrumento de permuta com seu índice. Com publicações próprias, pode ela contar com material para solicitar intercâmbio de publicações com outras entidades, e através desse processo o investimento aplicado na produção de boletins, bibliografias, índices, etc. vai reverter em poupança de muitas assinaturas de revistas e aquisições de obras.

Outro exemplo a citar é o do ÍNDICE DE COMUNICAÇÕES, do Departamento de Biblioteconomia e Documentação da ECA. Entre seus colaboradores, estão os próprios usuários da biblioteca da Escola. Enquanto não se tem equipe própria, os trabalhos vão-se realizando com grandes dificuldades, mas com grande entusiasmo de quem o idealizou, na disciplina de Documentação, o Prof. Alfredo Américo Hamar, e dos alunos que o coordenam: Walter Graeber e Célia Barco. Esse índice não é uma pura Revista de Resumos porque inclui outros tipos de material que não só o periódico. Além da referência analítica, são discriminados, no fim, os unitermos para efeito de indexação permutada. É classificado pela C.D.U.

Afora êsses três tipos de fontes informativas descritas, a biblioteca deverá estar sempre atenta para a compilação de guias bibliográficos, cadastros de instituições e especialistas no seu campo, bem como deverá preocupar-se em reproduzir e fazer traduções de textos inacessíveis para facilitar a comunicação da informação aos usuários.

Creemos que muitos, nesta hora, gostariam de perguntar:

- Não será tudo isso somente viável a bibliotecas pequenas e especializadas, e às que possam contar com recursos reprográficos?

De certa maneira, sim; pelo fato de a biblioteca especializada ter coleção e usuários bem definidos e ter quase sempre pessoal especializado para a pro

dução dos instrumentos de informação. Mas as dificuldades são as mesmas para qual quer tipo de biblioteca. Os exemplos estão aí vivos em nosso contexto bibliotecário: bibliotecas que eram meros núcleos de livros, hoje são verdadeiros centros de informação - por esforço do bibliotecário competente e dinâmico. Terezine Arantes Ferraz, da Faculdade de Odontologia da U.S.P., é o exemplo dignificante.

O que deve haver, realmente, é coragem para o empreendimento e insistir-se pelo apoio dos "administradores". O resto vai-se ajeitando. Por exemplo: se não se puder publicar os Índices de Periódicos Correntes, far-se-á um exemplar único, procedendo-se a circulação do mesmo em rodízio entre os usuários. A Xerox, máquina que pode ser alugada, trará certa renda à biblioteca - é um outro caso a pensar, etc. etc.

Muito se diz de chefes, diretores intransigentes, que agem com indiferença aos problemas e necessidades da biblioteca. Não seria o caso de chegar-se a eles com um projeto convincente, e tentar "iniciá-los" no mundo maravilhoso da documentação, mostrando-lhes as inúmeras vantagens de transformar a biblioteca num centro vivo de pesquisa e informação? Mesmo incompreendido, o bibliotecário deve trabalhar sozinho, a despeito de tudo, até chegar o dia do "toque final" na compreensão da cúpula.

Foi tema do Congresso da Federação Internacional de Documentação de 1969 em Buenos Aires a educação do usuário. Na verdade, não é somente o usuário que deve ser educado para compreender o sentido da documentação, também os administradores. No entanto, a edificação de uma imagem positiva da biblioteca e dos serviços prestados pelo bibliotecário à comunidade e à pesquisa precisa ser urgentemente solidificada. Só então poderemos derrubar o gelo dos administradores.

Os primeiros resultados de trabalho de bibliotecário no sentido de renovação de idéias e implantação de um sistema de informação entre as várias bibliotecas especializadas, em São Paulo, têm sido aqueles obtidos pelos Grupos de Trabalho em Biomedicina e Tecnologia da Associação Paulista de Bibliotecários.* Para enfrentar o eterno problema de verbas, os Grupos trabalham graciosa e cooperativamente para benefício dos pesquisadores, oferecendo-lhes inúmeras fontes de informação: guias de bibliotecas, indexação de periódicos, catálogo coletivo, thesaurus, etc. Em benefício comum, as bibliotecas trocam duplicatas, estabelecem compromissos de aquisição planejada e empréstimo inter-bibliotecário. Últimamente, entraram em contato com editores de revistas especializadas para estabelecer a padronização bibliográfica nos veículos de comunicação da área e estão promovendo cursos de orientação bibliográfica nas unidades universitárias. Estão exercendo esses Grupos o papel dos centros de informação que futuramente esperamos existir no país todo.

* Novo Grupo de Trabalho em Bibliotecas de Ciências Sociais e Humanas foi recentemente criado pela ABP.

2 - A BIBLIOTECA COMO CENTRO DE PESQUISA

A Biblioteca modelar, que armazena material selecionado para cobrir a área de estudo e pesquisa de seus usuários é considerada um "centro" de pesquisa, não só pelo fato de convergir a si esse material, ou melhor, de construir para si uma coleção adequada à pesquisa, mas pelo fato de proporcionar ambiente e serviços que facilitem a consecução da pesquisa.

Uma biblioteca bem equipada, contando com recursos bibliográficos básicos, com tôdas as facilidades de equipamento para a reprodução de materiais especiais, com salas silenciosas (o ideal: cabines privativas de estudo) e contando, ainda, com a assistência permanente de bibliotecários qualificados que facilitam aos estudiosos a busca bibliográfica, é o que podemos encarar como ambiente propício à pesquisa. As contribuições que a biblioteca pode oferecer aos estudiosos, tais como: levantamentos bibliográficos, índices, resumos, reproduções de textos, traduções, cadastros de instituições, etc. são os serviços que realiza na sua função de centro de informação.

Um ponto deve ser bem frisado: biblioteca sem recursos bibliográficos básicos na sua área não pode oferecer ambiente para a pesquisa. Esse ponto é fundamental para ser apontado, no seu relatório anual, no que concerne a pedido de verba aos administradores.

Enfim, a biblioteca só pode ser um centro de pesquisa quando realizar e proporcionar meios para realizar a pesquisa.

Um exemplo de bibliotecas como centro de pesquisa é o que as modernas bibliotecas escolares americanas apresentam. Estão elas transformando-se em verdadeiros centros de aprendizagem - o que chamam de "instructional materials center". À parte da biblioteca central com os serviços normais de circulação, referência e reprografia, há os "centros de estudo" - chamados "resources center". Contêm eles, além de livros e revistas básicas para estudo das diversas disciplinas (matemática, ciências, história, línguas estrangeiras, etc.), tôda a sorte de material necessário e peculiar às áreas de estudo da escola, tais como: discos, diapositivos, diafilmes, fitas gravadas, microfilmes, etc. Cada área, portanto, tem junto às respectivas salas de aula, o seu centro de estudo. São compartimentos separados, das salas de aula, por repartições de vidro, muito bem decorados e contendo materiais que lhe são próprios, e ainda equipamento necessário à utilização do material didático, isto é, para execução dos exercícios de aprendizagem, tais como: toca-discos, projetores, gravadores, leitores de microfilmes, máquinas de calcular, máquina para ensino programado, laboratório para o aprendizado de línguas, etc. Esses centros de estudos estão sob a orientação de professores da área e de bibliotecários especializados. Um diretor de pesquisa (da Faculdade de Educação) coordena e supervisiona o trabalho, cuja finalidade precípua é atingir uma eficiente consecução do programa educacional da Escola.

A biblioteca escolar moderna, como se vê, deve ser uma depositária de todos os recursos didáticos a fim de que a escola possa funcionar muito mais efetivamente. É centro de pesquisa não só para a busca de informação no veículo de comunicação "livro" e "revista" mas nos audiovisuais.

Com o aparecimento dos recursos audiovisuais, propiciado pelo avanço enorme da tecnologia moderna, o processo de aprendizagem e o papel do professor estão cada vez mais tomando novos rumos. Os estudantes já estão-se libertando do processo de anotações de aula e apostilas para fazer pesquisas nas bibliotecas. A necessidade de implantação de rede de bibliotecas, principalmente junto a todas as instituições de ensino é o grande tema que deve ser batido incessantemente por professores e bibliotecários.

O papel educacional que está imposto à biblioteca no programa de educação da massa, a formação do bibliotecário no sentido de manejo de recursos audiovisuais, a interação professor/bibliotecário, as pesquisas de comunidade e de opinião dos leitores são alguns dos assuntos que devem preocupar os bibliotecários.

Pesquisa sem biblioteca é praticamente impossível. Biblioteca ideal, estamos cansadas de pintá-la - urge concretizá-la.

A biblioteca - como um real centro de pesquisa e informação - será um novo desafio a todos: bibliotecários, professores e administradores.

Bibliografia Consultada

CHICAGO. Oak Park and River Forest High School - The Knapp School Libraries Project.
Chicago /s.d./ 18p.

FOSKETT, Douglas John - Serviço de informação em bibliotecas /Information services in libraries/ Trad. Antônio Agenor Briquet de Lemos; Introd. Raymond Smith; pref. Edson Nery da Fonseca. São Paulo, Polígono, 1969. 160p.

amm./emm.-

I. ASSOCIAÇÃO PAULISTA DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS,
São Paulo (cidade)

MACEDO, Neusa Dias de. A biblioteca como
centro de pesquisa e informação. Sao
Paulo, APB, 1972. 8 f. mimeogr.

aom

I. ASSOCIAÇÃO PAULISTA DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS, São Paulo (cidade).

desenvolve

- / biblioteca /
- / Centro de pesquisa /
- / Centro de informações /

MACEDO, Neusa Pias de. A
biblioteca como centro de
pesquisa e informação. São
Paulo, APB, 1972. 118 f.
microgr.

adm/

(VIRE)

ASSOCIAÇÃO PAULISTA DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS,
São Paulo (cidade)
MACEDO, Neusa Dias de. A biblioteca como
centro de pesquisa e informação. São
Paulo, APB, 1973. 8 f. mimeogr.

aom/mcf

ASSOCIAÇÃO PAULISTA DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS,
São Paulo (cidade)
MACEDO, Neusa Dias de. A biblioteca como
centro de pesquisa e informação. São
Paulo, APB, 1972. 8 f. mimeogr.

aom/mcf

Uruguca, April 25th, 52

Dr. Anisio Teixeira,
etc.

