



EVA PERON

Books, Articles, and Other Sources of Study:
An Annotated Bibliography

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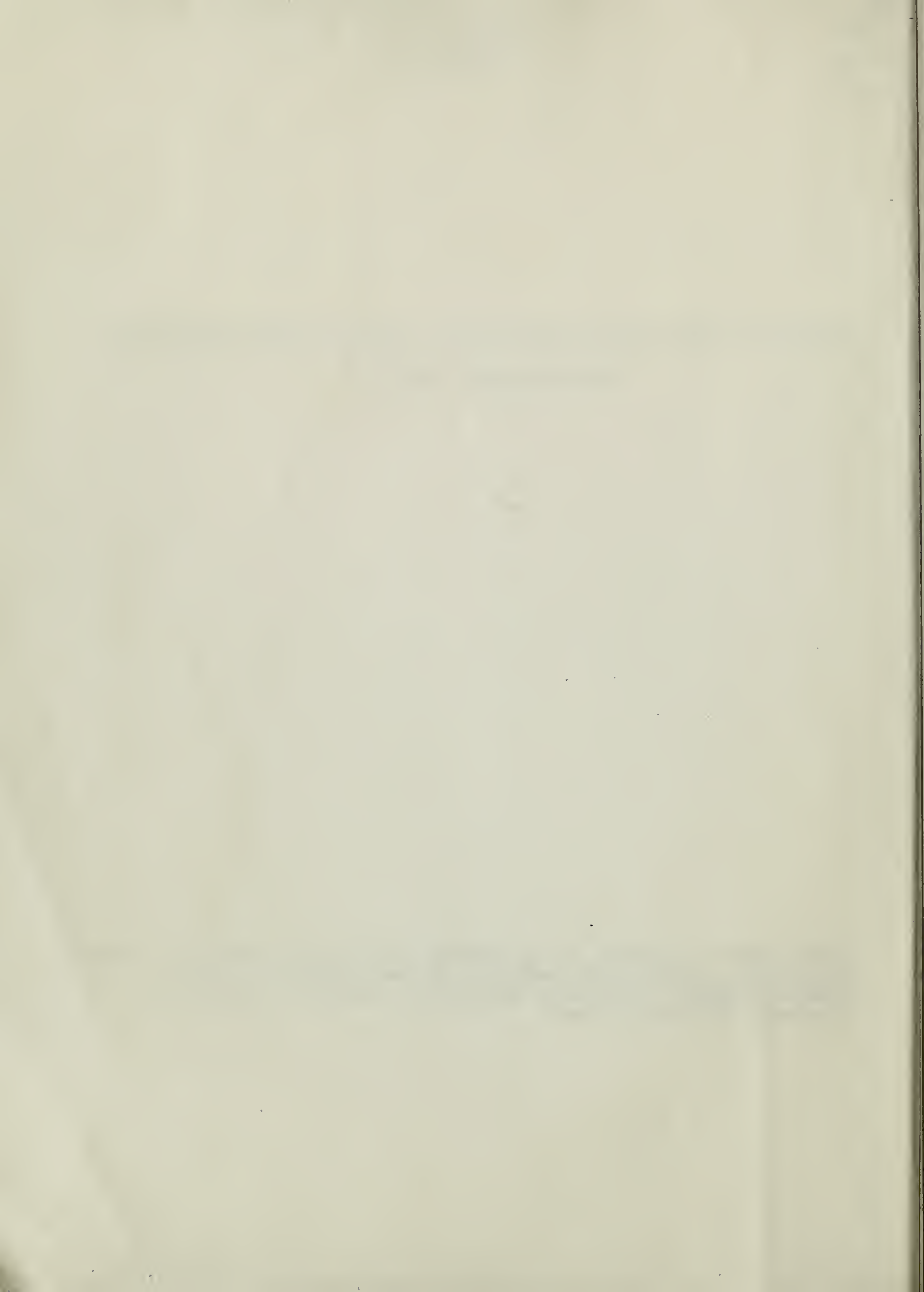
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EVA PERON
BOOKS, ARTICLES
AND OTHER SOURCES OF STUDY
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INTRODUCTION

The literature on Eva Perón is not only difficult to locate but also often of limited use to the scholar. Research has been hampered by the destruction of an unknown quantity of documents. Many authors knew Eva personally and, thus, their works are chatty narratives, sometimes written like a novel and consisting mainly of personal observations. Various authors have done little research and have noticeable, and sometimes admitted, biases in their publications. Others have done thorough research and published excellent works. This is especially true of more recent publications. Yet even these have not benefited from all the literature available. Several authors discuss their inability to verify data on Eva and, thus, much is left open to interpretation. These interpretations run the full range of possibilities. Eva was Satan and saint, leftist revolutionary and Nazi spy, minor in Perón's Argentina or the dominant power buttressing an emasculated, or at least docile, man. To say that the literature is varied and colorful is easily an understatement.

Most works can be grouped around several main themes. Books on women in Argentina necessarily include a discussion of Eva Perón. She was the moving force behind the women's suffrage movement and went on to form and lead the Partido Peronista Femenino (Peronist Women's Party). The tendency, however, is toward over-emphasizing her role in the development of the women's movement in Argentina. Thus, rather than being a history of women, the works utilize the women's movement as a backdrop to a general discussion of Eva's life. Some authors carry this one step further to the left and describe her role as the initiator of women in the revolutionary process or the revolutionary workers' movement.

As the labor movement was one of the main supporters of Perón, Eva's name is continually linked with it. She virtually replaced Perón as the minister of labor and became a force with which to contend in the leadership of the Confederación General de Trabajadores (C.G.T.), Argentina's major labor union. The Fundación de Ayuda Social Eva Perón or the Fundación Eva Perón (Eva Perón Foundation) was, as the name implies, a social welfare organization which was totally run by Eva with monies "donated" from the government, business, and labor. It was involved in numerous ways in social welfare for children, orphans, the aged, and the poor. Its works were as varied as they were controversial. A house, loan, sewing machine, or job was given to those who waited patiently to see Eva or who were lucky enough to win in this "lottery." Eva's work through the Fundación is the topic of numerous works and a major argument for those who believe that Eva Perón was a saint and that Peronism was the best route for Argentina.

While many authors analyze the Perón era from a leftist perspective, several works focus on the fascist elements of the regime. Perón's role in Nazi activities in Argentina is seen by some as mere spying and by others as complete subordination of the Argentine government to international Nazism. They include Eva in their analyses, of course.

Many authors view Eva's role as part of the larger Peronist phenomenon. They believe that her part in the government or in the general events of this period is overstated. They discuss the various political forces in Argentina, focusing on the labor movement or the military, depending on the author, and judge how Eva's presence influenced the support these forces gave to the Perón government. Several works focus on Eva's political role as a dictator or *caudilla*. Not a few compare her to Encarnación, wife of the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas. Whether they consider her a politician and equal of Perón or as an overpowering dictator, these authors discuss Eva's political style and the political outcome of her actions.

In the literature a few works focus primarily on the myths or legends of Eva Perón. How they were created, who supported them, or why they existed at all are discussed. Some authors wrote in order to destroy these myths and to put Argentina, or Argentine labor, or the leftist movement, depending on the author, back on the proper course. Still others hoped to dispel the "bad myths" or rumors and stress her goodness, humane actions, compassion, and the positive results of her work. Other works were written to prove how inhumane, merciless, vindictive, neurotic, or megalomaniacal she really was.

Most works on Eva Perón quote extensively from her writings and speeches and draw on them to support their analyses and conclusions. Three major works are attributed to Eva: *Historia del peronismo*, *La razón de mi vida*, and *Por qué soy peronista*. Most authors believe that these works were either ghost-written or heavily edited. Manuel Penella de Silva is generally thought to be responsible for *La razón de mi vida*, Eva's personal thoughts and confessions. Definitely the most famous and most heavily quoted of her writings, it first appeared in 1951. It has been translated into numerous languages, reprinted several times, studied and critiqued by not a few authors. *La historia del peronismo*, also published in 1951, is a compilation of Eva's lectures on the history of Peronism given at the Escuela Superior Peronista. These lectures discuss the Peronist philosophy, the causes of justicialism (the Peronist third position between capitalism and socialism or communism), the role of Peronism in the world, and similar topics. Much like these lectures in subject content were Eva's contributions to *Democracia*, a Peronist newspaper, which were later published in a volume called *Por qué soy peronista*. The title of the first article is also the title of the book. However, the remaining articles also offer reasons for her support of Peronism. This same work can be found with the title *Escribe Eva Perón*, an example of the many works which were reprinted when Perón came back to Argentina in 1973.

Many of Eva's speeches were reproduced by the Argentine government and became well known and widely quoted. Three excellent compilations of these speeches exist. *Eva Perón* ("Cuaderno de crisis"), published in 1971, is a very well done compilation of quotations from *La razón de mi vida*, speeches, and other writings. As the chief proponent of Law 13.010, which gave women the right to vote; as president of the Partido Peronista Femenino, and as first lady, Eva was frequently asked to speak on the role of women and women's rights. The first place to look for Eva's speeches on women is *Eva Perón habla a las mujeres*. The speeches are arranged chronologically, beginning with the one given on January 27, 1947, and ending with one delivered on May 4, 1950. Some of the speeches in this volume may not have been reproduced or widely distributed, making the volume especially valuable. The third compilation contains the October 17th speeches from 1945 to 1950. "Loyalty Day," as the 17th was called, was very important to Perón's Argentina, for it marked the day he was released from prison as the result of massive demonstrations in his favor. On each October 17th after 1945 huge crowds would gather in the Plaza de Mayo to hear Juan and Eva speak. The May 1st gatherings were also important Peronist occasions, and speeches were delivered from the balcony of the Casa Rosada. Perhaps Eva's two most important speeches are the August 22, 1951, speech, when the crowds called for a Peron-Evita ticket in the elections, and the one in which she declined the candidacy. The latter, delivered on August 31, 1951, became known as the "no renuncio a la lucha" speech.

As international figures the Peróns received their share of news coverage. Eva was the center of this attention on two separate occasions. The news reports of her Rainbow Tour of Europe in 1947 range from detailed descriptions of what she did, whom she saw, and what she was wearing, to analyses of her political mission as special emissary from the Argentine government. When Eva died on July 26, 1952, she again became the topic of conversation and world-wide news coverage. The Argentine government published a large compilation of world press commentaries, news reports, and photographs, and included the messages of condolence to Perón from foreign nations and organizations. Some articles provide detailed descriptions of the funeral and plans for the monument the government was to build and which was to be Eva's final resting place. Other articles provide lists of the official and semi-official activities honoring the late first lady. Some authors argued that she had indeed never left and that millions of Argentines who continued to adore her presented as much of a problem for Argentina's future as her physical presence ever could have. Many authors tried to speculate as to what would happen to the Perón government with Eva gone. On the anniversary of her death, activities were conducted in her memory, and again the media report on these. On that day, a large crowd gathered on Avenida 9 de Julio for a special ceremony to pray for Evita's peace and protection. On this anniversary, the government also published a "biography" of Eva in remembrance. It is basically a discussion of political activities of the government with

some discussion of Eva's social work and quotations from *La razón de mi vida* entitled *Presencia de Eva Perón*. The disappearance of her carefully preserved body and its eventual return, first to Perón in Spain and then to Argentina, put Eva Perón in the news for perhaps the last time. Years after her death Eva is still a source of lively conversation.

María Eva Duarte de Perón was an important person, and, whether one adored her or despised her, few can disagree with that assessment. She was a person who, along with Juan Perón, significantly altered the course of Argentine history. As a woman and a politician concerned with women's rights, children, the aged, social aid, and labor groups, she has been the object of interest in both general and academic terms in recent years. This has created the need for a bibliography which identifies works about her and provides an aid for further study.

Few of the works on Eva Perón include formal bibliographies. The best ones can be found in *Eva Perón* by Nicholas Fraser and Marysa Navarro and in *Eva Perón: The Myth of a Woman* by J. M. Taylor. Sharon Akridge's thesis, *Cinderella from the Pampas*, includes an extensive bibliography which focuses on works on Peronist Argentina as well as on Eva herself. Paul Montgomery, in *Eva, Evita, the Life and Death of Eva Perón*, includes a bibliographical essay. The *Catálogo centralizado de la biblioteca justicialista* is a good source for listings of materials on the subject published before 1954, particularly Eva's speeches. Several bibliographies on Perón and Peronism in general are readily available in most libraries, and, therefore, have not been included here.

The materials in this bibliography on Eva Perón include works written by her, her speeches, works closely related to her life, as well as major works about her. Poetry collections and some juvenile literature are also included as examples of the literary output the Peronist regime, and especially Eva, inspired. The popular rock opera *Evita* and other audiovisual materials are excluded.

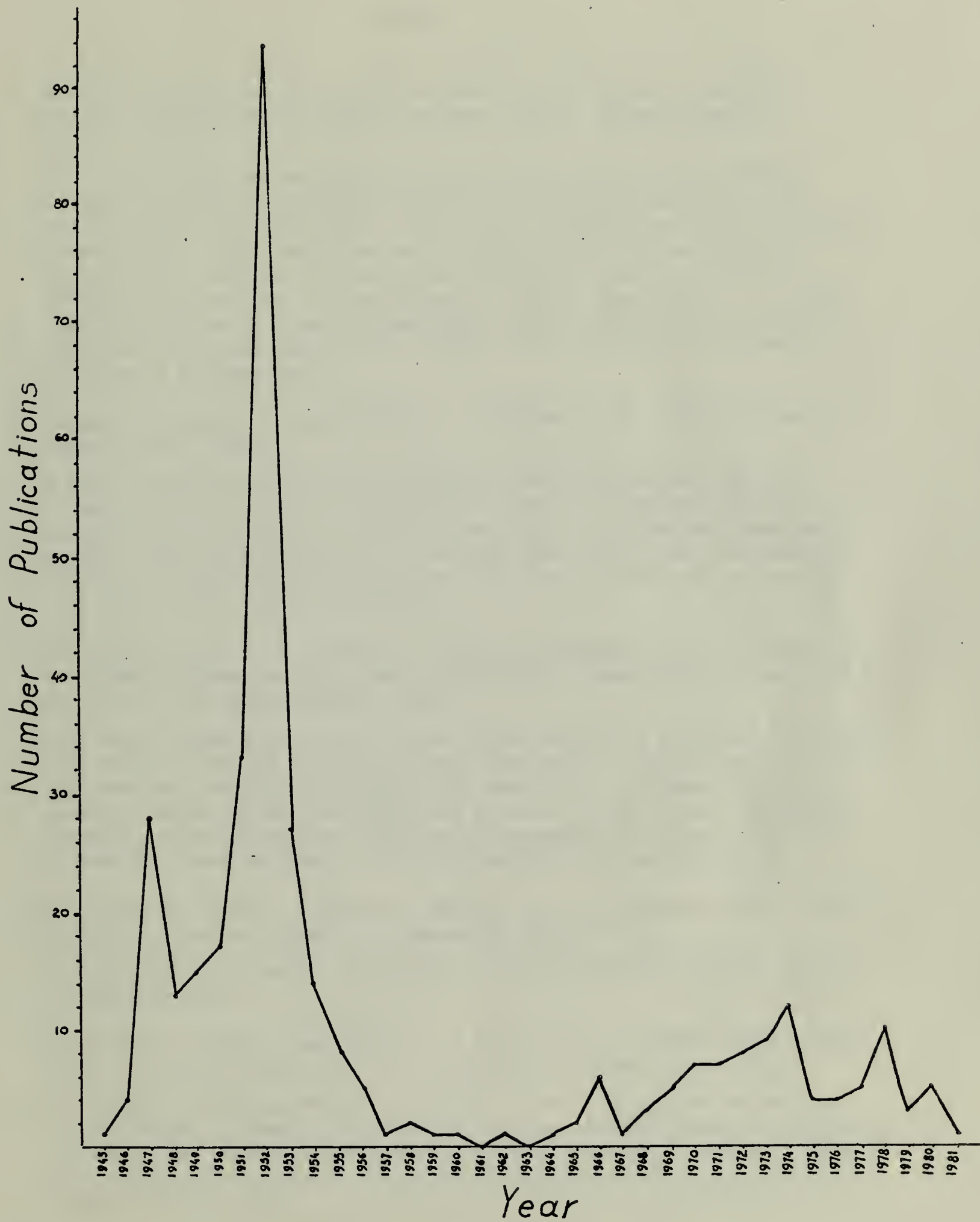
No bibliography is ever complete. However, I have attempted to include as much as I could find without being selective. Nothing has been excluded, even if it could be considered non-scholarly, ephemeral, semi-fictional, exaggerated, or totally biased. This has led to the inclusion of some works on Perón and on Peronism in general which mention Eva only in passing. Their inclusion may, however, save others the trouble of locating works which may not meet their needs. This is also true of many magazine articles which I have included, even though I realize that they can easily be found in the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* or similar indexes. I felt that their inclusion would aid in spotting the more valuable ones, those not easily recognized by their titles alone. Every effort was made to scan works on Perón, Peronism, Argentine history, Latin American political leaders, and women in Latin America for material on Eva Perón.

This bibliography is divided into four parts. The main section lists books, arranged by author or main entry. Eva's books are found in this section. Works which appeared in a collection or those which have only a chapter on Eva are also here. The next section contains articles in periodicals. The arrangement here is alphabetical by periodical title and then chronological. In some cases, articles from such magazines as *Time*, *Life*, *Carteles*, and *Hoy* provide contemporary coverage of events as well as interesting foreign perspectives. The following section includes Eva's speeches, arranged chronologically. This is certainly not an exhaustive list since her speeches were countless. I have included all those published and available in libraries in the United States. The final section lists legislation connected with Eva.

I have limited my research to works found in libraries in the United States, particularly, but not exclusively, the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas at Austin and the library of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. My initial research was completed in 1979, but more recent works have been added. Abstracts or annotations are provided in most cases; they identify the perspective and major points of the work. I felt this was important since so many works on such a controversial figure are either diatribe or panegyric and lack substantive information. My aim has been to help to identify the more scholarly works which are useful for serious study as well as the journalistic accounts of interest to the general reader. Unfortunately, I was unable to view several works, but chose to include them without annotations to alert the reader to the fact that they exist and may be worthwhile. They are marked with an asterisk.

Gabriela Sonntag

Mar del Plata, Argentina
September, 1982





BOOKS

1. Abeijón, Carlos and Jorge Santos Lafauci. *La mujer argentina antes y después de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Cuarto Mundo, 1975. 280 p.

In a work which concentrates on Eva's influence on the women's movement the authors begin with a sketchy historical chronology which attempts to highlight the role of Argentine women in national development. Eva's writings and speeches are used as sources to discuss what the authors see as the Peronist, and Eva's, vision of women as partners in the struggle against oppression. The concluding section discusses women today, the second Peronist government, María Isabel Martínez de Perón, and the future. The work includes a bibliography.

2. Acossano, Benigno. *Eva Perón, su verdadera vida*. Buenos Aires: Lamas, 1955. 158 p.

A novel based on the life of Eva which makes Perón out to be a coward who loves and is controlled by her. The author claims to be writing an account as close to the truth as time and knowledge permit, considering that he is writing just after the overthrow of Perón when objectivity was impossible. He has done an impressive job with a fictionalized account.

3. Akridge, Sharon A. "Cinderella from the Pampas; María Eva Duarte de Perón, Argentine First Lady, 1919-1952." Unpublished thesis, University of Santa Barbara, 1976.

The author sees Eva's role in the Perón regime as all important and her death as one of the main causes leading to Perón's ouster. The discussion, thorough although a bit uncritical, focuses on labor, women, the Fundación Eva Perón and its aid to the poor. In understanding these sectors we can get a comprehensive view of Perón's Argentina, says Akridge. The bibliography is excellent.

4. Albornoz de Videla, Graciela. *Evita; libro de lectura para 1 grado inferior*. Buenos Aires: L. Lasserre, 1953. 83 p.

This children's reader is typical of the textbooks used during the Peronist regime.

5. Amicucci, Ermanno. *Eva Perón e il suo libro "La razón de mi vida."* Rome: Istituto Culturale Italo-Argentino de Roma, n.d. 17 p.

As a foreign correspondent in Buenos Aires, the author was witness to the Peróns' popular support, as well as the enthusiastic response to Eva's book, which he discusses in this pamphlet. Amicucci does not address the question of the true authorship of *La razón de mi vida*.

6. Anzoátegui, Yderla G. *La mujer y la política*. Buenos Aires: Mendoza, 1953. 289 p.

This work on women, politics, and the history of feminism in general, includes a chapter on Eva Perón. The author claims to be writing a biography of Eva, but it is merely an outline of her life. The excessive emphasis on Eva's sense of justice, her goodness, and her "sacrifice," allows for only a brief mention of the Fundación de Ayuda Social, her social aid foundation, the Bill of Rights for the Aged, the Bill of Rights for Workers, and the political rights of women, which are undoubtedly Eva's political triumphs. The work includes a bibliography.

7. Ara Sarria, Pedro. *El caso Eva Perón, apuntes para la historia*. Madrid: CVS Ediciones, 1974. 318 p.

At the time Eva Perón died, Dr. Ara was responsible for conserving her body while a monument was built to house it. With the overthrow of Perón and the disappearance of the body, Dr. Ara's responsibilities ended. In this work he explains, in a very clear style, how he came to work for Perón, what he did to the corpse, how he cared for it for about two years. The epilogue gives his description of the state of the body when it was returned to Perón and to Argentina in 1973. Dr. Ara was hopeful that this book would help to document his actions and set the record straight.

8. Aragonés, Eutiquio. *El manantial de la prisa; poema épico-lírico a Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Ediciones de Alrededor de América, 1954. 135 p.

A series of poems on Eva includes *El manantial de la prisa*. Dr. Antonio Iraizoz has written a short essay on the poet, and it is also included here. Also in the author's *Obras completas*, Volume 7, Buenos Aires, Ediciones de Alrededor de América, 1954.

9. Arciniegas, Germán. "Is a *caudilla* possible"? *Dictatorship in Spanish America*, Hugh M. Hamill, ed. New York: Knopf, 1966. 242 p.

Germán Arciniegas, a Colombian historian and diplomat, wrote this essay on Eva Perón shortly before her death. He sees Perón like any other dictator, of which there are many examples. But Eva is rare and yet so like Encarnación de Rosas, wife of the nineteenth-century *caudillo*, that she could be a reincarnation. The essay discusses Evita's display of wealth, her rise to power, and her bases of influence (pp. 188-202).

10. Argentine Republic. Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. Departamento de Bibliotecas. *Catálogo centralizado de la biblioteca justicialista*. Buenos Aires, 1955. 185 p.

This volume includes the holdings of the Subsecretaría de Informaciones, the Escuela Superior Peronista, the Biblioteca Nacional, Banco Central de la República, Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal, the Congreso de la Nación, Dirección de Bibliotecas Públicas Municipales.

A union catalog, it contains 3,000 entries dating to December, 1954, listed alphabetically by author. All works deal with justicialism or are related to it, and all works by both Peróns are included. Unfortunately, there are no indexes, so that finding a specific topic is almost impossible. The catalog is especially interesting since so many works of the period were destroyed with the coup of 1955. There are few copies in the United States. I know of only one, in the Hoover Institution library, and a xeroxed copy in the UCLA library.

- *11. Aristondo, Angel. *Por la senda de Perón: prosa y verso*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1949. 140 p.

12. *El arte glorifica a Eva Perón*. Córdoba: La Municipalidad, 1953. 420 p.

This is a compilation of the first, second, and third prize winners of the contest sponsored by the municipality of Córdoba in which authors and artists were asked to compose works on Eva. The first prize winner was Francisco Compañy, who also published his work separately under the title, *Eva Perón, la abanderada inmóvil*. Also included are the works which deserved honorable mention, as well as the odes or elegies written for the contest.

13. Bambill, Benjamín A. M. *Hacia la realización de una democracia responsable*. Buenos Aires: G. Kraft, 1953. 343 p.

This work is mistakenly taken as one dealing with the Peróns because it is subtitled, *Homenaje al libertador de la nación, General Juan Perón y la jefa espiritual de la nación, Eva Perón*. But the subtitle is merely a dedicatory. Eva is mentioned directly only in the final chapter, which was written shortly after her death. Here the author transcribes parts of newspaper reports of her death as well as other public documents from the Confederación General de Trabajadores and the congress in which Eva is eulogized. He also includes in this collection four of his personal letters to Eva.

14. Barager, Joseph R. (ed.). *Why Perón Came to Power: The Background to Peronism in Argentina*. New York: Knopf, 1968. 274 p.

This collection of readings provides three sections on Eva: Excerpts from *La razón de mi vida* as translated by Ethel Cherry, from *The Woman with the Whip* by María Flores, and from *El libro negro de la segunda tiranía*.

15. Barnes, John. *Evita, First Lady: A Biography of Eva Perón*. New York: Grove Press, 1978. 195 p.

Writing in a story-like fashion, Barnes, past editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, provides first-hand information plus numerous quotes in this very detailed account of Eva's life. Contemporary news reports, rumors, jokes and reactions, both Argentine and foreign, to the first lady place Eva in the setting of Argentine society and the Peron era. The author has included numerous photos and an index, but the work is undocumented and lacks a bibliography.

16. Baum, Patricia. *Dictators of Latin America*. New York: Putnam, 1972. 191 p.

The author views Latin American political development in terms of revolutions and dictatorships, and her biographies of seven dictators are meant to aid in the understanding of the Latin American political scene. She includes the Perón couple in this volume (pp. 83-109) as a unique example of a husband-wife dictatorship. The discussion touches on the major aspects of the Perón rule, but there is nothing specifically on Eva except some background material.

- *17. Bedel, Maurice. *Une nouvelle Théodora*. Paris: N.p., n.d.

18. Benedetti, Antonio. *Perón y Eva, trayectoria y fin de un régimen*. México: Editores Panamericanos Asociados, 1956. 230 p.

Benedetti subscribes to the theory that the Peróns ruled as a team. However, he points to Eva's role in the team as merely a propaganda instrument, a side-show that entertained the masses while Perón swindled them. He describes the process by which the Peróns replaced social institutions with personalism and, therefore, in his view destroyed Argentina's society.

19. Benítez, Hernán. *Eva Perón en la plegaría de su pueblo*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1952. 16 p.

Address given July 12, 1952, at a mass celebrated for Eva's recovery.

20. Boizard, Ricardo. *Esa noche de Perón*. Santiago de Chile: n.p., 1955. 189 p.

The author of this work was sent to Argentina during the church-state disturbances which resulted in the looting and burning of several churches on June 16, 1955, to investigate the situation and to report back to Chile. In order to understand the roots of the problem, the author begins with a sketchy discussion of Eva's life and death. After Eva's death, Perón looked for a unifying cause to rally the workers around him and picked on the Catholic Church, the author states. He includes an appendix of documents, letters, and supportive materials.

21. Borroni, Otelio and Roberto Vacca. *La vida de Eva Perón*. ("Testimonios para su historia," Vol. I) Buenos Aires: Editorial Galerna, 1971. 348 p.

In an effort to clear up some of the mystery surrounding the life of Eva Perón, Borroni and Vacca have done extensive research and conducted numerous interviews with her friends, relatives, co-workers, and others who knew her well or were with her at the time of some specific event which since then has been obscured by myth and rumor. The interviews, quotes from books, or periodical articles are organized chronologically and each section has a historical chronology at the end. They have done an excellent job, and numerous authors continue to rely on this work. It is well written and organized. The authors refer to documents in Volume II. However, I could find no evidence that this second volume exists. A two-page bibliography is included.