Dear Dr. Anisio:

We have made a considerable amount of progress since our stay in Bahia in January, especially along certain lines: a study of a fazenda, material on sex and namorado (somehow I find it very difficult to imagine either you or Dr. Thales, or other adult persons, ever having gone through what seems to me to be one of the most infantile types of interhuman relationships I have yet come across), material on provenience of the local population, a good deal of material on health and sanitation, much material on attitudes. Nevertheless we have encountered huge obstacles to further progress consisting of delays and confusions both locally and stemming from Salvador.

The most important of these, of course, is the lack of Josildeth. In order to get a clearer picture of what her absence here means I refer you to a letter which I wrote to her today, in which I describe just what she was to do, what will now not be done at all, if she does not come, what will be only done half-baked if she doesn't come. There are certain features of the work which will have to be entirely omitted such as life histories, projective techniques and other work on personality and temperament, dream and dream associations material and several other items. Aside from this her organisational and interpretive ability is fundamentally necessary to the work. And finally her diplomatic services are badly needed.

I also wrote her that I think her present program is damaging, or at least purposeless to her own future as a student and professionally as an anthropologist. And finally it occurs to me that I would be very unhappy to present an undeveloped and incomplete work of shaking generalisations and insufficiently proved hypotheses for the Fundação to publish among its more complete works to the detriment of its prestige.

I have written to Josildeth, and spoken to Thales, asking that Josildeth, if she cannot manage to come down for the next months arrange at least a week or two here at once, and then later in vacation time come down for a couple of months. The letter I wrote her will explain why this is necessary. I have asked her to show it to you. I would be exceedingly happy and more than appreciative if you could arrange some solution to this matter--it weighs very heavily on me, partly for my own egotistic reasons, and partly for (I hope) more altruistic ones.

Jo has been doing some formidable work on arts and crafts and has nearly finished another painting as well as made many drawings of the arts and crafts and the steps therein on which she has material for pottery, various types of nets, woodwork, lace-making, and so on. Some sources of arts and crafts products we have not been able to track down as yet altho we know they are made in the neighbourhood, or region.

What a fascinating zone this!

Best,

Tony Leeds

Tony Leeds.

374

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Novembro 17, 1952

Dr. Anisio Teixeira
INEP
Ministerio de Educaçao
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Dear Dr. Anisio:

Just a short note to greet you and acquaint you with recent developments here and abroad. We both send our best greetings to you and wish we could again spend an evening with you in delightful conversation and fruitful ideas! Perhaps not too far off we may again.

I have been working como um burro, as an acquaintance in Uruçuca used to say. I have just had a traumatic experience in correcting and defending my corrections of 60 examination papers. Never again if I can help it. Aside from this, preparations for classes which I teach, the teaching hours themselves, all most stimulating and instructive, I have also my various classes for which I have been doing a great deal of work--especially in psychology and Portuguese-Brasilian history, both of which have led to a number of new ideas on my Brasilian working and some refinement of thinking and technique. There have been also a number of other stimulating courses. Aside from this I have done little towards a monograph or thesis, altho things seem to be taking shape more clearly in my head, and I have a number of short papers planned. Also before Thales returns to Brasil I expect to have made ready a number of things for him to have finished in Bahia--maps and the like, as well as one or two short articles to be submitted to "Sociologia" in Sao Paulo.

I received a letter from Josilæth the other day, which I found in a way more encouraging than I had expected--she was still well and had done a great deal of work at school, but above all was looking forward to her return to Ilheus and Uruçuca (new municipio). I hope that you will be able to expedite matters for her so that she may be sure of having the funds allocated for her work, according to the budget which was suggested. The importance of her work which is to be done in this period has impressed me even more since I have been back--we are so especially lacking in these essential materials. I do not have the budget before me but believe that Hamilton Ferreira has a copy. I was also encouraged because she was hugely more impressed with the necessity of her coming to the US for her own studies as well as as assistant in completing the work of the monograph, which I think it is generally felt will be the longest of all the four. I hope that some sort of bolsa can be arranged for her to come here.

Jo is very well and working hard in the advertising business. We have a new apartment which is still not complete but is really by way of being a home with space enough for one offspring should there be one. At least, all our possessions are together and we can work efficiently

Best regards,
Tommy Leeds (and J)

Dr. Anisio Teixeira
INEP
Rio De Janeiro. Br.

245 E 51st St
New York N.Y.

October 9th 1952

Dr. Dr. Anisio:

Herewith the blanks I promised to send you. I might have done so a little earlier but have had my hands something more than full trying 1st to manage the life of my mother who has sold the ancestral ($\frac{1}{2}$ of my own generation) ~~home~~ home and has had to move all of her belongings and all of my magpie collections and collectings from 15 years back (Garbage disposal underwent local strain); 2nd to manage our own lives in the attempt to get, find and settle for an apartment (most of the work for which Jo did) and trying to get back our trunks which came up with Thales and were captured by the Railway Express in whose hands they still are, thus holding up all my work, preventing me from dressing properly since most of my shirts are therein; 3d to get my own school work underway. I am assisting the teacher of the undergraduate general anthropology course who gives two lectures a week; I take the 3d hour with the students (in three sections) and discuss the readings and lectures--my first teaching. The poor 1st section gets the worst of it because by the time I get to them I have not finished the readings myself nor have I had a chance to think to clearly about them. They provide the testing ground out of which better organisation comes. The third group loses a little bit too because I have gotten dictatorial by that time and the discussion disappears while I lecture. Aside from these 3 hours I am taking ten courses (2 hours each except for statistics which is 3--1 hour being of laboratory work with calculating machines): Seminar in 16-17 century Europe (for background on Brazilian settlement and institutional development); Seminar on Latin American problems in History (Tannenbaum) (for background on Brazilian hist.--pretty poor course); a course on historiography and historic method; (all this history in order to get some idea of historic method and orientation and theory; tho I am not officially in any of these courses I plan to do some work in all of them both to help my thesis along, to learn something of the method, and to get the various professors concerned knowing me which may later be useful in the job hunt). I am taking a course in behaviourist psychology--learning theory (for method and for relation with general theoretical constructs in the social sciences and with specific problems in anthropology relating to psychology); one in schools and approaches in psychology (same reasons; also to know some of the major distinctions and systematics of that field); one in projective techniques (for practical field work in culture and personality work--perhaps next year, if it can be managed--I still have some of our research fund at the Fundacao, if the latter ever gets its money) (I am officially in the last 2 which will look well on any record I may send around when looking for a job); One in statistics, for obvious reasons and largely to know how to deal with my present Brazilian material and as a basis for later more mathematical work in social law and theory. One in economic analysis--partly in order to treat my Brazil material and also very much for method and orientation. So far a beautiful confusion has descended upon me in regard to the latter. I'm not in his course officially either nor in the two courses in anthro which I am auditing--one in Islamic history a study in personality (Mohammed's) and culture, which has nothing to do with my present needs except that I think the teacher is one of the best and I want to see what he has to say about culture and pers. The other is proving to be one of the best courses I have ever attended--Conrad Arensberg--a study seminar in the meaning and nature of functionalism in anthropology--and other social sciences: drawing on material from sociology (he's the only one in the department who really knows the sociological literature) and psychology (same comment). In among these activities I shall be working on my theses about which I have an idea or two and a little information in the gathering. Of course some of the course work should contribute to it also. In short my days are full. Added to this fullness is that we have just today signed a lease for an apartment which means that we have to do all our moving this weekend which will be an all-day, huge job, damn it! Then reordering our lives in the new place which will take weeks.

We greeted the Thaleses at the dock and the elders disappeared to Washington where Jo saw them and introduced them to the family (I was not able to go). Maria and Remy are both studying English at Columbia. Maria takes America very much in her stride, but Maria's reactions I have not yet gathered. I have had one letter from Uruguca from nosso aguadeiro with reports on the gossip. Otherwise I have heard nothing much. I must get to work, so will close for now.

Please forgive this self-centered & illiterate letter - dashed off in a hurry. Lembranças e abraços
Hamilton, Pedro Ferreira (tell him I shall write in a little while) and to you
Tony Lee

Columbia University
in the City of New York

[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 13, 1952

Dr. Anisio Teixeira
Ministerio de Educacao
Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL

Dear Anisio:

This will introduce Robert and Yolanda Murphy, who are both young anthropologists from Columbia University. They are coming to Brazil to carry out studies among the Mundurucu Indians of Para and Mato Grosso. They were graduate school colleagues of Galvao, Harris, Hutchinson, Leeds and Zimmerman and they are of the same high quality in all respects. Bob Murphy was awarded the Cutting Traveling Fellowship to come to Brazil and both Murphys are fellows of the Social Science Research Council. I want you to know them and I want them to know you. They may need your advise and orientation. I hope that you will not mind our calling upon you.

We are hard at work on our books on the Bahian community, but it is slow. By October we hope to have three studies completed. In January, Harris and I plan to come to Rio where we will work at writing the final report, attempting to bring together some generalizations from all of our studies. I shall write again soon.

Cordially,

Charles Wagley
Charles Wagley

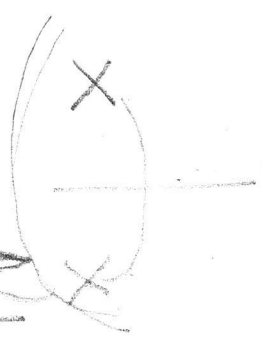
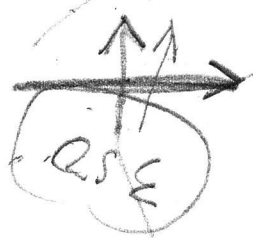
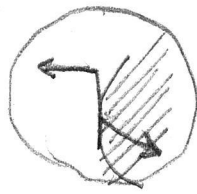
CW/ajb



A

*Respondido novamente pelo prof.
Delegado de Carvao
Arquivado - re 15/16/52*

Handwritten text in a box, possibly a list or index, with some illegible characters.