22. _____ and Roberto Vacca. *Eva Perón*. ("Biblioteca de historia popular," No. 9.) Buenos Aires: Centro Editor de América Latina, 1971. 111 p.

Aiming to dispel the "myths" of Eva's life, the authors have gathered interviews and previously published articles. With these they present her life story in an objective fashion, admitting that not all data can be verified. In these few pages they have managed to pack quite a bit of undisputed information.

23. Bourne, Richard. *Political Leaders of Latin America*. New York: Knopf, 1970. 306 p.

In this collection on Latin American political leaders, the author provides an insightful analysis of Eva Perón (pp. 253-288). After a brief background, he discusses Peronist politics and Eva's role in the government, labor movement, her social aid foundation, and the feminist movement. He concludes with a discussion of her role in making Peronism distinctive.

24. Bruce, George. *Eva Perón*. Geneva: Editio-Service, 1970. 307 p.

This dramatically written journalistic account of Eva, and the Perón period in general, provides a sympathetic view of Eva and her role, yet has criticism for the Rainbow Tour and for her many extravagances. The author provides no bibliography nor documentation of his sources of information. Although the book was originally written in English and published in 1970 by Heron Books, London, this French translation seems to be the only one readily available.

25. Cantarella, Adelina. *Guía para análisis analógico de "La razón de mi vida" de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Librería Perlado, 1954. 222 p.

Claiming to have written the *Guía* to help secondary school students learn to analyze literature, Cantarella offers no judgment or commentary of the content of *La razón de mi vida*, but rather a word-by-word grammatical analysis.

26. Cantón, Darío. *La saga del peronismo*. Buenos Aires: Ancora, 1964. 46 p.

In this poetic saga on Peronism, a section (pp. 29-32) is devoted to Eva.

27. Ciria, Alberto. *Perón y el justicialismo*. México: Siglo Veintiuno, 1971. 193 p.

In this book on Peronism as a whole and justicialist theories, one chapter is devoted to Eva and her role in the regime. Three aspects are outlined and discussed: (1) her social welfare work, its personalistic character and its emphasis on help, not charity; (2) her work in getting political rights for women, in particular the right to vote; (3) her role as an intermediary between the people and Perón and between the people and government bureaucracy. Ciria also includes a general discussion throughout the work on the interpretations put forth by other works on the subject.

28. *Ciudad Estudiantil Presidente Juan Perón*. Buenos Aires: Fundación Ayuda Social de Eva Perón, n.d.

Mainly photographs of the *Ciudad* with brief descriptive texts make up this work, which thanks Eva for all she has done. On the back cover are the words: "Eva Perón...es invocada como en una oración, Madre nuestra que estás en los cielos...", a prayer to Eva.

29. Clavier, Irene. *Samaritana, vida y obra de María Eva Duarte de Perón*. Montevideo: Editorial América Latina, 1948. 53 p.

This short piece dedicated to Argentine working women can be called biographical only in that Eva Perón is the principal theme of the author's prose. The work speaks of Argentina's joy as manifested in mass demonstrations, and compares Eva to Eleanor Roosevelt.

30. Compañy, Francisco. *Eva Perón, la abanderada inmóvil*. 2nd ed. Córdoba: Assandri, 1954. 180 p.

Winner of a literary contest sponsored by the municipality of Córdoba, this work is not only on Eva, discussing her efforts in the field of social welfare and aid to the underprivileged, but also on the need for social justice in Argentina.

31. Concatti, Rolando. *Nuestra opción por el peronismo*. Mendoza: Movimiento Sacerdotes para el Tercer Mundo, 1972. 172 p.

According to the author, Eva would be a left-wing revolutionary, a Montonero, if she were alive today. Discussion focuses on her role as a feminist leader and as an example of a poor person who rose above the "hated oligarchy" and took control of the country from their hands.

- ③2. Copi (pseud. of Raúl Dalmonte). *Eva Perón*. Paris: Christian Bourgois, 1969. 86 p.

This play is about Eva, who, on her deathbed, persuades her nurse to try on one of her dresses and also her jewels. She then proceeds to murder the nurse, who is buried as Eva while the real Eva escapes her destiny. This piece was staged in Paris in 1970 by Alfredo Rodríguez Arias and his group, TSE, with Facundo Bo as Perón.

- *33. Costanzo, Francisco A. *Evita, alma inspiradora de la justicia social en América*. Buenos Aires: Castroman, Obiz y Cía., 1948.

34. Cowles, Fleur. *Bloody Precedent*. New York: Random House, 1952. 270 p.

Fleur Cowles was editor for a women's magazine. She took special interest in Eva while reporting on Argentina in the 1950s. In this work she compares the Peróns to Juan Manuel de Rosas and his wife, Encarnación, who ruled Argentina from 1835 to 1852. There are indeed many similarities in these two regimes, not the least of which is the fact that both included strong women, which the author sees as the real power in both regimes. The first part of the book is

on the Rosas couple; the second looks at the Peróns. In the chapters which focus specifically on Eva, the author shares an intimate view not usually encountered. The author's interest in this "jaundice-green, very sick woman" blinds her to the real power Perón, her "hen-pecked" husband, had. Since Ms. Cowles' information was gathered while she was spending three days with Eva in July, 1950, and from acquaintances in diplomatic circles, some of her interpretations, and her perspective, are not the ones usually found. The few bibliographic references are incomplete, but the author had obviously done some research.

- *35. Crespo, Alfonso. *Eva Perón, viva o muerta*. Lima: N.p., 1978. 444 p.

36. Darío Alessandro, Julio (ed.). *Cancionero de Juan Perón y Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Grupo Editor de Buenos Aires, 1966. 409 p.

As the editor of this collection, Darío Alessandro explains the difficulties in gathering the materials due to the laws passed in 1955 when Perón was overthrown. These laws made it illegal to circulate, or even to own, certain Peronist publications. Many were lost or burned. However, this collection is the first in a proposed series which aims at documenting the Perón era. This volume contains poems and songs of the time, mostly about Eva or Perón, but some with social and political themes in general. Darío has selected the most representative works of the time. His introduction includes a brief section on the *Peña* of Evita where she would have weekly meetings with literary persons and intellectuals to discuss their works. These were published by Ediciones de la Peña de Eva Perón but have since completely disappeared, Darío states. Most of the works included in the volume are signed, and there is a section of biobibliographical notes which is extremely interesting for those trying to trace some of these names. The collection also contains the words to the widely known "Los muchachos peronistas," remembered by all who lived through either of the Perón governments.

37. Díez Gómez, Adolfo. *Una mujer argentina, Doña María Eva Duarte de Perón*. Buenos Aires: Biblioteca Infantil Gral. Perón, 1948. Unpaged.

This book, written for children, tells Beatriz, a little girl, about the good that the Perón government is doing, about the new Argentina, and about "Evita," the first lady.

38. Duarte, Ermininda. *Mi hermana Evita*. Buenos Aires: Centro de Estudios Eva Perón, 1973. 188 p.

Eva's sister Ermininda was one of the few who saw Eva's corpse when it was returned to Perón in Spain. There at her side Ermininda begins this stream of reminiscences of their childhood, Eva's life and her death, as if sharing them with her again or for the first time.

39. Duquenne, Lucien and Pierre Biondini. *L'Argentine de Perón*. Bordeaux: N.p., 1954. 266 p.

In this work, Chapter Five (pp. 103-130) deals exclusively with Evita. The authors compare her to Justinian's Theodora and speak very highly of her. There is no bibliography, and no sources are cited.

40. Ellena de la Sota, Julio. *La acción política de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1953. 31 p.

The author tries to focus on Eva Perón's work from a political point of view. He discusses her lifelong struggle against injustice as having been affected by her childhood experiences. In the hope that after her death her efforts would be continued, she fought for the passage of Law 13.010, which granted civil rights to women; for the Bill of Rights for the Aged; and for the incorporation of basic rights for the workers into the justicialist constitution of 1949.

41. *Eva Perón*. ("Cuaderno de crisis," No. 7). Buenos Aires: Ed. del Noroeste, 1974. 59 p.

This illustrated volume compiles selections from *La razón de mi vida*, *Historia del peronismo*, and speeches on the topics of women and Peronism. It includes her speeches of October 17, 1949, 1950, and 1951; of May 1, 1952; and of August 22, 1951; and her last testament, written on June 29, 1952.

42. *Eva Perón; álbum fotográfico*. Buenos Aires: SIPA, [1952?]. Ca. 100 p.

Large volume of illustrations of Eva Perón.

43. *Eva Perón en el bronce*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1952. 510 p.

A compilation of about 84 speeches of the Argentine senators and deputies after Eva's death. Included also is the text of Law 14.124, which calls for a monument to house her remains.

44. *Eva Perón inmortal*. Buenos Aires: Servicio Internacional de Publicaciones Argentinas, [1952?]. 135 p.

Compilation of letters received by the Servicio Internacional Radiofónico Argentino on Eva's death.

45. *Eva Perón; los que supieron de su bondad y su ternura*. Buenos Aires: Servicio Internacional de Publicaciones Argentinas, 1952. 332 p.

This large volume contains the comments of the world press on the death of Eva Perón. Some photographs included.

46. *Eva Perón revolucionaria, textos y poemas...* ("Cuadernos justicialistas," No. 1.) Buenos Aires: Editorial Alberto Manuel Campos, 1969. 32 p.

Consisting mainly of somewhat interesting illustrations, this first number of *Cuadernos justicialistas* includes poems and short works by Luis H. Velázquez, Hernán Benítez, Julio Ellena de la Sota, Leónidas C. Lamborghini, and others. One noteworthy piece is by Atilio García Mellid entitled "Eva Perón y la historia" in which he includes a reference to the custom of destroying the reputation of those national historical figures who disagree with the philosophy of the "powers-that-be" at any particular time.

- *47. *Eva Perón y la universidad*. N.p., n.d.

- *48. *Eva Perón y su obra social*. N.p., 1950. 56 p.

49. *Evita: Eva Duarte Perón Tells Her Own Story*. London: Proteus, 1978. 235 p.

This is a translation of *La razón de mi vida*.

50. Fitzgibbon, Russell H. (ed.). *Argentina; A Chronology and Fact Book, 1516-1973*. ("World Chronology Series.") Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana Publications, 1974. 148 p.

As part of the documents section of this work, the editor includes a reprint of his article published in the *Los Angeles Times*, August 1, 1952. Evita is the symbol, the "living flag," of a dictatorship which, because it tries to make "the new Argentina" too fast, needs such a banner "to whip up enthusiasm and acceptance." A review of the impact of her death on Perón's regime concludes the article.

51. Franco, Alberto. *La mística social de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1954. 31 p.

This brief essay attempts to show the basic principles which were the foundation of Eva's humanitarian works. Stating that they were inspired by the justicialism of Perón, it is intended to show that Peronism will carry on even without Eva.

52. Franco, Luis. *Biografía patria, visión retrospectiva y crítica del reciente pasado argentino*. Buenos Aires: Stilcograf, 1958. 288 p.

In the chapter entitled "La esposa del profeta Oseas" (pp. 136-155), the author presents a psychological analysis of Eva as part of his review of the Peronist era. Although both Peróns are seen by the author as unscrupulous and adventurist opportunists, stealing from the poor much as the oligarchy has done in the past, the author identifies Eva as the powerful one in this team, stating that Perón, much as Oseas, had masochistic tendencies.

53. Fraser, Nicholas and Marysa Navarro. *Eva Perón*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1980. 192 p.

Perhaps the most impressive research on Eva Perón has been done by Fraser and Navarro. Interviewing many people who were actors in the Peronist drama, the authors have been able to brush aside the myths, rumors and hearsay about Eva and produce a historically accurate and very readable biography. One that was sorely needed. The authors recognize the myths surrounding Eva's life and describe how they relate to the reality and how and why they occur. The work stays away from political analysis of the Perón government and concentrates solely on Eva. A critical analysis of the consequences of Eva's actions or a more in-depth view of her role in controlling the opposition would have provided a balance. The work includes an excellent bibliography and a useful index.

54. Ghioldi, Américo Antonio. *De la tiranía a la democracia social*. Buenos Aires: Gure, 1956. 170 p.

Collected essays by Américo Ghioldi, a Socialist. The first is "El mito de Eva Perón" (Montevideo, 1952), written shortly after Eva died. The author discusses the state of Argentine society and the need for the people to wake up to reality. The Perón government has taken Eva's predisposition toward manipulation and has used her as an opiate to dull the senses of the Argentine workers and to do the dirty work of the regime, the author claims. The other essays in the book, written after the overthrow of the government of Perón, deal with reconstruction of the nation and Argentina's future.

55. _____. *El mito de Eva Duarte*. Montevideo: N.p., 1952. 78 p.

This same piece is included in the collection cited above.

56. Gould, Lois. *La presidenta*. New York: Linden Press/Simon & Schuster, 1981. 349 p.

One of many fictional works based on the life of Eva Perón.

- *57. Granata, María. *Valoración de la mujer en el peronismo*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1953. 16 p.

58. Hahner, June (ed.). *Women in Latin American History, Their Lives and Views*. ("UCLA Latin American Studies Series," No. 34.) Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1976. 181 p.

In a collection of readings on Latin American women since colonial times, one chapter (pp. 90-110) is dedicated to Eva. It consists of passages from Ethel Cherry's translation of *La razón de mi vida*, by Eva Perón, with a two-page introduction by the editor.

- *59. Harbinson, William Allen. *Evita, A Legend for the Seventies: Life of Eva Perón*. London: Star Books, 1977. 128 p.

60. Henderson, James and Linda Roddy Henderson. *Ten Notable Women of Latin America*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1978. 257 p.

Pp. 193-212 are devoted to Eva Perón. Calling her "an important force for change," the authors see Eva as an advocate for the disadvantaged because of her own experiences as a young girl. Yet they see that "her devotion to power and lust for wealth" were in conflict with her struggle to aid the poor. She is now a banner for those who strive to make changes in Argentina.