1600

Handwritten text in a box, possibly a number '8864', with a small circular symbol and arrows next to it.

CW

Columbia University
in the City of New York

(NEW YORK 27, N. Y.)

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Dr. Anisio Teixeira
Ministerio de Educacao
Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL

For Anísio

UMA PALAVRA SOBRE EDUCAÇÃO, O INSTITUTO DE CACAO, A CONDIÇÃO DO TRABALHADOR RURAL E SEUS ATITUDES SOBRE TRABALHO, CIÊNCIAS, ARTES, E LITERATURA.

Não podemos deixar de olhar para o progresso de instrução de civilização de nos
Província com algum sentimento de dor, e lamentamos que hosa seja a Bahia tal-
vez a Província que menos esforços faça para alcançar um futuro risonho e digno
d'um Povo que ama a liberdade. Nosso estado de moralização he retrogrado, e o
de instrução, quando o não seja, se conserva sem o menor progresso. O gosto de
literatura, das artes e das sciencias não se desenvolve, nem o Publico mesmo
apreço aos conhecimentos dos individuos. Uma Província como esta, ve decorrer
mezes e anno sem uma so publicação literaria, que honre algum de seos filhos,
sem a fundação d'um Estabelecimento qualquer que indique Patriotismo ou humani-
dade. Existem muitos Medicos, porem uma Sociedade Medica não se organisa, ent-
tanto que faria talvez utilidade innegavel a nosso Paiz. Uma Sociedade Chímica
foi instalada, e vegeta sem progresso. No Rio de Janeiro, e a seo exemplo, em
outros lugares pouco importantes, teve lugar a criação d'uma Caixa Economica,
onde o Pobre encontra um proveitoso deposito de seos pequenos fundos; e acha
timulo para o trabalho e a economica. A Bahia porem, que conta em si Negocian-
tes, ricos, fortes Capitalistas, Proprietarios de consideração, e alguns homens li-
bratos, não tratou de imitar tao salutifero exemplo; entretanto que em seo seio
existem os modelos de preguiça do ocio, uma repugnancia ao trabalho, e com el-
las funestas consequencias do crime e da corrupção. Aqui o operario trabalha dous
dias para comer toda Semana, e o excesso de seos reditos, se existem, são appli-
dos a festanças, Irmandades, foguetes, quando não he em vicios prejudiciaes.
Individuos e ao Publico. Uma Sociedade Agricola deu esperanças de vermos em
melhorado este interessante ramo de nossa industria; um anno porem he passado
sem obtermos o menor resultado, e sem esperanças temos de o alcançar.

etc.

Dear Dr. Anísio:

I thought this little piece might amuse you - it is taken from the Diário
da Bahia February 26 1833. Many of the complaints sound remarkably fam-
iliar - even to the very words that I have heard people use about the
work habits here, about education problems and about the organization
of the hospitals. There is nothing outdated about this article - by and
even spell "um" with an "h" "humm".

Many thanks for the hospitality of the Fundação and the new developments
in the study - all of this being very heartening & a somewhat,
then, discouraged anthropologist.

January 10 1911

Yours,
Tony Leeds

223 Rua Vinte de Outubro
Uruguca, Ilheus, Bahia, Brasil
June 29th, 1952

Dr. Anisio Teixeira, Diretor
Instituto Nacional de Educaçao Publica
Ministerio de Educaçao
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

29/7/52

Dear Dr. Anisio:

I have regretted that we have not been able to meet again since January both for the sheer enjoyment and for the stimulation which is always afforded by conversations with you. I have consistently found your suggestions and insights born out by our findings, incomplete as they are, but would love to have fresh ones to work with, as one gets stale when one stays for long in the field.

We have been enormously 'unstaled' by Josildeth who finally arrived after all her tribulations with the burrocracia; it is much to be regretted that she was not able to take our mutual suggestion of leaving all that behind her to settle itself, and to join us here earlier. As with our 1st experience of her, in December, there has been a tremendous injection of sharp insights, acute interpretations and clarifications, and an immeasurable amount of guidance in general methodology, in particular problems of techniques (both in regard to us and to the local assistants), and in collecting and interpreting the material, giving it all tremendously more significance.

We are extremely sorry that she was not with us for the 5 months planned, and also that Nilda Guerra did not come and that we could not have a really capable male assistant for the full four months planned. Each day it becomes clearer and clearer, what is lacking in our study, what is incomplete, what needs further evidence---and that is a very great deal. Perhaps 2 things primarily: a much more intensive study of the economic system of cacao, and an adequate sample of fazendas, according to the typology I set up as well as some showing special conditions. Also a better knowledge of other villages and sub-zonal areas for comparison.

We shall have to leave here about August 1st in order to complete work in Bahia and to do some travelling in Brasil for at least a travel-sampling comparison of other areas of Brasil. We want to go by train from Bahia to S. Paulo; spend some days there; then, if possible go, with Josildeth, to Paraná for a week, for a rapid survey of this quite different human ecology. Then to Rio, to finish our arrangements in Brasil and take off for home. We plan to stop, if money permits, at two or three points on the way home for some comparative material on cacao in Ecuador and Costa Rica.

In Rio I should like to discuss with you 2 matters. 1st is the general plan of work, and program, of completing the monograph. Since Josildeth is the only one who knows the historical material she is also the only one capable of working it up. Also she has a great quantity of detailed knowledge of Uruguca gathered from her work here, from our materials, and from letters I have written her. Her consultation will be indispensable, -not merely consultation, but rewriting when necessary, with corrections, reinterpretations, and additions as well as checkings with comparative materials from Rio de Contas and Bahia at her command. This will necessitate much mail-service between the US and Brasil--rather an encrenca. It will be still more difficult because she will be much preoccupied with her studies in SP. There are a great many more details which I would like to go into when I see you.

This has been a huge undertaking, very satisfactory in a number of ways and very tantalising if not frustrating in others. Hampered by a never thorough facility in the language--to my intense annoyance. I plan to write an extended chapter of detailed plans, suggestions and outlines for future work in the cacao zone, suggesting techniques and samples to be used and problems to be solved. Even if such were never done, it could be a very interesting effort in methodology. I also plan to have an intensive analysis of our field techniques, -their shortcomings; suggestions, and with this, some discussion of method: especially as this is almost always absent from ethnologies. Also such a commentary is to be included in Josildeth's historical section, since our orientation is to be rather special and since such is usually omitted from historical studies too. I want a short sketch of techniques used in studying arts and crafts (Jo's section). I hope to get Paul Oechsli, the Research Director of the American Cacao Research Institute, to write a chapter on technological innovations and the possibility of social change in the zone which will include a good deal of material on the scientific aspects of cacao research (botanical, etc.). I hope also to have a study made by a psychologist

(Chief Psychologist, Psychiatric division, King's County Hospital, NY) on children's drawings which we are collecting both for individual and social psychological aspects. She has shown herself most interested and said that she wants to work with the material. The general result would be something of a symposium rather than the disciplined impression of one person (incidentally Oechsli knows the cacao zone in detail as perhaps no other person in Bahia does)--a much more secure scientific procedure, in my opinion. There are hoped-for smaller contributions from Maria de Azevedo and Tosta Filho, the former under Josildeth's direction and the latter based on a questionnaire of ours. This at any rate the *desejada*. I would like to have a chapter on the development of new Brazilian patterns, using primarily Rio de Contas (thru Marvin's report and Josildeth's own extensive knowledge) and Uruguca as 2 points on a scale of progress--the 1st not the most backward, and the 2nd not the most advanced. I think this will give a powerful leverage for making safer generalisations about Brasil--not on descriptive bases, but on the basis of the processes of change which can be abstracted from a comparison of the two. Josildeth's insights and acuity and informations have been invaluable as checks against distortion and as stimulation to a better vision of the actualities existent.

I am thinking also of having prepared 2-3 short papers on special topics for separate publication as special problems which can be treated primarily based on field work, but with comparative material from other countries--such as *compadrasco*, kin and non-kin in social contact, the special function of racism here as a class affirmation of class differences compared with racism in the States (with special emphasis on historical genesis of the difference possibly on the *amaziado* relationship (on which there is some literature, mostly, seemingly, extraordinarily unclear and beclouded). I have 2 reasons for doing this: a) to permit of special treatment of a topic out of the matrix of a monograph, b) to get something published, soon, in English, since publications are the measure of a good job in the States and also get one known and aid in getting money for future work.

The other matter is that of the collaboration and assistance of Josildeth in the work. As already mentioned, it will be exceedingly difficult to carry on the work of constructing the monograph by mail. For example, there is to be constant reference of the ethnographic material to the historical material and vice versa in the body of the work, which will be enormously difficult if not constantly at hand to each other. Likewise, the entire collation and treatment of statistical materials will be hugely facilitated by her assistance (aside from the fact that she knows statistics and I don't). In a number of areas in the work, her assistance is indispensable also: *compadrasco*, *amaziado*, the Rio de Contas-Uruguca culture change axes and so forth. I feel that it would be of most utility and advisability for both the work as a whole and for her own future, if she could get to the States as soon as possible, spending less time in Sao Paulo, in order that she can work assisting me in the preparation of the monograph; can finish her section on history using her materials, the ethnographic materials, and the materials available in libraries in NY; and at the same time actively use the materials in direct connection with her course work. I should like to discuss this whole matter with you at greater length in Rio so that we may have your suggestions and assistance in helping us solve this exceedingly knotty problem.

As for the thesis--I'm still not decided.

As for the future? I would like to spend about 2 years in the above and start about 1 year hence preparing for a field trip (3 years hence), preferably in Indonesia (or India)--which has magnificent historical problems, and charming cultural features.

Before I tire you more with fantasies and day-dreams, I shall close with abraços e lembranças, till we meet in Rio.

Best

Tony Leeds



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E SAÚDE

Dr. Arisara

Está então mandando uma cópia de um dos relatórios
que eu escrevi. Acho que talvez seja
de algum interesse ao Sr. especialmente
em vista de nossa conversa no outro dia.
As ideias lá dentro são uma das coisas
que estou ficando entusiasmado para mais
estudos históricos no Brasil com uma
metodologia melhor — eu gostaria de fazer
uns mínimos.