61. Hollander, Nancy Caro. "Women: The Forgotten Half of Argentine History." *Female and Male in Latin America*, Ann Pescatello, ed. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973. 342 p.

In an essay on the role of women in Argentine history, the author discusses the Peróns' contributions to the women's movement. According to Hollander, Eva's role in changing Argentine women's status has been overplayed. It should be attributed more to the level of organization of women and their importance in the labor force at the time. Eva Perón is seen as providing a "synthesis of the progressive and conservative tendencies of Peronism with respect to the image of women."

62. *Homenaje a la señora Eva Perón, jefa espiritual de la nación*. Buenos Aires: Coordinación de Informaciones de Estado, 1952. 78 p.

This is a collection of newspaper articles which appeared shortly after Eva's death. They include announcements of all the different places and streets which were named after her at this time. Also included are the texts of the messages of condolence sent to Perón from foreign officials, presidents, and associations, arranged by country.

- *63. Lack, John. *Eva Perón*. N.p., 1958.

64. Lang, Hemy. *La esposa del general*. Buenos Aires: Talleres Gráficos Palermo, 1946. 70 p.

Consisting mainly of quotes from unknown sources, this work speaks of her "goodness, sweetness, suffering," and calls her a good *compañera* or friend. The quotes are all religious in nature, and Fray Luis de León is named. The entire work is dedicated to Pius XII.

65. Langer, Marie. *Fantasías eternas a la luz del psicoanálisis*. Buenos Aires: Editorial Nova, 1957. 157 p.

In a section entitled "El niño asado y otros mitos sobre Eva Perón" the author recounts three horrifying and brutal tales, and, in analyzing them, concludes that their common theme is the image of maternal and tender woman turned persecutor and castrator. How does this relate to Eva Perón, according to Langer? These three tales were told and retold during the Perón regime. The anxiety of the times caused the creation of these brutal stories. Eva is the persecuting and castrating woman, and Argentina is the "roasted child," the author concludes.

66. Liberal Villar, José R. *Eva Perón, estudio literario y valoración sociológica de "La razón de mi vida."* Buenos Aires: Espino, 1953. 218 p.

The author, rather than doing a study of the actual work, uses quotations from *La razón de mi vida* as a means of illustrating this explanation of justicialism and its theoretical basis. Included are two pages of what could be entitled "memorable sayings" of Eva, a scanty bibliography, and numerous photographs.

- *67. Liston, Robert A. *Women Who Ruled.* New York: Messner, 1978. 192 p. [Juvenile. Pp. 144-155 cover Eva Peron.]

68. Lombille, Román J. *Eva, la predestinada; alucinante historia de éxitos y frustraciones.* Buenos Aires: Gure, 1955. 155 p.

Claiming that his work is not a biography but rather an attempt to show how Eva, the "great actress," affected Argentine society, the author concentrates almost totally on Eva's Rainbow Tour. The work is not documented, and in some cases the reader must ask how Lombille was able to hear some of the conversations which he transcribes. It is a psychological analysis which focuses some attention on the religious implications of Eva's reaction to meeting the Pope and blames her and her confessor, Hernán Benítez, for politicizing religion in Argentina.

69. Llorca, Carmen. *Llamadme Evita.* Barcelona: Planeta, 1980. 302 p.

The author presents an objectively written, yet uncritical, picture of the life of Eva Perón, describing her as warm and generous. Llorca has gathered documents and conducted interviews, and her work attests to this fact. It includes an index but few bibliographical references.

70. Maggi Blanco, Ginna. *Tres presidentes en un andén.* Santiago de Chile: Talleres Gráficos Bustos y Letelier, 1954. 179 p.

The three presidents whom the author has seen awaiting a train together are Juan Perón, Carlos Ibáñez of Chile, and Víctor Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia. Discussion of these three leaders is sprinkled throughout this tale by Ms. Maggi Blanco, Chilean dancer, and her encounters with Eva while working in Argentina. Although her anecdotes could be true, they do not seem to appear elsewhere in the literature on the subject nor have they been documented anywhere.

71. Main, Mary (Foster). *The Woman with the Whip: Eva Perón.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1952. 286 p.

Written while Eva was still alive, this book went to press just after her death. In the epilogue, Ms. Main, writing as María Flores, describes Eva as "an ambitious, hardheaded, acquisitive woman." Eva used her ambition "as a whip" to get what she wanted from others. The author's observations and personal knowledge of

the times and of Argentina itself make this an excellent though certainly not favorable account of the life of Eva, full of details, discussion of contemporary stories, rumors, and opposing views. This perspective of Eva from upper-class Argentine society helps in understanding its reaction to the Peróns and the interaction of Eva with the oligarchy. This book was reprinted in 1980.

72. Mara, Roberto. *Eterno ceibo; dos cantos al amor*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1952. 49 p.

A collection of the author's poems on Evita: six sonnets of joy written while she lived and 14 sonnets of pain after her death.

73. Martínez Constanzo, Pedro Santos. *La nueva Argentina, 1946-1955*. Buenos Aires: La Bastilla, 1976. 2 v.

Chapter Three of Volume One of this work on Peronism is on Eva Perón. The author focuses on the Fundación Eva Perón, its creation in 1948, its finances, and its workings, as well as listing the numerous types of public works which it funded and maintained. The role of the Fundación is seen as that of a propaganda machine for the Peróns. The author also views the writing of Eva's book *La razón de mi vida* from the point of view of the ghost-writer, Manuel Penella de Silva. Volume Two includes a brief bibliography.

74. Molinari, Diego Luis. *La paz por la justicia; informe del señor senador doctor Luis Molinari en la sesión del 3 de mayo de 1950*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1950. 29 p.

This work contains three speeches. Pp. 19-23 include Evita's speech of May 1, 1950, in the Plaza de Mayo.

75. Montgomery, Paul L. *Eva, Evita, the Life and Death of Eva Perón*. New York: Pocket Books, 1979. 240 p.

Excellent photographs placed in chronological order. Bibliographical essay: pp. 238-240. Also a translation of the speech given by Eva on April 14, 1947, celebrating the Day of the Americas.

Mr. Montgomery, a reporter and editor at the *New York Times* since 1959, has written a very readable account of Eva's life and death in which he is able to place her in the historical context of Argentine society and to discuss the influence the Peróns had in changing modern Argentina. Two things render this work very unusual. First, the author, writing in journalistic fashion, provides the reader with information on events not readily found elsewhere. He quotes eyewitness reports of Juan Duarte's murder, provides a section on the different members of the Duarte family, and provides a rather detailed account of Eva's early days in Buenos Aires. Second, half of the work concentrates on events occurring after the death of Eva, events which, until recently, were totally unknown. The book reads like a novel, yet it is indeed the story of Eva.

76. Monti, Antonio (ed.). *Antología poética de la revolución justicialista*. Buenos Aires: Librería Perlado, 1954. 174 p.

This collection of poems written about Eva, Juan Perón, and the justicialist revolution by various authors includes a sentence or two on each author and lists his other publications.

77. *Monumento a Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Secretaría de Prensa y Actividades Culturales, 1955. 29 p.

Pictures make up most of this work, which describes the monument planned to hold the remains of Eva. The plans for the structure, as well as the drawings of the statues, are shown here. Work on the monument was to have begun on April 30, 1955, but some of the problems already encountered are noted.

78. *La mujer ya puede votar*. Buenos Aires: Primera Asamblea Nacional del Movimiento Peronista Femenino, Teatro Nacional Cervantes, July 26-28, 1949. 1 v. Unpaged.

This work, which includes the text of Law 13.010 (September 23, 1947) granting suffrage to women, also includes quotations from both Perón and Eva on the subject, plus their speeches at the Plaza de Mayo on September 23 when the law was proclaimed.

- *79. Murray, Luis Alberto. *Vivad [sic] y obra de Eva Perón: Historia gráfica*. Buenos Aires: N.p., n.d.

80. Naipaul, V. S. *The Return of Eva Perón, with the Killings in Trinidad*. New York: Knopf, 1980. 228 p.

The title of this work is a bit misleading, for only pp. 95-170 deal with Argentina, and even then only indirectly with Eva. The author discusses Argentine society, the quality of life, the general feeling or mood of the people at the time of Perón's return to power in 1973. He discusses the Argentines' involvement with the mystical, the spiritual; torture; lack of direction on the part of the young and old alike; but he does not mention Eva.

81. Navarro, Marysa. "Evita y el peronismo en el poder." *Perspectivas femeninas en América Latina*, María del Carmen Elu de Lenero, comp. México: Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1976. 211 p.

Describing Eva as the link between Perón and his followers, the *descamisados*, this essay examines in detail how Eva provided this link through her work at the Ministerio de Trabajo, the Fundación Eva Perón, and the Partido Peronista Femenino.

- *82. Neira, Sara. *Tres estampas en el recuerdo de E.P.* Buenos Aires: N.p., 1954. 16 p.

83. *Noble depositario de una herencia de amor*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Secretaría de Prensa y Difusión, 195_? Unpaged.

Chiefly illustrations, this work was published after Eva's death and seems to be an effort to show Juan Perón taking over her work.

The large black and white photographs show, on one hand, Eva talking with children or families, and, on the facing page, Juan Perón doing the same. Captions read, "Unidos en acción y en gesto " ("United in action and gesture").

*84. Nosslem, Jorge J. *Yo te conocí, Eva*. N.P., 1953.

85. Ortiz, Delio. *Eva Perón, la inmortal*. Quito: Ruminahui, 1952. 157 p.

The author is an Ecuadorian who believes that Eva is the most important woman in the world. He attributes three main works to her: the Partido Peronista Femenino, the unionization of the workers, and the Fundación de Ayuda Social. Quoting from both *La razón de mi vida* and the work by Rina Rodríguez, he supports his belief in Eva's goodness and hard work. He includes news reports from July 26-27, 1952, on her death.

*86. Pace, Dixie Ann. *Valiant Women*. New York: Vantage Press, 1972. 110 p.

[Pp. 103-107 cover Eva Perón.]

87. Paz, Carlos and Oscar Deutsch. *Eva Perón, peronismo para el socialismo*. Buenos Aires: Ediciones del Mirador, 1974. 93 p.

Hoping to influence a splintered Peronist following toward cohesive action, the authors see the need for a discussion of "Evita" in a Marxist revolutionary framework. Through an analysis and interpretation of her speeches and writings, in chronological order, they aim to point out that the same basic thoughts are in her works as are seen in those of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Mao, and Ché. An impossible task, some may say, but the authors do an excellent job of arguing that whether one calls it Peronism or socialism the basic ideal, creating a new man and a just society, is shared by all.

88. Peralta, Jerónimo M. *Semblanza heroica de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1950. Unpaged.

Including quotes from Eva's speeches, writings, the texts of laws for women's suffrage and the Bill of Rights for the aged, the author discusses Perón's revolution and how it has developed and changed Argentina. Eva's role in this revolutionary process is identified as her fight against capitalism and for a social transformation leading the country toward a more humane system.

89. Perón, Eva. *Escribe Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Argentinas, 1973. 63 p.

This volume is a collection of articles written by Eva which first appeared in the newspaper *Democracia*. Perhaps the best known of these is "Por qué soy peronista" in which she states that being a Peronist is a duty of every citizen because it is the fight for the independence of the country. The other articles give more reasons for being a Peronist as they attempt to show the philosophy and social concepts of Peronism.

90. _____. *Historia del peronismo por Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Escuela Superior Peronista, 1951. 126 p.

This is a collection of the texts of classes given by Eva at the Escuela Superior Peronista. Included are topics which analyze history from the Peronist perspective, discuss the theoretical aspects of justicialism, and point out what it is not (capitalism, communism, or Marxism) and who and what it is for (the workers, women, and justice).

91. _____. *My Mission in Life*. Translated from the original by Ethel Cherry. New York: Vantage Press, 1953. 216 p.

Cherry has done a fine job of translation.

92. _____. *La palabra, el pensamiento y la acción de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1948. 157 p.

A pocket-size book reminiscent of a little Bible in which Eva's ideas, beliefs, and intentions have been recorded. Each brief paragraph quotes a specific subject and is dated and named in the margin. Similar to a dictionary of quotations, it is grouped into chapters on broader subjects such as women, social justice, culture, and education.

93. _____. *Por qué soy peronista por Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Distribuidores Baires, 1974. 76 p.

This is a series of articles which appeared in the newspaper *Democracia* and which also appeared in a collection entitled *Escribe Eva Perón*. This same work has been published many times, by many publishers and with different titles, but containing the same articles.

94. _____. *La razón de mi vida*. Buenos Aires: Peuser, 1951. 316 p.

Believed by many to have been written by Manuel Penella de Silva, a Spaniard, this pseudo-autobiographical work is divided into three parts: "The Causes of My Mission," "The Workers and My Mission," and "Women and My Mission." In each part she explains her actions and the motives of her work. The Peronist cause, Perón, and her *descamisados* are discussed at length. The book served as a text for Argentine children during the era, and was translated into numerous languages. It caused some stir in Argentina when it was banned in the United States. It has been heavily used as a source for the study of Eva, has been quoted extensively, and discussed in all the literature on the subject.

95. Perón, Juan. *Del poder al exilio*. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Argentinas, 1973. 98 p.

Reflecting on his last days in power, Perón briefly recalls his life with Eva. He tells of a telegram, sent to General Aramburu after Eva's remains disappeared, in which he holds then President Aramburu personally accountable for the safety of the remains.

96. Pichel, Vera. *Mi país y sus mujeres*. Buenos Aires: Sudestada, 1968. 171 p.

Although the author attempts to place Eva Perón into the framework of the feminist movement in Argentina, the result is closer to a history of women as a backdrop to a "feminist" view of Eva's work. The emphasis is on her role in the formation of the Movimiento Peronista Femenino. The author quotes the speeches of the senators opposed to the law granting the vote to women, lists the number of women who voted, the women who ran for office, and how many votes they received. The work continues with a brief biographical discussion of Eva and then of the work she did in the field of social welfare.

97. *Policlínico Evita, partido de 4 de junio*. Buenos Aires: Fundación Ayuda Social Eva Perón, n.d. Unpaged.

Consisting mainly of photographs of the polyclinic, this work includes the texts of speeches given at the opening ceremonies.

98. Poutet, Jean. *L'Argentine de la peur; histoire d'une frustration*. Paris: Plot, 1978. 285 p.

This history of Argentina viewed from the common people's perspective includes a part on Peronism entitled "Le mythe peroniste." Of this, one chapter (pp. 151-165) includes a discussion of Eva Perón and her activities in the governing of Argentina as seen from the perspective of the workers. The author points to the lack of concrete benefits to the *descamisados* from this regime, despite, all the activities meant to benefit the lower classes.

99. Prassel, Rubén. *Evita! congoja popular, poesías*. Buenos Aires: Prammar, 1952. 121 p.

Short, one-page poems, mostly written before Eva's death, praise her as a worker, *descamisada*, etc. Those written after her death ask for guidance and pray for her soul.

100. *Presencia de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1953. 95 p.

Beginning with Eva's "birth" on October 17, 1945, this work discusses her life and role in flowery words used by the authors employed by the Subsecretaría de Informaciones. Stating that her passion consumed her and thus she died for her country, the authors conclude by listing all the titles given to her: "abanderada de los humildes," "jefa espiritual," "mártir del trabajo," etc.

101. *Proveedurías Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Servicio Internacional de Publicaciones Argentinas, n.d. Unpaged.

This illustrated volume explains the purpose and function of the grocery stores established by the Fundación Eva Perón which provided foodstuffs at cost to low-income families.

102. Recalde, Facundo. *Evocación de Ortiz Guerrero. Oración a la paz. Eva Perón*. [Tres conferencias]. Asunción: El Arte, 1952. 51 p.

Of these short lectures, only the third (pp. 45-52) deals with Eva, and it consists of the author's speech, given on August 3, 1952, in the Teatro Municipal in Asunción at the "Homenaje popular extraordinario de los intelectuales y artistas." Basically a speech on Eva's good works and a eulogy.

103. Reiner, Silvain. *Eva Perón*. Paris: Flammarion, 1960. 282 p.

The author's discussion of the Perón era is obscured by undocumented details of Perón's relationship with Eva, accusing him of sexual perversion and hinting at child molestation. These intimate details, "secret interviews," and a discussion of Perón's control by Hitler and Nazi influence in his government merely color this historical "novel" which places Eva as the dominant member of the team, due to her obsession with power. The bibliography is brief and basic.

104. Riéffolo Bessone, José Fausto. *Los derechos sociales de la mujer, cartas a mi amigo Bover*. ("Biblioteca del ciudadano.") Buenos Aires: El Ateneo, 1950. 231 p.

Using the format of personal correspondence, the author states his views on the status of women in Argentina. A well-traveled diplomat, he includes a discussion of women in other societies and other times. Two chapters are devoted solely to Perón and Eva, to whom the author attributes the enhanced position of Argentine women.

105. Robinson, Donald B. *The One Hundred Most Important People in the World Today*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1952. 427 p.

In this short sketch (pp. 84-87) Eva is portrayed as unscrupulous, pitiless with any opposition, rich because of the money collected by her Fundación de Ayuda Social Eva Perón, and, in general, the most powerful element in the Perón regime.

106. Rodríguez, Angela Rina. *Eva de América, madona de los humildes*. Buenos Aires: Mayo, 1949. 103 p.

The author states that this is not a biography but an attempt to describe Eva in her daily life as a woman sees her. As a journalist and founder of the magazine *Nueva Argentina* (1943-1946), Rodríguez admires Eva and gives us an account of the beneficiaries of her work. The Ciudad Infantil and children, the Hogares de Tránsito, the Hogares de Ancianos and the aged are all described.

107. Rodríguez de Martínez Paiva, Celina E. and María Rosa Pizzuto de Rivero. *La verdad y obra de Eva Perón*. ("Colección Argentina: pasado, presente, futuro.") Buenos Aires: Astral, 1967-1970. 2 v.

In what was to have been a multi-volume work, the authors aim to present all the positive aspects of Eva's life. Volume One, *Adalid de octubre*, is biographical in that it ends with Eva's death and discusses her major achievements. Volume Two, *Eva en vigencia*, is a collection of anecdotes, episodes in Eva's life, poems, and other tidbits. The authors were both elected officials after Argentine women were granted political rights. In this capacity they had some opportunity to work closely with Eva. They feel a need to undo past prejudices and to re-establish positive feelings toward Eva Perón.

108. Sacquard de Belleruche, Maud. *Eva Perón, la reine des sans-chemises*. Paris: La Jeune Parque, 1972. 246 p.

Beginning with some background information on Argentina and ending with some speculation as to the possibility of Perón's return to Argentina, this historical/biographical account of Eva Perón is based on reports which appeared not only in the major French periodicals but also in *La Prensa*, *Clarín*, *La Nación*, *El Mundo*, *El Pampero*, *Noticias gráficas*, *El Hogar*, and *Atlántida de Buenos Aires*. The author used the reports on, and the interviews with, Eva which appeared in the movie magazines of the time, such as *Radiolandia*. It is this research which makes this particular work such interesting reading.

109. Sánchez Zinny, Eduardo F. *El culto de la infamia: Historia documentada de la segunda tiranía argentina*. Buenos Aires: Gure, 1959. 679 p.

This work is intended to detail and document all facets of the Peronist regime. The section on Eva Perón (pp. 98-109) describes her role as a part of the Peronist propaganda machine, in death as well as in life.

110. Santander, Silvano. *Técnica de una traición; Juan D. Perón y Eva Duarte, agentes del nazismo en la Argentina*. 2nd ed. Montevideo: Taller Gráfico Tricromía, 1953. 127 p.

As a member of a Comisión Investigadora de Actividades Anti-Argentinas, the author was concerned with the Nazi presence in Argentina. Perón and Eva Duarte are presented as spies for the Germans. Eva is mentioned in very few cases as the bulk of the work is comprised of quotes from the author's speeches in the Cámara de Diputados and of documents which the poor printing and paper quality render illegible. The same can be said for the few photographs, which are hard to decipher and rather irrelevant in some cases. This work is definitely not on Eva Perón.

111. Sava, George (pseud. of George Alexis Bankoff). *Mourning Becomes Argentina*. Bognor Regis: New Horizon, 1978. 208 p.

The author is a surgeon who had occasion to see Eva in Italy where she was visiting, and later to meet her privately on several occasions in Argentina. He writes of these meetings in this admittedly favorable biographical/historical work.

112. Sebreli, Juan José. *Eva Perón, la aventurera o militante?* 2nd ed. Buenos Aires: Siglo Veinte, 1966. 157 p.

Within the framework of Marxist philosophy, the author analyzes Eva Perón and places her in the social context of Argentina in the 1940s and 1950s. He distinguishes three stages in the process of her radicalization. Although she was able to advance the cause of women and the workers in such a way as to change their future, Sebreli sees her personalist methods, lack of ideological basis and lack of support from a truly democratic political party as a great hindrance in her work. Since her death, the idea of Eva began a process of neutralization and depoliticization through which she will become just another personality in Argentine history. This is a process which the author wishes to stop. Sebreli hopes his work will clear away the myths and remind the workers of Evita and what she did, leading them to continue the struggle for the workers' cause.

- *113. *Significación social del descamisado*. Buenos Aires: Democracia, 1948. 8 p.

- *114. Storni, Julio A. *Grandeza y proyección de Eva Perón*. San Miguel de Tucumán: N.p., 1952.

115. *Un sueño hecho realidad: Hogar de Ancianos Coronel Perón*. Buenos Aires: Secretaría de Prensa y Difusión, 195? Unpaged.

Including the text of the Bill of Rights for the Aged, this work consists mainly of photographs of the home for the aged and a description of the services provided there.

116. Taylor, J. M. *Eva Perón: The Myths of a Woman*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1979. 192 p.

Much has been said about the myth of Evita, and now, in this work which deals more with images - with what appears to be - rather than what is, the two myths are thoroughly analyzed. The "Black Myth" which sees only the bad aspects of Evita and the "Lady of Hope" myth which sees only the good have similarities in that they both concentrate on the same character traits or aspects of Evita's life, her social status, her relationship with men, and her influence over the masses. The use of "feminine imagery," women having power in the realm of the spiritual, mystical, and irrational, is traced in both myths. "Eva the revolutionary" is discussed as it also used these same traits to portray Evita to the Left's advantage. The work not only helps to explain why such disparate views were held about the same person but also provides a refreshingly new insight into the subject. The bibliography is comprehensive and the illustrations are excellent.

*117. Tettamanti, Rodolfo. *Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Centro Editor de América Latina, 1971.

*118. Thein, Gladys. *Requiem de eternidad a Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Mundo Peronista, 1954.

119. Torres, Carlos Alberto. *El líder y Evita, la poesía en el justicialismo peronista*. Santa Rosa, Provincia de Eva Perón: N.p., 1954. 153 p.

A collection of poems based on Eva's *La razón de mi vida*.

120. *La última voluntad de Eva Perón*. Buenos Aires: Servicio Internacional de Publicaciones Argentinas, 1952. 18 p.

Leaving everything she owned to Perón and to her *descamisados*, this pseudo-will is claimed to have been written by Eva on her deathbed as part of a book entitled *My Message*. The will was read from the Casa Rosada by an employee from the Subsecretaría de Informaciones de la Presidencia on October 17, 1952, before a large crowd of followers of Perón. The "will" also includes a plea for loyalty to Perón.

121. Valenti, José J. C. *Cuatro mujeres de la historia americana*. Buenos Aires: Artes Gráficas A. Ruiz, 1951. 101 p.

Written exclusively for Argentine women, the book discusses Lucía Miranda, Manuelita Rosas, Santa Rosa de Lima, and Eva Perón, with almost half focusing on the last named. Consisting primarily of quotes from her speeches and writings, it stresses the social welfare projects, nursing homes, and schools, but goes no farther.

122. Valentino, Mario. *Evita, Argentina lloró por ella: La vida novelada de Eva Perón*. Barcelona: Martínez Roca, 1979. 197 p.

As the title says, this is a novelized account of Eva's life, one of several fictional works based on her life.

123. Velázquez, Luis Horacio. *Dos letras milagrosas, E. P.* La Plata: Llanura, 1951. 106 p.

In somewhat of a case study approach the first part of this work concentrates on reporting Eva's response to injustice in Argentina. The author describes her busy day and her method of solving problems for the poor. The second part of the work enumerates the beneficiaries of Eva's work (children, aged, women) and what she has done for each group. Perhaps the most interesting part of this book is the photographs, which are numerous and rather unusual.

124. Villaverde, Juan. *La organización social y los derechos de la ancianidad*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1953. 31 p.

The author provides a brief discussion of the Bill of Rights for old people, includes the text of the bill and of a speech given by Eva on August 28, 1948, the day the bill was proclaimed.

125. Virgilio, Francisco de. *Eva Perón, heroína y mártir de la patria*. Buenos Aires: Optimus, 1974. 136 p.

As one of the delegates to the 1949 constitutional convention, the author is able to describe events from first-hand experience. He does this briefly after a sketchy outline of Eva's life. The bulk of the work consists of full-text transcriptions of magazine articles, speeches (both by Eva and about her), poems, clippings of newspapers reporting her death, and more.

126. Walsh, Rodolfo. *Los oficios terrestres*. Buenos Aires: Jorge Alvarez Editores, 1965. 122 p.

In the short story *Esa mujer* (pp. 11-23), the author describes an encounter between a colonel and a young journalist. The colonel talks of how he gave *her* a Christian burial and saved *her* from those who wished to do her harm. The journalist wishes to find out where the body is. Walsh states that the story is essentially true, and, in fact, is very close to the actual account of Eva's first burial in Milan.

127. Webber, Andrew Lloyd and Tim Rice. *Evita, the Legend of Eva Perón, 1919-1952*. London: Elm Tree Books, 1978. Ca. 124 p.

Hoping to share their enthusiastic fascination with the "life and magic, death and disaster of this strange woman," the authors of this text, and of the opera, provide a history/biography of Evita, as well as include the libretto of the opera with explanation of the lyrics and what they wished to convey to the audience. The numerous photographs included are excellent and difficult to find elsewhere. A very basic bibliography is cited. An excellent review of the play entitled, "Dazzling Production of a Muddled Story," by Edwin Wilson, can be found in the *Wall Street Journal* (September 26, 1979). Also Michael Owen, "A Controversial Heroine," the *New York Times* (September 23, 1979), gives not only a review of the Broadway play but also a bit of its history.

128. Wolter, Udo. *Eva Perón, der Roman einer ungewöhnlichen Frau*. Stuttgart: Wappen Verlag, 1953? 285 p.

[Viewed but not annotated.]

129. Worcester, Donald E. *Makers of Latin America*. New York: Dutton, 1966. 222 p.

In this work on major figures in Latin America, the author includes one chapter (pp. 166-174) on Eva Perón. In a thorough, concise, fair, and rather accurate account of Eva Perón's influence on and role in the Perón government, the author stays clear of subjective statements and personal opinions, and provides the reader with an excellent political analysis.

130. Zamboni, Humberto. *Peronismo y justicialismo; juicio crítico*. Córdoba: Assandri, 1956. 140 p.

Of this work on Peronism in general, two chapters are on Eva. Focusing more on her death than on her life, the author offers the reader negative opinions on the person and her work, and personal reflections on the Perón government, in general.

ARTICLES

131. "Eva Perón." *Ahorro* (Buenos Aires), V, 41 (July/August, 1952), 1-49.

This entire issue of *Ahorro* is devoted to Eva in homage to her contribution to Argentine society. Many illustrations. The text discusses her work, the reactions to her death, and the loss felt by all.