Eu gostaria muito qualquer comentário
sobre este trabalho que pudia fazer.

Estou esperando a publicação de uma
série de três artigos na Tarde.

De novo agradecimento para todos — os
após no passado e estes que vêm.

as ajudas para Joubert, a sua amizade
e tudo, Eu gostaria muito de ser útil no
seu serviço de educação alta, no seu
programa de crianças, e sou disponível
para qualquer serviço possível. Maudie!

Nossos melhores votos para a sucesso deste
programa, e para a melhoria das coisas
para você; também para a família toda
e para todos os seus amigos.
Com amor,
Maudie

Dr. Anísio Teixeira

POWER CLASS AND SOCIAL LEVEL--MAINLY
IN URUGUAY: CORRELATIONS WITH NATION

I use the designations power class and social level to distinguish between two types of stratification which are basically different although in fact they are relatable, as I shall try to show. The distinction is not a new one by any manner of means but one which has been seriously under-played in the anthropological literature, to a point of loss of reality of the structural systems of operation of certain societies. The distinction is more or less the same made by Morton Fried¹ between "analytical class" and "descriptive class", the former being the relation of major social strata to controls of the sources of power including economic, force, political, and even religious power, and the latter being hierarchies of division by status. It is also more or less similar to the distinction made by MacIver² between "objective" and "subjective" class, the former being essentially the observer's divisions into major categories of stratification and the latter as the people see themselves stratified. I would tentatively say that most people do not possess an analytical designation for class but elaborate only a descriptive or subjective or social level system. That is, the real workings or interplay of forces is not often clearly seen by members of their own society. I would suggest, in general, that the descriptive class system must always have a relation to the analytic class system which is fairly close but unabstracted; that if this were not so, there would be essential contradictions between the two systems which would force recognition on the part of the members of that society. I would suggest that in general the descriptive levels can be grouped into larger units which are essentially equivalent to the analytic class system, even should modifications be necessary. I think this is true for example of Morton Fried's work¹ in China and I hope to show that it is true here.

Through conversations; through reflections gleaned from various questionnaires used, not directly concerned with the problem of class level; and finally by means of a list of occupations the conclusions on status level were reached. A word on the techniques listed. Conversations consist mostly of listening to gossip; noting comments made about other persons: the type of comment as far as connotation and emotional tone, and the speaker and referent of the comment; noting any direct comments on class of which we have gotten rather few. The main source of questionnaire information has been a nationality test consisting of the selection of three adjectives from a list of 56 for each of 12 nationalities or racial (negro, indian) groups. This list of nationalities includes 6 which can be considered more or less familiar here as well as the negro and indian. There may be interesting confirmative material from other questionnaires but we have not yet enough to judge by and the other major questionnaire is still subject to many criticisms. We made a fairly complete list of occupations and asked people to arrange them in what seemed to them proper order. From this we were able to get a number of classification principles, from the subjective point of view. As confirmation of this we drew up a list of names of persons from all stations of life, that is from as many of the occupations we had listed as we knew, and had them arrange these in order in view of their previous classification. Both were done with members of several classes, or rather what proved to be several classes. That is to say, based on some knowledge of class systems in other countries of the West we assume that there are likely to be differences between certain persons and then use these as guinea pigs. We got, to my mind, an astonishing amount of agreement in detail among persons of various classes: only the exact places of lines were a bit shady, when we asked them to divide sub-groupings. I might note that we tried the tack of saying "Could this person marry one from this class or occupation," but gave it up because we usually got the answer "Certainly if they love each other." I doubted such feasibility then and now I am sure that such marriages would be impossible. At any rate the following seem to be the principles in classification, in order of importance,--several of these being developed from the list of names since the person responding modified his classification of a person as compared with his classification of a group because of one or more of them

1. Amount of money and ability to use it and show it.
2. Investment (in broadest sense) as opposed to wage basis of living.
3. Whether employee or employer.
4. Differential prestige of occupations.
5. Literacy vs. illiteracy. The latter can nullify other class-raising features such as wealth, size of fazenda, intelligence, etc. Illiterates are very often eager and anxious to get their children educated--a rise in class
6. Intellectual ideas and life may raise on considerably. This is tied in with 5 and with

7. Political life, in which interest and activity, especially of a beneficial and more or less impartial sort gives prestige.
The following are lesser points of classification which may have additive or diminutive effects to the basic classifications:
8. Ownership of tools or small buildings (as opposed to landlords).
9. Religious activities: mainly the difference between prestiges given to Catholics, Baptists, Espiritists, Pentecostals, Adventists, Candombles, more or less in that order, the one exception being the Espiritismo altho which is on a social level with Catholic (which however runs up and down the whole class system to some extent; its major importance is in the class called IIIa). Greater religious activity within a group may also give prestige within the group and possibly even without the group.
10. Temperament: mostly consisting of the closeness of adhesion to standard patterns of behaviour or to the standard range of individual differences. Beyond these the temperament may lower class level.
11. Age of family is not very important but shows up a little especially in cases where there is not much money but the activities and interests of the persons or family are middle class and up.
12. Ability to do persons favours is a mark of class; the more favours you can do, especially those reflecting a loss of money to the doer (such as giving away drugs or medical services), the higher the class.
13. Whether you are with or without profession is only important in the lower levels of class: beggars and criminals are considered without profession and are hence classified as lower than the whores who at least have a profession. Above workers, almost all people have a profession of some sort or another or are directly dependent on one who does.
14. Under certain circumstances even health (lack of diseases, venereal and otherwise) may be considered as a prestige giving factor. However in the upper reaches of social level, among the young men, it seems to be almost a matter of pride to have been riddled with venereal diseases many times.
15. Freedom from or subjugation to debts.
16. For women, sex behaviour may be a classification factor, tho this is rather complicated. On the whole lack of interest in virginity or in its guarding betokens lower classes, guarded loss of virginity occurs in the middle classes, and virginity sticks in the upper.

Despite all these classificatory bases, most are markedly secondary to the degree of wealth possessed by a person, or correlatively the occupation of a person, especially men. Occupation as a means of classifying is primarily a male prerogative, the wife, daughter, sister being identified with the man. Only in certain types of occupation of which there are a limited number, do the women have independent classifications: school teachers, comerciarias or public functionarias, washerwomen, bordeiras and modistas, nurses and so on.

Before proceeding to the scheme of subjective or descriptive class as abstracted from the information of several persons I would like to comment on one or two matters. There was one person, making the classification with both lists, had status lines crossing family lines: that is, a child could be in a different status level from the father depending almost wholly on occupation, especially where women were concerned. It was only with further pressing that a grouping of individual occupational statuses into more generalised status levels was achieved. This person was an upper class person, and in general this seems to have been most characteristic of the upper class persons who did this list checking. The lower classes tended to make groups, at least to a somewhat greater extent. My feeling is that this reflects two things: a) a greater sensitivity to status and occupational differences among the upper classes, and, as well, a larger range of statuses and b) a very marked, relatively to the US or English systems for examples, lack of social level groupings. Much of this will appear clearer after the following statement of social levels and divisions, based mostly on the lists which were made by upper, middle and lower class persons (in conventional phrases), and other confirmatory evidence. After presenting the outline I shall return to these remarks briefly.

In the supra-local list, where the wealth represented is much greater, on the whole, than in the local list, those persons with little wealth but high prestige become borderline--namely the professional persons: doctors, professors, teachers, lawyers, engineers, etc. They may move up with wealth. Brief definitions of some of the terms of the chart: Rich owners of the means of production refers to their ownership of land, smaller factories and other types of plants, or to their control of usch. Rich other occupations means bankers, merchants and the like. Medium investors are such as store owners, movie owners, truck owners, etc. Gerentes and administradores may be interchangeable but the former, in general, is higher on the list. These are the

LOCAL

SUPRA-LOCAL

	LOCAL	SUPRA-LOCAL	
	-----	The great producers and owners of wealth	
	-----	The great commercials	
I	{ The rich owners of production means	The rich owners of means of production	
	{ Rich other occupations (bankers, etc)	Rich other occupations (bankers, etc.)	
	{ Professional persons	Professional persons	IIA or I
IIa	{ Medium investors	Medium investors	↑
	{ Gerentes	Gerentes	
IIb	{ Administradores	Administradores	
	{ Comerciarrios	Comerciarrios	
III	{ Mecanicos, etc.	Mecanicos, etc.	
	{ Occupational persons (artisans)	Occupational persons (artisans)	I
	{ Subsistence investors	Subsistence investors	
IV	{ Worker--semi-trained	Worker--semi-trained	
	{ Worker--"sem profissao" ←↑	Worker--"sem-profissao" ←↑	
a	{ Prostitutes	Prostitutes	
b	{ Beggars	Beggars	*
c	{ Criminals	Criminals	

managers of businesses, the contacts between the owners and the workers, the holders of direct responsibility, Comerciarrios are the persons who are clerks salesmen, viajantes, secretaries, and so forth; persons who still have a modicum of responsibility in the mechanisms of production for the benefit of the owners of wealth. Occupational persons are such as artisans, craftsmen, bus drivers, possibly pensao keepers. The position of mecanicos (radio technicians, automobile mechanics, electricians and so on) is not too clear, it being somewhat doubtful whether they should not be in the same class as occupational persons or in IIb. I have put them in between because of the general treatment of such persons here as compared with occupational persons in general--i.e. still from the point of view of the people. Workers--semi-trained would include men experienced at one or another specialisations in the fazendas or sub-occupational persons, by which I mean such as pedreiros, serradores, and so forth, whose training is mainly consistent experience in doing, and does not represent a training which is not readily learnable. Under workmen--sem profissao I include almost all workmen in the zone: they have only their strength and willingness to sell but no sort of professional or occupational training. Prostitutes I have marked with an upward arrow because of the way they are treated by men and even women. They are generally not treated or thought of very differently from the lower class except probably by the lower class, and I'm not sure of that since there is a great deal of sympathy and understanding for the person who has had to turn to prostitution among them.

The groupings as I have numbered them occurred consistently in the questioning and is in contradiction to the verbal stereotypy of the three-class system of high, low, and middle, which one hears here at times.

It can be seen fairly readily that this list is, in general, a hierarchy of incomes, with only one or two irregularities. The sharpest breaks in the social level hierarchy correspond either to the sharpest differences in size of income, or, in a general way to the degree of security of that income with size as an related factor--the security being decisive. To illustrate most occupational persons are more or less constantly needed, but this is not the case for most workers. The incomes of both may be the same but that of the former is more secure. True also for comerciarrios and workers whose incomes are about the same but whose security is very different; also the former are literate. There is no grouping of persons with vastly disparate incomes into the same level as occurs in the States where a man of 50,000\$ income can be found in the same group with a professor of 4000\$ income, the former being a business man. In short, I think it is true, and represents the most important features of the case, that there is hierarchy by differences of wealth, with the correlated aspects of security of wealth and control of wealth production also adding or influencing prestige and status.

The only exceptions to this seem to lie in exceptionality, especially in the intellectual field (Ruy Barbosa, tho he may also have been wealthy) or the political field. Thus locally where practically the whole of the population is of low educational level, all school teachers, and more especially the more highly educated teachers get a high prestige and status assigned to them, as do, grudgingly, most foreigners because they are always ~~more educated~~ literate, usually bilingual, and apparently usually able, so to speak, in an intellectual endeavour such as chemistry, photography, technology. A person so rare as to be interested but disinterested in politics, to have ideas and to wish to be of public service without being a grafter or ~~other~~ political office holder receives especially high prestige, tho any political or burocratic person re-

ceives prestige and status. As indicated on the class schedule, this is rather a knotty problem, the resolution of which I think is as follows. The class level of bureaucrats depends on perhaps 3 variables a) the importance of the positions from an administrative point of view, b) the amount of influence the bureaucrat can wield, both personally and politically, c) his wealth. The 1st 2 items are important enough so that, so is my impression for Brasil in general, you can have a distinctly high class bureaucrat with only very moderate wealth. Locally the situation is the same. For example, the administrator of the district is only a medium investor--he has a medium size cacao fazenda. Until a few years ago he lived in one of the 2nd line districts of town. He was chosen by the party for his present post and it is because of this and because of his position as the 'dignissimo prefeito' of Urucuca that he is fully in upper class (I) and not in IIa. His position is not as high as it might be because he is only a pleasant man but not an intelligent one or one with ideas or independence. Therefore the level of administrators (political) and bureaucrats in general depends somewhat on the level from which they are drawn and much more, specifically, on the amount of power they can wield in regard to the various groups of IA, IB, IIA, Ila, whether by direct legal or illegal control or by influence of politics, graft, position, or personality. The position of the semi- or professional bureaucrat is thus a somewhat variable one and hence his position on the chart.

There are really only two major felt lines of division in this scheme: a) between D and IV and between IV and III (subjectively speaking); then there is a minor division between III and IIB--in fact so minor that I was tempted to call III IIC instead. There is a somewhat sharper demarcation between IIA and I although there is a greater mobility here very frequently, than in any other place on the scheme. Thus workers are set off as a separate group (subjectively and objectively); those who are or have the facility to remain, effectively, permanently rich are another separate group and between these is a hodge-podge called middle class (IIa, IIB, III or IIC), which is only a verbalism and has no particular existence as an entity either subjectively or objectively or in terms of behaviour.

Briefly, the following are the correlations of these class levels in terms of socialisation, namoro, marriage, and compadre. For the 1st three there is a sharp bar between D and IV as a unit and all above them (with a little crossing between the lower levels of III and upper levels of IV). They (D and IV, insofar as D participates in anything), in celebrations are separated by having their dances elsewhere, separate bars, possibly separate whores (but I believe not, here in Urucuca). Workers will in general be addressed as 'voce' when as they reciprocate with 'o senhor'. Even where there is camaraderie or some amount of liberty in relationships theirs is ~~is~~ still basically a respect relationship, and one of deference (perhaps enforced). Mobility from IV to III is practically nil, as is also mobility from IIB to IIA or III to IIB, despite the feeling of classunity. Marriage and namoro are out between D-IV and above classes except for borderline prestige levels. Prostitutes have been noted at the IV activities. In regard to behaviour, III seems more identified with IV than with IIB even though in attitudes and in self-evaluation and in the evaluation of others they tend to be classified as IIC or III. They have not been noted at festas; on the whole they don't namoro with IIB though this is not sharply marked, but they surely don't marry. Financially ('valor') comerciaros and mecanicos are put together; socially they are separate, the former being associated with IIA though their cause is really a hopeless one and they will, on the whole, never achieve such a station. Socially they picnic, they dance, they share in the activities of IIA and I. Marriage is generally within ~~the~~ their own class or at best with the lower levels of IIA--if they marry. The rare exception is the one who can rise sufficiently, economically to marry into IIA or even I. Socialisation is free between IIA and I; namoro likewise, dancing also, but marriage, as is usual in the other classes tends to be restricted to one's own wealth-prestige level.

Compadrio seems to be a fairly amorphous institution. In most general outlines: level I chooses from level I; IIA from IIA and from I; all lower classes choose from I and IIA and from their own class with about equal frequency. In any case the relationship is an extremely weak and almost functionless one. It has more live existence among the lower classes than among the upper or between the lower and upper levels as far as I can make out. The words compadre and commadre have been extended to relationships, usually between persons of different level, who have no relationship of compadrio as an attempt to equalise or neutralise class differences or to establish a sense of democratic fraternity between oneself and the person addressed. Among the status levels of each group level there is considerable mobility, as for example, professional people moving up by acquisition of lands or other wealth, likewise administrators and

gerentes can move up into the upper class even. But crossing of level lines is difficult and relatively infrequent, and social level is generally maintained over generations by the greater part of the population.

I remarked earlier that class II was a hodge-podge of prestige levels, of economic position and of social capacity. If we take into account the weakness of the line between IIb and III (IIc), the hodge-podge is worse yet. The essentially and clearly recognised division is between I and IV-D. This is the essential power class/division. The question arises then, what is the position of IIa, IIb, III (IIc). Analytically, in terms of their power to control wealth, to resist the inroads of contrary events (disease, death, accident, economic crisis, business lulls, industrial competition, etc,), to maintain stability, and so on, this group, excepting the upper levels of IIa are always under downward pressure and are basically identified with the worker group, except under one set of circumstances discussed below, which forms the basis for the middle class emergent. To put it in other words, they do not have the means of reinvestment of what money they may be in contact with nor do they have the means to accumulate capital. Essentially theirs is still a hand to mouth existence but with a higher standard of living than the worker, -sufficiently so that they may guarantee fairly stable conditions for themselves and their descendants by maintenance of literacy and other capacities for continuance at their social level. Also they have no indirect control (i.e. bureaucratic) over wealth. Therefore their hold is relatively insecure on their position ~~on the objective~~ their position in the objective class scale and they must be included with the groups below them since the tendency is for involuntary and uncontrollable downward mobility (let us say starting below the administrators and going down.) Another way of looking at this whole group is to consider them as that group which is exploited by the upper group (to be discussed) for production and for creation of wealth which is not controlled by them but by the upper group; it is the group which helps create the profits but which has no real share in their enjoyment or manipulation. They are the people who do not own any corporate means of production, no mass tools of production. At best they individually own a few tools of trade: implements and literacy, -which are their only guarantees of position. They remain in finely balanced positions which any serious disturbance can dislocate, such as technological unemployment.

The determinants of upper power class should be fairly clear by now. Once having wealth, whether in land, or in factories, or in the form of graft mechanism or in the form of a respectable and secure income, then any one of these may be used to procure one of the others and a gradual building up of wealth and the means of producing more wealth takes place. Thus among the bureaucrats, here for example, there is the rare exception of one who has not gotten himself a fazenda; and having one fazenda, he gets another; he may also get several bits of house property in town, -and so on. Padres likewise, and so too for the others, including a large part of the professional persons who either directly or indirectly, by manipulation of their social level for marriage, get control of production means here. It might be pointed out that this applies, of course only to where there is a considerable margin of profit and not to very small farmers who would be included under 'Subsistence investors' in social level II hence in class 3 of the power class/system. On the other hand, the land owners tend also to become merchants (we have examples), to be chosen for bureaucrats (tho, in distinction from Marvin's town³ it is not necessary for a bureaucrat to have other sources of income), or even to become industrialists (tho this is more speaking on a national scale than locally). The occurrence of double or even triple income sources is common among the upper class in Uruguca.