132. "Eva Perón en timbres de ahorro." *Ahorro* (Buenos Aires), V, 42 (September/October, 1952), 18.

An announcement of the new savings stamps with Eva's picture.

133. "Homenaje a Eva Perón." *Ahorro* (Buenos Aires), V, 43 (November/December, 1952), 22-23.

This article reports on the ceremony of the unveiling of a marble bust of Eva at the Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal where it is to be located.

134. Pearl, Philip. "Iron Fist in Silk Glove: That Was Argentina's Little Eva." *American Federationist*, LIX (August, 1952), 7.

Pearl was one of several representatives to visit Argentina in 1947. Sent to study the facts and realities of the Argentine labor movement, the commission rejected a tour planned by Eva and requested guidance by actual labor leaders instead. The author attributes the disappearance of labor movement leader Gay to this rejection by the commission. Stating this as an introduction to Eva's power, he writes that her death frees the labor unions in Argentina. He further states that Eva "inflicted herself" on the unions because her failure in social circles led to her expending her energies in political circles with the union movement as an easy target.

135. "Death of Eva Perón." *American Medical Association Journal*, CL, 7 (October 18, 1952), 710.

A brief paragraph describes reactions to Eva's death and the altars set up in hospitals, clinics, and homes which her Fundación Eva Perón helped to build. In the Secretaría de Salud Pública a 168 cm. candle was to be lit for one hour every month in her memory.

136. Filiegers, Serge. "Luck Runs Out for Eva Perón." *American Mercury*, LXXIV (January, 1952), 26-34.

In a story-like article written shortly after Eva's death, the author gives a general description of the Perón government showing Eva, powerful, rich, and ruthless, as the main force in the government.

137. "María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Americana Annual*, (1953), 550.

A summary of Evita's life and numerous accomplishments provides an excellent introduction.

138. "O.A.S. fotoflashes." *Américas*, IV, 9 (September, 1952), 28.

A captioned picture of Eva announces her death.

- *139. Concatti, Rolando. "Si Evita viviera..." *Antropología 3er mundo*, 11 (August/September, 1972). [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

140. Weil, Steven. "Así ven en Europa a la primera dama argentina." *Argentina, B.A.*, II, 18 (July 1, 1950), 9-11.

Six photographs of Eva Perón while on her visit to Europe which appeared in the *Revue die Weltillustrierte 1950*, with captions translated into Spanish by Weil.

141. "The Wife of the Argentine President Visits Factories." *Argentine News* (Buenos Aires), 82 (April/July, 1946), n.p.

A report on Eva's visit to a hosiery factory and to a glass factory includes three black and white captioned pictures.

- ✓ 142. "Atlantic Report on Argentina." *Atlantic Monthly*, CXC, 10 (October, 1952), 18-23.

An analysis of the political consequences of Eva's death and how Perón can use the Eva legend to his advantage with the labor unions and the poor and as a factor to mobilize a show of support for his government.

- ✓ 143. McKay, Raymond. "Eva Perón, Superstar." *Atlas World Press Review*, XXV, 10 (October, 1978), 62.

A review of *Eva Perón, a Biography*, by John Barnes, discusses his benign view of Peronism and his fairy tale presentation of Eva.

- *144. "Eva Duarte de Perón y Francisco Franco." *El auto uruguayo* (Montevideo), (March, 1947), 11.

- *145. "La razón de mi vida de Eva Perón." *Biblioteca* (La Plata, Argentina), 3 (1951), 11-19.

146. "Eva Perón. 25 ataúdes para un solo cadáver." *Blanco y negro* (Madrid), LXXVI, 2801 (January 8, 1966), 46-57.

The authors of this article have done quite a bit of investigating to piece together the events leading up to the disappearance of Eva's corpse. Although their conclusion that the corpse was tossed into the Río de la Plata is wrong, the article is excellent in that it explores the events and also the emotions and reactions of the Argentine people.

147. Caputo, Livio. "Los generales contra el fantasma de Evita." *Blanco y negro* (Madrid), LXXX, 3044 (September 5, 1970), 52-57.

In this analysis of Argentina the author attributes many of the country's problems to Peronism and the desire of a large percentage of the population for the return of Perón. The memory of the Peróns lingers as four out of ten Argentiniens long for his return. Eva's "ghost," the symbol or memory of what used to be, is what the generals in power must combat.

- *148. Hutton, Eric. "Eva Duarte de Perón, la mujer mas influyente del mundo." *Bohemia* (Havana), (January 12, 1947), 25, 65-66.

- *149. "Eva Duarte de Perón en la intimidad: Su vida se desliza poderosa." *Bohemia* (Havana), XLII, 44 (October 29, 1950), 10-12, 141.

- *150. Barral, G. "Evita Duarte acaba de representar su mejor papel." *Bohemia* (Havana), XLIV, 32 (August 10, 1952), 58-59, 96.

- *151. "Fallecimiento de la señora Eva Perón, protectora espiritual de la universidad argentina." *Boletín de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*, VI, 67/68 (June/July, 1952), 49-50.

152. "Eva Perón, jefa espiritual de la nación, pasó a la inmortalidad el 26 de julio de 1952; homenaje del Ferrocarril Nacional General Belgrano." *Boletín del Servicio del Ferrocarril Nacional General Belgrano* (Buenos Aires), 2452 (August 1, 1952), 221-236.

This issue discusses the special resolution passed by the Ministerio de Transportes in honor of Eva. Law 14.124, establishing the memorial monument, is included, as are quotations from her speeches and writings.

- *153. "El Museo Nacional de Arte Decorativa dedica este número a honrar la memoria de Eva Perón." *Boletín del Museo Nacional de Arte Decorativa* (Buenos Aires), VII, 19 (July/September, 1952), 1-8.

154. "María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Britannica Book of the Year*, (1952), 550.

A very brief section on Eva points to some of her activities and other items of interest such as the International Astronomical Commission's naming a newly-discovered planet "Evita" in August, 1948.

155. "Mrs. Perón, Grocer." *Business Week*, 1135 (June 2, 1951), 142.

Noting Eva's numerous business ventures, the report focuses on the low-cost grocery and liquor stores recently added to the list of social welfare activities of the Fundación Eva Perón.

156. "Champions against the U.S." *Business Week*, 1147 (August 25, 1951), 141-142.

In a review of the Peróns' election campaign stressing their anti-U.S. stance and general economic troubles, Eva is briefly mentioned as the vice-presidential candidate.

157. "La muerte de Evita Perón enluta a los hogares argentinos." *Cahui* (Lima), XV, 132/133 (July, 1952), 26-27.

Including a few black and white pictures of poor quality, this article reports Eva's death, stating her importance in Argentine society and the general reaction to her death.

- *158. Valdés de la Paz, Osvaldo. "Como vive y como trabaja Eva Perón." *Carteles* (Havana), (March 7, 1948), 14-16.

159. _____. "Salario para la madre y la esposa, propone Eva Perón." *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 28 (July 13, 1952), 74-76.

A discussion of Eva's support for salaries to homemakers, as brought out in *La razón de mi vida*.

160. Cowles, Fleur. "La señora Eva Duarte de Perón. Lo que representó para el actual presidente de la República Argentina la primera dama recientemente fallecida." *Carteles* (Havana), XXXIII, 31 (August 3, 1952), 33-36.

Writing shortly after Eva's death, the author presents a brief, chatty biographical account with some anecdotes. She refers to the "dictatorial Evita" and reflects on the stability of the Perón government now that Eva is gone.

161. Cuéllar, Aída. "Eva Perón: Su destino y su obra." *Carteles* (Havana), XXXIII, 32 (August 10, 1952), 33-36.

In reporting Eva Perón's death, the author recalls seeing her work and reflects on the impact of her death on the people she has helped.

162. Josephs, Ray. "Mr. and Mrs. Perón Slug It Out." *Colliers, National Weekly*, CXXIII, 2 (January 8, 1949), 16-17, 68.

According to the author, Eva and Juan, equally powerful, are fighting each other for control of Argentina. Eva's actions are said to be aimed at subtly controlling Perón, not at supporting him. Comparing the two rivals, the essay concludes that Eva could not manage without Perón because her power stems from his.

163. Lear, John. "Will Eva Cost Perón His Throne?" *Colliers, National Weekly*, CXXVIII, 19 (November 10, 1951), 18-19, 37-44.

In a style that is easy to read and full of interesting anecdotes, this article discusses the Perón regime as well as events leading up to it. The author attempts to show that, except for Eva's emotional extremist style, Perón's government would be remembered for its many positive contributions. However, it is too late, Lear concludes, for Eva has caused irreparable harm, and the Perón government will soon fall. Illustrations include a picture of a Perón-Evita campaign poster.

164. Davis, Caleb W. "Eva Perón." *Colliers Yearbook 1952*, (1953), 537.

A brief report on Eva stresses her political activities and influence.

165. "Evita." *Commonweal*, LVI, 18 (August 8, 1952), 429.

The author describes Eva's disastrous impact on Argentine economy, academic freedom, the labor union development, and balances it against the admiration and love she commanded from the Argentine people. This article was written shortly after her death.

166. "Evita Perón, hada, mártir y santa." *Continente* (Buenos Aires), LXIII (June, 1952), 4-10.

María Teresa de Dávila, a painter, presented Eva with her work entitled "Evita, Madona de América," shortly before Eva died. This article reports the presentation of the work to Eva. The correspondence between the artist and Eva is reprinted. According to the article, an autographed picture of Eva was sent to the painter as a way of expressing gratitude.

167. "Vida y presencia de Eva Perón." *Continente* (Buenos Aires), LXIV (July, 1952), 13-46.

The artistic piece, "Evita, Madona de América," by María Teresa de Dávila, is pictured on the cover of this issue. Photographs of Eva's funeral accompany the text of the article, which discusses Eva's life from October, 1943, until her death. The author discusses *La razón de mi vida*, quoting heavily from it.

168. Hilton, Joseph. "The Dictator and His Woman." *Coronet*, XL, 1 (May, 1956), 39-44.

Portraying Perón as merely a symbol of power that Eva used and despised, the article describes her as working fanatically for wealth, prestige, and power, while Perón's sexual senility and starved ego kept him busily chasing after teen-aged girls until his overthrow.

169. Grenier, Richard. "Evita Lives." *Cosmopolitan*, CLXXV, 5 (November, 1973), 235-239.

A discussion of Perón's sexual exploitation of young girls and his *macho* image begins this article, which focuses on Eva Perón's manipulation and deception, while depicting her as powerful and charismatic.

- *170. "Eva Perón Comes Home." *Crawdaddy* (New York), (December, 1973), 55.

- *171. Angel, Miguel. "El verdadero romance en la vida de Eva Perón." *Crónica* (Havana), II, 15 (September, 1952), 20-23.

- *172. Camarinha, Mario. "A vida íntima de Eva Perón." *O Cruzeiro* (Rio de Janeiro), XXIII, 14 (January 20, 1951), 12-18, 96.

- *173. Pereira, Alceu. "Faleceu Eva Duarte Perón." *O Cruzeiro* (Rio de Janeiro), XXIV, 43 (August 9, 1952), 121-124.

174. "María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Current Biography Yearbook* 1949 (1950), 477-478.

A documented biography includes description and insights such as "cooking Argentinian dishes is said to be one of her skills" not found in most of the literature.

This article is also found in the March, 1949 (V. 10) issue of *Current Biography*, pp. 39-41.

175. "María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Current Biography Yearbook* 1952 (1953), 467.

A brief biography refers the reader to the longer 1949 *Current Biography* article. This article is also found in the September, 1952 (V. 13) issue of *Current Biography*, p. 51.

176. Murkland, Harry B. "World Crisis Aids Perón." *Current History*. XX, 118 (June, 1951), 326-329.

Eva's influence on the labor movement, the government's most active support group, and her use of the Fundación Eva Perón to get votes are discussed briefly in this article, which deals mainly with the problems Perón may face in the upcoming elections. The economic conditions of the country and their effect on the labor movement may weaken this group's support for Perón.

177. Alexander, Robert Jackson. "Argentina: Perón Rules Alone." *Current History*, XXIV, 139 (March, 1953), 159-164.

Summarizing Argentine history and the role of the army in politics, Alexander gives an explanation of Peronism as an indigenous phenomenon. Eva's role in running the labor movement, her control over all social welfare and charity through the Fundación Eva Perón, and her general interference in all aspects of the government are brought out. The impact of her death on the Perón regime is analyzed in depth.

- *178. Sieve, Harold. "Macabre Odyssey across the World." *Daily Telegraph Magazine*, (July 21, 1972), 9-10, 13.

- *179. "Eva Perón: Mártir del trabajo." *Dinamis* (Buenos Aires), (August, 1952). [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

180. "A Body for a Body." *Economist*, CCLIII, 6848 (November 23, 1974), 48.

Comprehensive yet concise discussion of the problems surrounding the body of Eva from the moment it was taken out of Argentina until 1974, reviewing the numerous reasons for returning it to Argentina.

181. "Eva Perón." *Facts on File*, (1947+).

There is material of interest in this source for the years in which Eva was alive. There are also brief reports in 1971, when the body was disinterred and returned to Perón, and again in 1974, when it was returned for final rest in Argentina. Not a source of unusual information, but a good one for specific dates and events.

- *182. Díaz Iverson, Jorge. "Eva Perón." *Favoritos de la historia*, (July 3, 1969), 11-14.

183. López, Daniel. "Evita." *Films in Review*, XXXI, 6 (June/July, 1980), 349-350.

Stating that Evita's career as a film star would never have made the history books, the author discusses the films she starred in and includes a listing, complete with information on director, and cast, of all six movies in which she appeared, and her position in the billing. A very interesting article which merely whets the appetite.

184. "L'Argentine fête son 'lider.'" *France illustration*, VI, 264 (November 4, 1950), 475.

Large, captioned photograph of Eva at the October 17th celebration.