The middle subjective levels, called 'middle class' locally, are, in the power class system, not such except under one set of circumstances. When persons, or groups of persons, develop functions, duties, or services which are in themselves indispensable for the functioning of the interrelations between the 2 main power classes, or of local parts of upper power class with supra-local or foreign representatives of same; or for the corresponding activities -- transportation, communication, banking, etc, -or pleasures, -entertainments, radios, etc, -of the upper power class; which functions, duties, or services are either intellectual or mechanical specialisations which render them independent of the exploited position of the lower class and fixed in an independent class group, then there is existent a real independent middle class. Locally this includes very few people: a few white collar workers, one or two business man-administrators, a librarian, a radio tecnico, and possibly some of the gerentes. I think it is also characteristic of an independent and functional middle class that it is free of identifications or the drive for unity with the upper power groups: since its position is secure it does not need such identification. This seems to me to be the situation in most European and in the American middle classes. In America, the situation of intellectual and

the present class structure of Brazil is characteristic of a stage of economic and social development in the general developmental pattern of capitalist state structures. That for historical reasons, the continued development parallel to the general evolution of capitalist state structures has not yet occurred, is just beginning.

trial proletariat in the US who always tend to be at a disadvantage in the fight for the control of money or wealth and of power. At any rate the industrial proletariat in the US would be comparatively very small. In Brazil, there is an industrial proletariat which is small not because of the development of a middle class, but because most of the working population is in a truly agricultural proletariat state, especially in view of the still-existent great landholdings, as compared with peasant holdings. The greatest quantity of production is agricultural and of that production, the greatest proportion is due to or controlled by large owners, using a lower class as production mechanism. In short this is basically not a peasant system of agricultural production but an agricultural proletariat or class system. Nationally, there is a greater development of middle class elements especially from the 2 great urban centers, headquarters for such things as transport companies (repairing skilled operators), construction companies (ditto), and so on, as well as borders of white collar workers, who are specialized or skilled workers. Within such a functionally independent middle class there are of course prestige levels, or status levels, probably, or undoubtedly, defined by wealth primarily and other factors secondarily. Possible examples: a large jobber who renders specialized commercial services would be in a high-
 I. UPRR: Control of wealth
 Capital accumulation
 Investment and operating
 Profits

1. Morton Fried: Kin and Non-Kin in Chinese Society; PhD MS, Columbia 1951
2. Robert M. MacIver: Society, Rinehart, NY, 1949
3. Marvin Harris: Relatorios, Salvador, 1950-51
4. Anisio Teixeira, Field Work Seminar, January 1952, Salvador

The scheme I see is as follows:
 Class Lectures, Columbia 1949

3. LOWER: Controlled by upper class
 for exploitation or internal colonization and production. Nothing for investment.
 Ownership of individual tools
 No profits (debt pressures)

The arrows pointing down indicate the direction of mobility trends. The dotted semicircles at their heads indicates an occasional tendency for the downward trend to eat into the upper class since the upper class is not infinitely expandible, but the produce of any 1 generation of upper class is larger than it self and larger than the increase of wealth and must be absorbed in another class.

At this point I shall courageously stick myself out on a limb and begin to saw behind me at two points. 1st, I suspect that functionally this has been the basic class structure thru Brazilian history, minus the emergent middle class. The lower power class has varied in make up, prestige groups, as has also the upper class, but the major social and productive relations between them have been the same. The present agricultural proletariat is an outgrowth of the slave proletariat which in turn was an outgrowth of late feudal patterns of Europe which came over with the Portuguese and still apparently have some vitality in rural Portugal. The upper class has also changed its characteristics from being a more otiose landed aristocracy to being a more directly active landed or landed-moneyed, or just moneyed (industrial) aristocracy. However the fundamental relations between the two groups have only begun to shift, which shift is a function of the new needs for wealth and social-political-control experienced by the upper class. The most fundamental aspect of this change is the beginning of the emergence of a middle class within a mercantile society, or at least, a mercantile society.

I suspect also that this is directly connected with the lack of development of technology as an end in itself and as a subject for investigation and application as happened in, for example, England, Germany, the US, and Russia. The complication of the constant class structure in relation to production and the lack of expansion of technology (despite the introduction of new technologies and new (agri) cultures) seems to me to bear a very close relationship to the characteristic cyclical pattern of Brazilian economy: the rise and fall of ms- for exploitations of wealth. I do not wish to expand on this theme here, nor is there space beyond the brief remark that there does not seem to be basis in such a class structure for the development of technological expansion: there is not the interest on the part of the lower class, nor the need on the part of the upper. I suspect that such an expansion comes as a result of the development of an independent middle class. Hence that Brazil is verging on a new stage of development.

The 2nd point, implied in the above paragraph, is an evolutionary one--that

July 15th, 1952
223 Rua 20 de Outubro
Urucuca, Ilheus, Bahia

Dear Dr. Anisio:

Enclosed is a problem which Josildeth and I have been struggling over for some time in an effort to find some sort of a solution. The only one we have found is the one we have drawn up here. As pointed out this material is not merely historical in interest but much of it covers ethnographic problems as well--ones in which our material is still incomplete. I am afraid you knew only too well the problems of completing the work here when you suggested another year of work, last January. The nearest we can come to doing so in a more or less well-rounded fashion is by following the enclosed program.

Actually we spent perhaps two months more in the field than the other boys, having been here almost exactly 12 months, in Urucuca itself, or its environs. However it is not a homogeneous zone in some ways and at the same time it is tied together strongly, zonally, by various common features mostly economic and technological and transportational. The whole zone is not yet stagnated as were say Rio de Contas, Monte Santo or Vila so that here one finds all stages of development and therefore in the same part of the zone you may find all kinds of aspects of development. Another feature of this is that it is hard to find a typical locality for study. The most nearly typical localities are perhaps two: a) those which are new and growing and are living centers for a group of fazendas but have not yet started being real commercial centers, and b) those which have become commercial centers and are assuming more and more middle class functions. Urucuca, Pirangi, the municipio centers, Palestina and so on and so forth are such towns and being such, none of them are small but run into the several thousands: usually between 3-4000 and 30,000. Thus it is impossible to get a small town like those of the other boys had nor one which is very simple: being larger it has more subdivisions of all kinds to be studied. The larger towns, where we have been incarcerated, are largely middle class in function, and although they do have a large section which is working class (or lower class), it is also methodologically much more difficult to work with them and get a real knowledge of this class while in the city. Therefore it is also very necessary to get out of the towns and into the farms carefully selected for variety in types. This selection of types is also necessary for other reasons: there are at least 14 basic types of fazendas here each of which should be studied in itself and also in relation with the centers of communications and the subcenters (other fazendas). At any rate there are 3 or 4 major types of working populations out of the towns which should be known--burareiros, more or less permanently settled immigrants, mobile immigrants, old families of lower class here. We only have indications along these lines, altho the working session of December-February could help along the lines of fazenda types. Another feature of the complexity here is the one which Josildeth keeps harping on and underlining and to which she ascribes some of the causation of many of the characteristic features here--that is, the very confused ethnic and cultural background of the peoples who come here so that there is constant flux and conflict of minor cultural differences which have not yet become singly patterned. She feels that much of the lack of interpersonal relations of a profound nature, much of the obvious social and psychological conflict, the suspicion and insecurity and so on stem in large measure from this mixture. Also this factor contributes strongly to the tendency to urbanisation which is so strongly marked in every point of the region, which would in no part describe as rural.

And so on and so forth. At any rate, we came into this region without a guide or leader, speaking very little, without letters of introduction except to one or two persons of minor importance and influence (it was quite remarkable what a difference the letters which were written in June made in the attitudes and cooperation we got from local persons of destaque). We stayed in the region for a year without a photographer, essentially without seminars, buying all our own supplies (stationery), without trips to other regions of the state (except 2-3 days in Jique on my part, and relatively without assistance. We had a young man ~~mm~~ genetically bureaucratic for two months who aided to some degree, and Josildeth here for a total of 9 weeks (incredibly productive) as well as Josildeth working on history in Bahia. We also have had 5 local persons assist extensively

but without training or much personal discipline on their parts. We have managed to get a couple of major works done--the padroes de vida and an inquerito on housing which gives much information. We have accomplished a great deal, very well marked with large gaps. Our accomplishment is very largely due to the contributions of Josildeth which are immeasurable having served as seminar, major contributor, colleague in field work, and source of comparative knowledge, as well as critic and councilor.

I think the program presented will also suggest more reason why it seems so urgent to have Josildeth arrive in the States to assist in the work of preparing the monograph, - because of the quantity and complexity of the material, the need to consult and discuss and plan continually which will be most difficult by mail. I hope that some plan along these lines can be developed.

I hope that we can have your help and suggestions in these matters and your support also. I hope that we will be in Rio towards the end of August and that we may discuss these matters more fully at that time.

My best,

Tony Leeds

Tony Leeds

July 15th, 1952

REPORT ON THE FIELD WORK

It may be recalled that in the earliest relatorios, which were somewhat philosophic since we had not yet arrived in the field, I emphasized the need for historical material as necessary for the full understanding of processes presently operating in the culture under ethnographic study. I made special reference to the method of culture history. Here, it is not necessary to go into the details of the approach again, but to sum up the work that has been so far done, as far as I am acquainted with it, and to outline what still has to be done, with which I am only too well acquainted.

Josildeth has succeeded, to date, in classifying the earlier history of this area into several major eras based mainly on changes in basic economies, and, possibly, to some extent, on land tenure. These eras seem to be somewhat atrophied cycles in that each period succeeds the other with only some overlapping, and, in that great affluence and expansion were never attributes of our area, which was held in check by a number of features such as the lack of investment capital, Indians, and so on. Cacao, as the last of these cycles, comes in, also without investment capital, but sweeps all before it, entering inland from the coastal settlements to which population had been restricted for 350 years, eliminating Indians, virgin forest, and building up tremendous wealth in the hands of persons without attachment to the land, without a tradition of letters, without experience in business and commerce. This vast invasion was largely carried on by persons from areas altogether away from our region and the reasons for that movement must, at least in part, be sought in their homelands.

It might seem from this that the connections between the previous history of the region and the cacao history are rather tenuous. However, if the negative of the question is asked they become much clearer: that is, why did the populations of the earlier periods fail to expand (geographically, economically, socially) into the inner areas. We may then study the historical material under a number of headings such as ecological limitations to expansion, human limitations to expansion (Indians, size of colonies), the labour system (slave-versus-free labour and the higher mobility and instability of the free worker for wages); type of land-use (exploitative, speculative and manorial (?)); our area as a marginal area to the major production areas of the same crops (i.e. Pernambuco for sugar); changes in land tenure systems (especially in reference to the developments of sesmarias holdings vis-a-vis small posseiros, and later, large corporate holdings); transport; regional and state political centrism (?). Other connections occur as the work develops. Most of these problems interlock at any given time level, and, more, are not clearly understandable without the explanation given by an analysis, insofar as is possible, of the functional matrix into which they fit. Other aspects of this matrix are the church organisation in its relations with land tenure, economic policy and politics; family-class organisation and interclass features (especially compadrasco); the educational system and aims (if any). To date, the major part of our historical material has been in economics although we have some material on demography, transport, land tenure, organised religion. Weakest have been family-class organisation, agricultural organisation, inheritance, relations between the sexes (by class), and a number of other points. The last statement applies even to much of our present, ethnographic material, which, like all the material mentioned in this paragraph is best acquired through various bureaucratic agencies which were not available to us readily during most of our field work, since we were neither in the state capital nor in the sede do municipio. Below follows a list of these agencies, the materials they contain and short summaries of the information we can get out of them,--and not only which we can get, but which is lacking in both the historical and ethnographic (or better, ethno-historical) studies. Without these materials, there will be whole sections of the work, both diachronous and synchronous, which will remain either extremely thin and insignificant or wholly incomplete. For example the whole problem of the development of a system of class which can be called nouveau riche (including the poor) out of the necessarily classless early days of the opening of the cacao region, and that out of the previous classtypes existent in the areas of provenience of the invaders. Or the problem of the change or lack of change in relations between production classes, with changes in associated features such as compadrasco--especially in view of the recent development of associations. We cannot, essentially, make any intelligent statements on this material or these problems without the information indicated in the outline below, most of which is to be found in Ilheus, a little in Urucua, and some in Bahia.

(Another problem not yet satisfactorily answered is why the sudden upsurge of cacao--presumably there must have been a variety of vectors at work, such as the expansion of a world market, the development of more economic means of production of cacao here, the development of knowledge about cacao in other parts of Brasil, and so on)

Besides the list of agencies below, both Josildeth and I need to do a fairly extensive amount of reading of comparative material and more generalised material. In addition to this there is material to be gotten in Bahian archives. The total program is as follows:

I. Material Getting

- A. Sao Paulo--comparative and background reading--minimum list (also some of this to be covered by me in NY)
1. Amaral, Luiz--Ag. Hist.
 2. Simonsen,--Ec. Hist.
 3. Prado, Caio--Ec and Polit. Hist
 4. Freire, G.--(2 or 3 works)
 5. On sugar
 6. On coffee
 7. On rubber vis-a-vis regionalsim
 8. On cotton vis-a-vis monoeconomy
 9. On mining vis-a-vis cycles
 10. Municipio de Cunha
 11. Ramos, Artur--?
 12. Pierson, Donald--?
 13. On revolution of 1930
 - 14.
 - 15.
- B. Ilheus and Uruçuea--mainly the former; documentary material and oral work.
1. Bispado: various municipios na zona de cacao (Belmonte para norte)
 - a. Livros de batismo: age of child, legitimacy, compadrasco (padrinho related or not)
 - b. Livro de chrismo--name, legitimacy, age, compadrasco, parent's name and domicile
 - c. Livro de casamento: locale of marriage, ages, where born, legitimacy
 - d. Livro de filhos de escravos: born after 28/9/1871--dia de nascimento, name, sex, color, legitimacy, name of master, pais e padrinhos and whether the latter were slaves or not.
 - e. Livro de dispensas: nome dos noivos, motivo da dispensa, grau de parentesco, local de casamento

Informations: Historical and ethnographical aspects of marriage, the family, compadrasco, and provenience, as well as the role of the church.
 2. Cartorios: Inventarios e Demarcatorias: estas possuem todos os documentos relativos a propriedade ate cartas de doação.
 - b. Registro de Propriedades: transcriçao das transmissoes: nome, local, distrito, size, nome do medidor ou titular, produto, bemfeitorias, etc

Informations: land ownership, inheritance, land tenure history and development. Also the information on the electorate of the districts is to be gotten in the cartorios. There are 4 cartorios.
 3. IBGE:
 - a. Cadernos A, B, C, D--information on land holdings, ^{exp. do Est. - IBGE} DE export, import, general statistical material of all kinds of the municipio and distritos
 - b. Diario official de Ilheus
 - c. Statistics on production in the municipio

Informations: business and economy of Municipio; zonalism, history and development of municipio and its functions; law, administration, etc.
 4. Delegacia de Terras:
 - a. Titles and maps

Informations: measurements, where, when, bemfeitorias, size of land holdings, land consolidation, history of seismarias.
 5. Delegacia de Policia:
 - a. records of crime, enforcement and so forth

Information: changes and development of crime patterns as well as law and order in a more general way.
 6. Prefeitura:
 - a. Budgets
 - b. Documents

Informations: history of finances of munic pios and distritos, historical material (tra sportation, etc.)
 7. SESP: not strictly speaking in the history field but with a great deal of material which we badly need.
 - a. Disease occurrence by age and sex and districts (not including Uruçuea)

which was not included in their sample) for comparative purposes

b. uses of quantals, pensoes, etc.

c. materials on schools

d. excellent section to be copied on the general culture of the zone--the only good statement we know of

Informations: on health and sanitation, housing and other constructions, local cultural conditions. This material is 1st hand since they went out themselves to do the interviewing.

8. Informants:

a. Gerino Passos: fazendeiro, 50 years or more here, has collections of newspapers, letters, material on folclore; collected systematically it is said

b. Joao da Prefeitura: archivist for 40 years, came to Itabuna in 1890's--no vested interests and hence free to talk

c. Oliveiri: Ex-prefeito, ex-delegado de terras, all of life in zone (77), seems to have no vested interests and to think that most of what has been said about the history of cacao is wrong; organiser of the whole present system of filing in the Delegacia de Terras (since 1912).

d. Vitorio Badaró: son of Sior B. knows much of history of the region and of his family, but having no vested interests (sold fazendas) and being a land measurer who fights for the rights of the roceiros and burareiros at his own costs knows very much about the backland organisation of the zone on which our material is extremely thin or hypothetical. Most of his material is in amplification or confirmation of our suppositions, but it is case material.

e. Others:

9. Diabio da Tarde: Since 1928

Informations: economics, social life, cocoa problems, technology, transportation, politics, crime, costs of living, etc.

10. Other journals: we have heard of other earlier journals and have some leads as to where they might be found; they include:

~~.....~~
 a. A Cidade b. O Comercio c. A Luta d. O Correio de Ilheus
 e. O Pequeno Jornal f. Gazeta de Ilheus g. Papiuna Prefeitura (???)

Also Pirangi had a Jornal as also Urucuca ('Ipiuna' and Jornal da Semana')

11. Organizações da classe: also not primarily historical. Wanted is a sketch of the functions, means of operation, mode of elections and membership lists, with occupations (and in cases of fazendeiros, their productions) in the following organisations:

a. Associação de Agricultores de Ilheus
 b. Associação Commercial de Ilheus
 c. Banco Popular
 d. Cooperativa de Cacaucultores Bahianos
 e. Associação Rural de Ilheus
 f. Rotary Club
 g. Masees

12. Tabelhaonato: Have records for 50 years of business and commercial deals and any other activity needing a notary.

C. Salvador: documentary material

a. Continue and finish work in Instituto begun by Josildeth and continued by Maria. Much original source material ~~remains~~ is still missing and necessary especially on economics, importation, land holding, general condition of the state, in relation to the zone and so forth. Especially needed is material for all the 19th century to give the matrix in which the expansion of cacao fits.

b. Atas do Conselho da Camara de Ilheus (Fins de sec. XIX ate 1922)--discussões sobre os problemas do municipio. De 22 para ca estao em Ilheus.

c. Inventarios dos seculos 18 e 19 remetidos ao Archivo Publico do Estado

d. Questoes de limites municipais

II. Organisation

As indicated above, the reading program must be done in Sao Paulo and as far as possible in New York. In Sao Paulo, Josildeth will begin working up a series of outlines and chronologies so that with the fuller material, the whole can be fitted together more rapidly into a scheme already well-organised. The problem of the organisation of the work outlined above will be discussed below. The organisation of the history as a whole depends on:

II. Interpretation:

Because of the time, the kind of material, the difficulties we have to face and also the nature of both the ethnographic and historical material, we have decided that it will be necessary to modify to some extent our treatment of the historical data though still keeping the type of culture history discussed in the early relatorios as our goal. We have seen, in the course of our work

a number of problems arise which can only be explained thru a functional historical analysis. We have therefore decided to use these as wedges, as it were, with which to enter into the historical material,—that is, to traces the processes concerned in these problems backwards (or forwards, as the case may be) thru the various periods of development in our zone and then to spread out synchronously in the various periods to see what the factors were which determined the particular characteristics at the time and which caused changes in them. The later type of analysis will approximate the originally planned culture history which can only be carried out with another full year's full-time study of documentary material and oral records. We believe that this method will also facilitate the handling of material—its organisation and classification. Such problems for instance, are the processes of land tenure development in relation to seismarias which are still spoken of as entities in the zone; the above-mentioned rise of cacao in relation to labour costs and labour efficiency or economy, and so forth.

The problem of Sao Paulo work is pretty clear—the pressure of time and other interests. The problem of the Bahia work remains unsolved since we see no way in which Josildeth can do this work if the following Ilheus-Uruçuca program is to be accomplished. We hope that a worker can be found in Bahia to do the work which she has outlined previously and to which we have added in the last two months. As for Ilheus-Uruçuca the following suggested plan was developed. That at the end of November, when school is out in Sao Paulo Josildeth go for a few days to Bahia to see her family and then go at once to Ilheus till Christmas time. Christmas to spent with her family and then she is to return to Ilheus-Uruçuca for 2 months straight work, finally returning to Bahia and Sao Paulo. In Sao Paulo she hopes to have a course in economics in order to help in the December work. We spent the better part of a week examining all the materials outlined above to see what they were like and about what they amount to in actual physical work and time. For her to accomplish a reasonable modicum of the work outlined it would be necessary for her to have two assistants for copying and reading work. Josildeth made the suggestion that she try to get Raimunda Guerra to come down with her as one of the assistants and to chose the other locally (we have several possible persons to look into). Raimunda would present many advantages in that she is aware of the nature of the work and is a trained person. Also it would make Josildeth's position in Ilheus somewhat easier and they could travel around together which would be somewhat difficult for a single girl although we have prepared some ways for that in advance. Raimunda is a responsible person,—and we have had really enough experience with non-interested local personnel who do not feel very weighted with responsibility.

In accordance with this plan we drew up the following budget using the funds which are left over from the appropriations made in January for the ethnographic work a large part of which was not used because of the defection of Hilda, the reduction of time of Adelmo and Josildeth.