185. Servan-Shreiber, Brigitte. "Ce que m'a dit Eva Perón avant la rebellion avortée de Buenos Aires." *France illustration*, VII, 313 (October 13, 1951), 394.

A view of Eva at work and a glimpse into her private life as seen by a journalist who admits that nobody can really get to know Eva well.

186. "La mort d'Eva Perón afflige des millions d'Argentins." *France illustration*, VIII, 356 (August 9, 1952), 119-121.

Photographs of Eva with dignitaries in Europe and in Argentina accompany a short text on the Argentinians' expression of sorrow at her death.

187. "L'adieu de l'Argentine a Eva Perón." *France illustration*, VIII, 358 (August 23, 1952), 165-167.

Large photographs accompany an excellent description of the funeral procession from the Ministerio de Trabajo to the headquarters of the Confederación General de Trabajadores.

- *188. Keelan, Jack. "The Great Evita." *Guidenpost*, (May, 1956), 4-6.

189. "Reflexiones sobre la III Conferencia Interamericana de Seguridad Social." *Hechos e ideas* (Buenos Aires), XXI, 84 (March, 1951), 29-42.

At the closing session of this conference, held on March 27, 1951,

at the Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales of the Universidad de Buenos Aires, Eva's speech, reproduced here, discussed the government programs and the justicialist stance with regard to social security.

190. "Duelo nacional." *Hispanoamericano* (México), XXI, 536 (August 8, 1952), 22-23.

Numerous official and unofficial homages in memory of Eva are cited in this article, which also describes the sorrow expressed by millions of Argentinians.

191. "We Are Adored! We Are Loved!" *Horizon*, XXI, 8 (August, 1978), 60-65.

A review of the rock opera *Evita* (which opened on June 21, 1978, in London and will open on Broadway in 1979) claims that the opera attempts to "present both sides of Eva and leave the final judgment to the viewer."

- *192. Piño Sandoval, Jorge. "La dama de la esperanza." *Hoy* (México), (May 6, 1948), 14-17, 82.

- *193. _____. "Tiene el apoyo del pueblo para llegar a vicepresidenta y Evita gobernará a la Argentina." *Ibid.*, 759 (September 8, 1951), 32.

194. Garbalosa, Graziella. "Evita Perón, una mujer en el destino de su patria." *Hoy* (México), 806 (August 2, 1952), 30-35, 66.

A review of Eva Perón but mainly focusing on her book, *La razón de mi vida*, and quoting extensively from it.

195. "Evita Perón, un ejemplo y un símbolo." *Hoy* (México), 807 (August 9, 1952), 6-7.

Written shortly after Eva's death, this brief article speaks to Mexico's fraternal solidarity with Argentina, stating that Eva's death is a loss not only for Argentina but for all America.

196. "The Death of the 'Spiritual Chief of the Argentine Nation.'" *Illustrated London News*, CCXXI (August 2, 1952), 168.

A portrait of Eva with a paragraph summarizing her life and reporting her death.

197. "Argentine Mourns Sra. Eva Perón." *Illustrated London News*, CCXXI (August 9, 1952), 211.

Six large photographs depict the sorrow of the Argentine people at the death of Eva.

198. "Sra. Eva Perón's Funeral Procession." *Illustrated London News*, CCXXI (August 23, 1952), 305.

Three pictures show the funeral procession in which the casket was taken to the headquarters of the Confederación General de Trabajadores.

199. "Plans for the World's Largest Monument: Eva Perón Mausoleum." *Illustrated London News*, CCXXIII (August 8, 1953), 219.

Four photographs of the statues which will form part of the mausoleum for Eva.

200. "Statue of Eva Perón." *Illustrated London News*, CCXXIII (October 31, 1953), 694.

A picture of the huge statues of Perón and Eva which were placed on the roof of the Fundación Eva Perón building in Buenos Aires.

201. "Personal Treasures of the Late Sra. Perón." *Illustrated London News*, CCXXVII (October 22, 1955), 684-685.

These ten pictures taken after the fall of Perón at an exhibit at the presidential palace show Eva's luxurious clothes and jewels. The now-abandoned mausoleum is also pictured.

202. "El pueblo consagró su abanderada en un día de gloria y de emociones." *Industria minera* (Buenos Aires), IX, 117 (October, 1951), 8-11.

The ceremony of October 17, 1951, included the granting of the Gran Medalla Peronista de Grado Extraordinario to Eva. Including some photographs of the event, this article reproduces the speeches of Perón and Eva on that occasion.

203. "Intencionada campaña contra el libro *La razón de mi vida*." *Industria minera* (Buenos Aires), X, 125 (June, 1952), 19.

According to this article, it is only fear on the part of certain officials in the United States that the oppressed masses will rebel that keeps them from allowing the publication of *La razón de mi vida*. But prohibition of the book will not hinder the movement nor quiet the masses, states the author.

204. "Edición especial en homenaje a la señora Eva Perón, jefa espiritual de la nación, mártir del trabajo y abanderada de los mineros." *Industria minera*, XI, 126 (July, 1952), 1-56.

This special issue is devoted entirely to Eva in homage to her work for the miners of Argentina. Some of the photographs included are of Eva with miners and of miners at her funeral. Certain aspects of her life are highlighted.

205. "Palabras para siempre." *Industria minera* (Buenos Aires), XII, 150 (July, 1954), 11-12.

Sr. Carlos Caselli Endrek, Secretario del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Minera Argentina, eulogizes Eva in the speech given after her death which is reproduced here.

206. "Viaje a Europa de la señora María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Informaciones argentinas*, 110 (April/June, 1947), 3 p.

A brief text reports on Eva's departure to Europe. Some photographs.

207. "Una misión de paz y amistad, el viaje de la Sra. María Eva Duarte de Perón." *Informaciones argentinas* (Buenos Aires), 111 (July/September, 1947), 5 p.

Accompanying several photographs of Eva in Europe is a brief text on her itinerary.

- *208. Wilkie, James W. and Monica Menell-Kinberg. "Evita: from Elite-lore to Folklore." *Journal of Latin American Lore*, VII, 1 (Summer, 1981), 99-140.

209. Navarro, Marysa. "Evita and the Crisis of 17 October 1945: A Case Study of Peronist and Anti-Peronist Mythology." *Journal of Latin American Studies*, XII, 1 (May, 1980), 127-138.

This superb article reviews the literature on Peronism, focusing on the interpretations of events surrounding October 17, 1945. The author identifies the two main interpretations, that of those who feel Eva had a minimal role in the events versus that of those who see her role as crucial. In the review, the myths which surrounded Eva can again be seen in these interpretations, and the author does an excellent job of identifying the cause and purpose of these myths.

210. Hollander, Nancy Caro. "Si Eva viviera..." *Latin American Perspectives*, I, 3 (Fall, 1974), 42-57.

The author sees Eva as a symbol of the great changes in women's roles during this period. She provides an in-depth analysis of the impact of Peronism, and more directly of Eva, on the women's movement. The discussion continues up to the present. Especially interesting is the discussion of the dual nature of Peronism's view of women which is embodied in Eva herself. That is, the progressive aspects seen in programs, legislation, and, in general, the new status of women contrasted with the image of women portrayed in the Peronist literature, which is a traditional conservative view. This latter is also vividly portrayed in Eva's *La razón de mi vida*, women as equal but dependent. This is an excellent analysis of the women's movement, Eva's role in its consolidation and advancement and in the Peronist view of the movement.

211. _____. "Women Workers and the Class Struggle: The Case of Argentina." *Ibid.*, IV, 1/2 (issues 12/13) (Winter/Spring, 1977), 180-193.

Any discussion of women in Argentina must include Eva, and this work is no exception. Her work for bettering the social, economic, and political condition of Argentine women is discussed as part of the more general topic.

212. "Argentina's First Lady." *Life*, XXII, 24 (June 16, 1947), 44.

A picture of Eva at a formal gathering prior to her departure for Europe.

213. "Evita Captures Spain." *Life*, XXII, 26 (June 30, 1947), 32-33.

Numerous photographs of Eva in Spain accompany brief background information and a report on her reception by the Spaniards.

214. "Eva Dresses Up for the Pope." *Life*, XXIII, 2 (July 14, 1947), 39.

A large photograph of Eva as she is escorted to her audience with Pope Pius XII. One paragraph of text describes what she wore: a black dress and the Grand Cross of Isabel la Católica, given to her by Franco.

215. Dos Passos, John. "Visit to Evita." *Life*, XXVI, 15 (April 11, 1949), 27-32.

In this article, the author excellently describes the aura which surrounds Eva as she works in the Ministerio de Trabajo: The woman and her work surrounded by drama.

216. "Eva Perón: A First Look at the Private Life of a Controversial First Lady." *Life*, XXIX, 24 (December 11, 1950), 69-73.

A photographic essay depicts Eva's preparations for a gala evening in 12 large captioned pictures.

217. Neville, Robert. "How Evita Helps Run Argentina." *Life*, XXIX, 24 (December 11, 1950), 74-82.

In discussing the Perón-Evita team, Neville portrays Eva as the partner with energy and decisive action. After a brief biographical sketch, Eva's social welfare responsibilities and involvement in political activities are discussed in a manner which brings out interesting details.

218. "Grief for Eva Enshrouds Argentina." *Life*, XXXIII, 6 (August 11, 1952), 15-19.

Fourteen photographs depict public reaction to Eva's death. There are also several pictures of her through the years. A biographical sketch and brief description of funeral arrangements accompany the excellent pictures.

219. "Flowery Farewell to Evita." *Life*, XXXIII, 8 (August 25, 1952), 48-52.

Life's superb photographs are accompanied by short text describing the funeral procession. The seven photographs depict the procession, the flowers outside the Ministerio de Trabajo, and women with the Eva coiffure.

220. "They'll Remember Eva." *Look*, XVII, 21 (October 20, 1953), 19.

A picture of the proposed monument for Eva, with a brief description, shows the monument to be much taller than the Statue of Liberty.

- *221. Mendoza, Miguel Angel. "Ellas también hacen historia." *Mañana* (México), XXXVIII, 385 (January 13, 1951), 16-18.

222. Topete, Hermila Galindo de. "Eva Perón y su obra meritoria." *Mañana* (México), XLIV, 439 (January 26, 1952), 59.

Discussing briefly, and admiringly, Eva's work for the betterment of Argentine society, the author states that Eva became ill because she was overworked. Eighteen hours per day for five years drained the life from her.

223. Iturri, Pedro. "Eva Perón no ha muerto." *Mañana* (México), XLVI, 467 (August 9, 1952), 27.

Evita has not died, states the author of this article. She lives in our hearts. A very poetic tribute in honor of her life and work.

224. "Eva Perón, una vida extraordinaria." *Mañana* (México), XLVI, 469 (August 23, 1952), 26-37.

This article, consisting chiefly of captioned photographs, includes a brief section of text on Eva's life and her death. This background information augments the excellent pictures, including some not usually seen.

225. Magalhães, Raymundo. "Evita a morta sem sepultura." *Manchete* (Rio de Janeiro), XX, 1013 (September 18, 1971), 12-19.

In reporting the return of Eva's body to Perón in Spain, the author states that it was beautifully preserved throughout all these years. It will eventually be returned to Argentina. The photographs accompanying the text include those of Eva's life and of her funeral. Some biographical information is also included.

226. Viñas, David. "14 nuevas hipótesis de trabajo en torno a Eva Perón." *Marcha* (Montevideo), XXVII, 1270 (September 3, 1965), 19-20.

Not a Peronist but realizing the need to accept Peronism as an historical fact, Viñas presents 14 "hypotheses," or perspectives, which could be used to formulate a critical analysis of Eva Perón as a symbol of Peronism. These suggested perspectives range from very broad comparisons to specific points. They are all excellent and yet to be fully explored.

227. Main, Mary. "The Most Powerful Woman in the World." *McCall's*, XXXI (February, 1952), 142-152.

Eva Perón has unchallengeable power in Argentina, but she uses it mainly for vindictive purposes and to stop others from becoming too powerful, says Ms. Main, writing under her pseudonym of María Flores. President Perón does not share Eva's hatred of the upper classes, and is indeed embarrassed by many of her actions, which are described here as excessive and extravagant.

After a biographical sketch, the author discusses the current state of affairs in Argentina. She concludes that it is the "Argentine male dignity" which forces men to treat women with respect and restraint which has allowed Eva to attain and keep her position in Argentina.

228. Josephs, Ray. "She Dictates to the Dictator." *Maclean's Magazine* (Toronto), LXI (December 15, 1948). [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

The author's review of the Perón government stresses Eva's role in the belief that their years in power have made Juan more cautious and Eva more daring. Her secret for influencing goes beyond her dazzling beauty. Eva gives Perón a sense of security and is a never-ending source of propaganda ideas. Thus, despite some noted opposition to their government, the author concludes that Eva will keep them in power.

229. *Mundo peronista* (Buenos Aires). Years 1-4 (July 15, 1951 - August 1, 1955), semi-monthly.

Meant to reproduce the classes taught at the Escuela Superior Peronista by Juan and Eva, this paper also provides news, poems, stories, speeches of the Peróns, a calendar of events, and excellent photographs. Each issue is about 50 pages in length.

230. "No Larger than a Lady's Hand..." *Nation*, CLXIV (June 28, 1947), 756.

A report of Eva's plans to visit England where, the author states, Argentine meat is welcome but the wife of the "fascist dictator" is not.

231. Matthews, Herbert L. "Juan and Evita." *Nation*, CLXXIII, 18 (November 3, 1951), 375-377.

An analysis of the political environment in Argentina prior to the upcoming (1952) elections. Lack of support for Eva as vice-president, especially from the army, is seen as one more problem for Perón, who is in great need of the army in order to stay in power. What the army will do next is the main question.

232. González, Fermín. "Evita: Power behind Perón." *Nation*, CLXXV, 6 (August 9, 1952), 119-120.

Using a pseudonym in a letter to the editor, this Argentine journalist and former political leader writes, shortly after Eva's death, about her harmful influence on Argentina which caused moral and material bankruptcy as well as serious setbacks in the development of the labor movement.