80 contos ornamentados in January

22 contos approximately, spent on Adelmo (5,1
 Josildeth (9,7 (History in Bahia; Uruçuca)
 Padroes (5,0 (and other enqueritos)
 Maria (2,1
(21.9)

58 contos

16 contos of our personal account

40 contos disponiveis for future work from which must be subtracted the wages of local assistants for habitacoes over and above what was left from printing and administering the padroes—approximately 1 conto

39

Work to be done:

I. Rio—approximately a month's work for one person. This work seems a basic necessity to complete the field work.

5 contos Hospedagem (2
 Viagem..... (1.5 If from Bahia
 Gratificacao..... (1.5

If from Rio, this could come to somewhat less with a better pay.

34

II. History Ilheus-Uruçuca		Josildeth	Raimunda	Local girl
11.4 contos	XXXXXXXXXX Viagens;	1,500	1,000	500?
23.4 contos	Hospedagem:	1,000	1,000	---
11.3 contos	2nd month Other exp.	500	500	500
2		<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		5,000	4,000	4,000 = 22
		16,000	8,000	
	Gratific. 2,000		1,500	1000

or two local girls at 2000/mo

Transporte:

12

0,500 books

11,5 contos

III. Bahia--suggested. An assistant under Josildeth's direction:

2 contos/ mo.

Assistant: Gratificacao: 1500/mo.

9,5

Misc costs

5002 contos 2nd mo.?20007,5

IV. Miscellaneous costs and expenses:

43,5

- a. Correspondence between US and Brasil-
consultation on monograph and history ---
- b. Photographic material ?-----
- c. Paper supplies-----

The program will have to be carried on in a highly disciplined manner on the part of the field workers since the time is short and the work is phenomenal--it will be a great problem in organization and successful division of labour. We would like to make copies of all material drawn in duplicate so that there would be a Brazilian copy and an American copy but we think that the factor of time may militate against this, as well as the lack of a typewriter. This will mean that I, of necessity remain relatively unfamiliar with the material except from what material can be duplicate and that which is discussed in letters. This is another reason that we feel the necessity of renewing the personal communication and consultation on the whole work as soon as possible, even at the cost of limiting Josildeth's stay in Sao Paulo.

All of us feel that the historical and the ethnological material is extraordinarily rich and untapped here, as well as being quite complex and that it is incumbent on us as investigators as well as on the Fundacao as an encourager of scientific research to turn out a good and thorough, if preliminary, work. Even with the Rio-Ilheus-Uruçuca-Bahia programs carried out there will be holes but that will have to be accepted and February set as the limit for active field work; further work being limited to analysis of data, development of statistical material, writing, preparing photos and other illustrative material.

Em 9 de abril de 1969.

Senhor Diretor,

O Senhor Secretário Geral do MEC solicita informações sobre a Comissão Especial constituída com base no Art. 2º da Portaria Ministerial nº 35, de 28/1/1969, publicada no D.O. de 3/2/1969 referente ao "Programa de Livros Técnicos e Didáticos Brasil-França".

Esclareço a V.Sa. que o INEP não foi incluído entre os órgãos do MEC incumbido de colaborar na execução do referido programa (relacionados no Art. 1º da Portaria nº 35), não tendo, consequentemente, nenhuma indicação a fazer sobre comissões de avaliação de livros.

Cordialmente,

Elza Nascimento Alves
Elza Nascimento Alves
Técnico de Educação



Instituto Nacional de Estudos
e Pesquisas Educacionais

02155

25 SET 1974

SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL

INL - Of. nº 4859 /74 Brasília -DF- Em, 25.07.74

Do : Diretor do Instituto Nacional do Livro

Ao : Diretor do Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos

Assunto: Encaminha documento

Senhor Diretor,

*A Anisa (Rio)
Em 25.07.74
Anisa*

Temos a honra de encaminhar a V. Sa o documento preliminar elaborado pelo Grupo de Estudos do Livro de Literatura Infantil e Problemas de Leitura, que deverá ser avaliado, de acordo com sugestão do Sr. Secretário-Geral, em reunião conjunta com os Diretores do INL, INEP, MOBRAL, DEF, DEM, DAC e DAU, em data próxima e que será oportunamente comunicada.

O documento que segue em anexo é constituído dos seguintes tópicos:


1. Pesquisa de hábitos de leitura da criança brasileira;
2. Programação editorial do INL
 - Critérios para seleção de títulos, segundo prioridades, em função das necessidades do leitor;
 - Normas para orientação de editoras e autores no envio de originais e livros com propostas de co-edição.
3. Programa de doação de livros co-editados e animação de atividades de leitura
 - Bases para projeto de Bibliotecas Básicas de Literatura Infantil com a utilização de estantes-módulos;
 - Bases para projeto de bibliotecas escolares piloto;
 - Bases para desenvolvimento do programa de animação de atividades de leitura em bibliotecas públicas.

4. Programa de promoção do livro e estímulo ao hábito de leitura

- Participação de órgãos do Governo e da iniciativa privada;
- Participação da FNLIJ.

A preocupação com a criação do hábito de leitura, a partir da criança, vem sendo objeto de estudos e pesquisas, não apenas no Brasil mas em todos os países.

Assim, agradecendo a acolhida que, temos certeza, será dada pelo INEP ao documento que estamos anexando, aproveitamos o ensejo para apresentar a V. Sa nossos protestos de estima e consideração.


Herberto Sales
Diretor do INL

Anexo: Documento acima mencionado.

Ilmo Sr.

Cel. Airton de Carvalho

DD. Diretor do Instituto Nacional de Estudos
Pedagógicos

Ed. Gilberto Salomão - 14º andar -

BRASÍLIA - DF -



Instituto Nacional de Estudos
e Pesquisas Educacionais

02407

22 OUT. 1974

SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL

INL - of. nº 5167/74

BRASÍLIA, D.F. 21-10-74

Do: Diretor do Instituto Nacional do Livro

Ao: Diretor do Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos

Assunto: Encaminha cópias de documentos.

Senhor Diretor:

Ver na Biblioteca

Em aditamento ao Of. INL nº 4859/74, de 25 de setembro de 1974, estamos encaminhando pelo presente cópias dos documentos anexos ao documento preliminar elaborado pelo Grupo de Estudos do Livro de Literatura Infantil e Problemas de Literatura.

Solicitando escusas pelo lapso ocorrido, prevalecemo-nos da oportunidade para renovar a V. Sa. os nossos protestos de elevada estima e consideração.

Herberto Sales

Herberto Sales

Diretor do INL

Anexos: Cópias de documentos

Os anexos estão na Asses

Ilmo. Sr.

Cel. Airton de Carvalho

DD. Diretor do Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos

Edifício Gilberto Salomão - 14º andar

N E S T A

GAB/mpb - 17.10.74

Portaria nº 190, de 23 de abril de 1969, do Mi-
nistro da Educação e Cultura.

Inclui o Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagó-
gicos (INEP) entre os órgãos de assessoramento de que tra-
ta o artigo 1º da Portaria 35, de 23 de janeiro de 1969,
publicada no Diário Oficial de 11 de fevereiro do mesmo
ano.

D.O. 29/4/69 p. 3641.

aguardar qualquer
pedido de
parecer sobre
editais de
curso para

1967

RIO DE JANEIRO

RESOLUÇÃO Nº 83, do Conselho Estadual de Educação.

Estabelece normas para expedição de registro de professor, pelo Departamento de Educação Média e Superior da Secretaria de Educação e Cultura.

D.O. 15/8/1967 p. 4

TL/AL.

402/69

MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA

SECRETARIA GERAL

OFÍCIO CIRCULAR Nº 27/69/GB/SG/SE

Do Secretário Geral do Ministério da Educação e Cultura

Ao **Diretor do Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos**

Assunto: solicitação (faz)

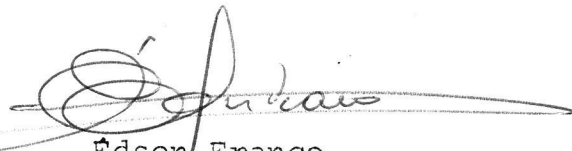
Senhor **Diretor:**

Tenho o prazer de dirigir o presente a Vossa Senhoria para solicitar-lhe se digne informar qual a composição (nomes, funções e endereços) dos integrantes da Comissão Especial constituída com base no artigo 2º da Portaria Ministerial nº 35 de 23 de janeiro de 1969.

2. Deverá esta Secretaria Geral dar conhecimento à Embaixada da França, no Brasil, das referidas Comissões e do andamento dos trabalhos já processados.

3. Outrossim, reitero a Vossa Senhoria se digne, vez que esgotado já está o prazo previsto, encaminhar os pareceres da Comissão constituída com relação aos livros didáticos que lhe submetemos. No caso de nada ainda haver sido submetido, em virtude de ausência de pleito de editores, solicito os bons ofícios de Vossa Senhoria no sentido de mandar informar quais os livros selecionados para possível edição, nos termos da mencionada Portaria Ministerial.

4. Estou certo da sempre pronta colaboração de Vossa Senhoria, e, manifestando sinceros agradecimentos, sirvo-me dêste para renovar-lhe protestos de apreço e consideração.


Edson Franco
Secretário Geral

J. E. Franco
28.3.69
[Handwritten signature]

Em 9 de abril de 1969.

Senhor Diretor,

O Senhor Secretário Geral do MEC solicita informações sobre a Comissão Especial constituída com base no Art. 2º da Portaria Ministerial nº 35, de 28/1/1969, publicada no D.O. de 3/2/1969 referente ao "Programa de Livros Técnicos e Didáticos Brasil-França".

Esclareço a V.Sa. que o INEP não foi incluído entre os órgãos do MEC incumbido de colaborar na execução do referido programa (relacionados no Art. 1º da Portaria nº 35), não tendo, consequentemente, nenhuma indicação a fazer sobre comissões de avaliação de livros.

Cordialmente,

Elza M. Alves
Elza Nascimento Alves
Técnico de Educação

*Ponderar a importância
verposta. 15.4.69*
C. J. P.