233. Mecklin, John. "Report from Rome." *New Republic*, CXVII, 1 (Issue 1701) (July 7, 1947); 8.

In Rome, as elsewhere, Argentine wheat and loans are needed, and, thus, according to this article, Eva's visit is given "official status."

234. Bliven, Bruce. "Evita the *descamisada*." *New Republic*, CXXVII, 6 (Issue 1967) (August 11, 1952), 14.

A literary piece directed to Eva. It touches on her rags-to-riches story and her vindictiveness.

235. "Perón's Victory." *New Statesman and Nation*, XLII, 1081 (November 24, 1951), 584.

This report of Perón's re-election reviews the Argentine scene, from 1946, in political, social, and economic terms. A brief paragraph on Eva points to her popularity with the people and her attempt at the vice-presidency.

236. Drago, Martín Luis. [Advertisement.] *New York Times*, (September 23, 1947), 22.

Sr. Drago, chargé d'affaires of Argentina, asks American citizens not to believe all the slander being published about Eva Perón, the first lady. The "sectors of the American press" which publish these untruths are trying to "discredit our people and to break the western hemisphere solidarity."

237. "Eva Perón Dies in Argentina: A Power as President's Wife." *New York Times*, (July 27, 1952), 1, 2, 56.

A report on Evita's death includes background information and describes the numerous tributes to her work.

238. Kendall, Jonathan. "Eva Perón Lives Again on Anniversary of Birth." *New York Times*, (May 9, 1973), 6.

With a Peronist government about to take office, the author describes Eva Perón's followers' remembering her at a celebration of what would have been her 54th birthday.

239. "Personalities." *New York Times Magazine*, (June 22, 1947), 29

One black and white photograph of Eva receiving the Grand Cross of Isabel la Católica from Franco.

240. "Personalities." *New York Times Magazine*, (July 13, 1947), 21.

One black and white photograph of Eva after her visit with the pope. She is with Prince Alessandro Ruspoli. This is a very well-known photo taken during her Rainbow Tour.

241. "Personalities." *New York Times Magazine*, (August 3, 1947), 12.

One black and white photograph of Eva at a Paris party, accompanied by the Argentine ambassador to France, Julio Roca. She is seen with actress Gisele Cassdessus. This is a rare photograph, and very little is mentioned of her stay in France in any of the literature.

242. Bracker, Milton. "Evita Peron: Portrait of a First Lady." *New York Times Magazine*, (October 10, 1948), 10, 54-59.

Mr. Bracker was the bureau chief in Buenos Aires at the time considered the height of the Peronist regime. Thus, this article gives an excellent feel for the regime, the times, and Eva, both as a person and as an element in the regime. Bracker is quite fair in his description and analysis. He does not succumb to the usual gossip and joke-telling of many foreign reporters of the time.

243. Warren, Virginia Lee. "Evita for President of Argentina." *New York Times Magazine*, (June 3, 1951), 18, 26-29.

Calling Eva "a dynamo of determination and ambition," Warren discusses the possibilities of Eva's running for the office of vice-president and tries to answer questions such as what makes her the way she is and what sort of person is she really.

244. "Eva Perón." *New York Times Magazine*, (September 2, 1951), 6.

A captioned photograph of Eva at the rally demanding her candidacy for vice-president.

245. Bracker, Milton. "Alone: New Chapter in the Perón Drama." *New York Times Magazine*, (August 24, 1952), 10, 28-30.

A look at Perón, the military man and the politician, and the effects of Eva's death on his regime.

246. Hamburger, Philip. "A Reporter in Argentina: Love, Love, Love." *New Yorker*, XXIV (June 26, 1948), 30-37.

Calling the Peróns' relationship "classic pulp romance," the author describes his experiences while visiting Buenos Aires. "Love (for their followers and vice versa) makes the Perons go round," the article states. Hamburger gives examples of recent events and activities in Argentina and thus provides a feeling for what he saw there. He also discusses how freedom of the press, intellectual freedom, and the labor movement are being enveloped by the Perons' "love."

247. "La presidenta." *Newsweek*, XXVIII, 8 (August 19, 1946), 51.

Reports on the many activities of the first lady, her new office in the central post office, her secretary, and her schedule of "audiences" with government officials and labor delegates.

248. "One Woman's Work." *Newsweek*, XXIX, 11 (March 17, 1947), 54.

In discussing Eva's leadership of women in their steps toward suffrage, this article states that, due to her control of the newspaper *Democracia* as well as of the principal newsreel companies in Argentina, the issue has been highly publicized.

249. "Little Eva." *Newsweek*, XXIX, 25 (June 23, 1947), 32.

A report of Eva's arrival in Spain and the start of her 17-day tour there.

250. "Ambassadors." *Newsweek*, XXX, 2 (July 14, 1947), 30.

Four captioned photographs show Eva's "many fashions" while on her trip to Europe.

251. "Grande Dame sans Savoir." *Newsweek*, XXX, 5 (August 4, 1947), 45.

Stating that the French have offered outstanding hospitality to Eva, the article reports on her worst *faux pas*.

252. Pullman, Patricia. "Presidenta in Paris." *Newsweek*, XXX, 6 (August 11, 1947), 35-36.

Wishing to provide a "non-political, woman's-eye view" of Eva, Pullman describes her dazzling appearance, clothes, jewels, and some of her activities in Paris.

253. "Señora Pockets." *Newsweek*, XXXIII, 4 (January 24, 1949), 20.

Reports reaction to the donation of clothing for 600 Washington children by the Fundación Eva Perón through the Children's Aid Society, run by Mrs. Ralph Vawters.

254. "Viva Perón, Viva Evita." *Newsweek*, XXXVIII, 10 (September 3, 1951), 36-37.

The article describes the rally calling for a Perón-Perón ticket in the next election as drawing crowds which were provided with free food, lodging, and transportation amid "deliberate emotional buildup." *Newsweek* offers an analysis of the campaign, calling the opposition weak, divided, and politically moribund. Eva's control of the news media and her "vote bait," the Fundación Eva Perón, were cited as the strong points, and the army and some labor elements as the only "cracks in the Peronist front."

255. "Her Name Was Evita." *Newsweek*, XXXVIII, 11 (September 10, 1951), 45.

Announces Eva declining the vice-presidency and attributes it to general opposition in a male-dominated society. A special concern over the issue was held by the army, which feared a female commander-in-chief.

256. "Santa Evita." *Newsweek*, XXXVIII, 18 (October 29, 1951), 44.

A short news report on Eva's illness and appearance on October 17, when she received the Peronist medal and when Perón declared the following day "Santa Evita," a national holiday.

257. "Eva Perón, from Soap-Opera Star to First Lady." *Newsweek*, XL, 5 (August 4, 1952), 47.

A brief biographical sketch and a listing of her accomplishments as first lady; an account of her illness and death. Four photographs of her taken between 1945 and 1952.

258. "After Evita, What?" *Newsweek*, XL, 6 (August 11, 1952), 49.

A discussion of the public reaction to, and the political repercussions of, Eva's death suggests that radical pro-Evita elements will be purged as Perón moves toward a moderate stance toward the United States and against the extremists of the Confederación General de Trabajadores.

259. "Evita: Taller than Miss Liberty." *Newsweek*, XLV, 20 (May 16, 1955), 58.

An insert depicts the statue of Eva which will form part of the mausoleum. It was patterned after Napoleon's tomb and was to have been larger than the Statue of Liberty.

260. "Broken Apron Strings." *Newsweek*, XLVI, 14 (October 3, 1955), 49-50.

A resumé of historical events which could be entitled, "The Rise and Fall of the Peróns," the article describes Perón's exile and current affairs in Argentina. An insert with a picture of the statue for Eva's monument announces the sale of Carrara marble at low prices by Italian sculptor Tamassi, who was commissioned to do the entire monument.

261. "And a Lady's Corpse." *Newsweek*, XLVI, 24 (December 12, 1955), 50.

Not wishing Eva's tomb to become a "political shrine," the government of Aramburu has to solve the problem of burying her. Her mother and sisters, exiled in Ecuador, have refused to deal with it, and the government has turned down a petition by the now-dissolved Partido Peronista Femenino to give her a "Christian burial."

262. "Evita's Treasure." *Newsweek*, LIX, 20 (May 14, 1962), 61.

The number and the key to Eva's Swiss safe-deposit box are the objects of an international search by Perón's agents. According to this article, Eva had a fortune of \$260,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 were alleged to be in a Swiss bank account.

263. "The Second Coming." *Newsweek*, LXXXI, 25 (June 18, 1973), 59.

Adoration of Eva flared up again when the Peronists came to power again, 21 years after her death. This article reports on Perón's return to Argentina and, although the indestructible body of Eva was returned to him in Spain after many years of being hidden in a Milan cemetery, he will not have it with him on his return.

264. "A Man on Horseback." *Newsweek*, LXXXIV, 3 (July 15, 1974), 36-37.

A report on Perón's death provides a concise historical account of the Perón-Evita regime as well as of his exile in Spain and his eventual return to power.

- *265. "Eva Perón." *Noticioso* (Buenos Aires), (July, 1953), 1-16.

A "Número extraordinario de homenaje a Eva Perón." *Noticioso* was the organ of the Departamento de Radioenseñanza y Cinematografía.

266. Carutti, Eugenio. "Culto popular en la Argentina: Eva Perón." *Nuevo mundo* (San Antonio de Padua, Buenos Aires), IV, 1 (January/July, 1974), 149-169.

The author has carried out a study of Argentine religious beliefs and hero-worship. He states that, like other Argentine heroes in the past, Eva was made into a saint by the people. They have pictures of her everywhere; they pray to her; if their prayers come true, they thank her. The author shows that this has happened in the past and that "Evita Santa" is not the first instance of popular sanctification of Argentine figures. He includes the results of interviews carried out in various geographical areas of Buenos Aires.

- *267. Terragno, Rodolfo. "El usufructo de un mito." *La Opinión* (Buenos Aires), (July 29, 1971), 12.

- *268. Navarro, Marysa. "Apuntes para una historia de la Fundación." *La opinión cultural* (Buenos Aires), (July 22, 1973), 7.

- *269. "Eva Perón, una vida de amor y sacrificio." *Pampa argentina* (Buenos Aires), XXV, 295 (July 1, 1952). [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

- *270. Blanco, Mercedes L. de. "Evocación a Eva Perón." *Pan-América* (Tegucigalpa), (August, 1952), 4-5.

271. Hanglin, Fernando. "Aquí yace Eva Perón." *Panorama* (Buenos Aires), 32 (January, 1966), 3-15.

After months of research, a group of journalists headed by Fernando Hanglin wrote this account of the disappearance of Eva's corpse as organized by the military and the government in power at the time. The authors have investigated every rumor and theory, and describe how four men were given special instructions, by then-president Aramburu, to toss the remains of Eva Perón into the Río de la Plata, and how these orders were carried out.

272. Eloy Martínez, Tomás. "Eva Perón, semidiosa de Hollywood." *Panorama* (Buenos Aires), VII, 148 (February 24, 1970), 43-44.

This is a review of Copi's play about Eva, written in 1968 and produced in Paris at the L'Epée-de-Bois Theater in 1970. The playwright has told the author that he is rescuing Eva from

political ideology, and he makes her into a Hollywood semi-goddess. This, the playwright believes, is perhaps the only thing Eva wanted to be which was denied her. The interview with the playwright forms part of this review.

273. _____. "Teatro: Los muertos que vos matais." *Ibid.*, 151 (March 17, 1970), 44-46.

This cover story is a review of the play written by Copi and directed by Alfredo Rodríguez Arias. Included are materials from interviews with both and pictures from the play.

274. "Juan Perón habla de Eva Perón." *Panorama* (Buenos Aires), VII, 156 (April 21, 1970), 66-67.

In this interview which Perón granted to *Panorama*, he explains how he formed Eva by awakening her sensibilities and her imagination, thus making her is "arm" in the social and feminist movements. That is, his orders were carried out by her. No mention of love for a deceased wife; he says he manipulated and used her for political benefit.

275. Basualdo, Ana. "Eva Perón, 20 años después." *Panorama* (Buenos Aires), X, 273 (July 20, 1972), 26-29.

Twenty years after her death, Eva Perón continues to influence the Argentine political scene. The author focuses on the younger generations who don't know about Eva from their own experience, but who see her as a revolutionary figure and as a symbol for the leftist Peronist movement. The article includes quotes from Eva's speeches as well as excerpts from interviews with young militants expressing their opinions on the image of Eva Perón in Argentine society today.

- *276. "La Fundación 'Eva Perón' se hace presente en forma generosa ante los niños paraguayos (inauguración oficial de un busto de la Sra. Eva Perón, en el parque infantil del barrio obrero)." *Paraguay industrial y comercial* (Asunción), X, 124 (December, 1954), 10-12.

277. "Death of Eva Perón." *Peruvian Times* (Lima), XII, 606 (August 1, 1952), 3.

Eva will be judged as Peronism is judged, whether good or bad. So states the author of this brief article reporting her death. The article includes some biographical information and a discussion of the controversial nature of this woman.

278. Cassity, Turner. "Eva Beatified." *Poetry* (Chicago), CXIV, 3 (June, 1969), 183.

A poem about Eva.

279. Jolly, Julia A. "Eva Perón: Adventuress or Militant?" *Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies*, IV (1975), 75-88.

Jolly dismisses the stereotypical molds into which Eva has been cast and attempts to see what has survived in Argentina that can be traced to her activities. Pointing out both good and bad characteristics, she discusses the Fundación Eva Perón in some detail and the relationship Eva had with labor through the Confederación General de Trabajadores. In both cases, Eva's personalistic methods led to the demise of these "machines" with her death. The rights won for women, however, did not, and the author presents an excellent analysis of why this was so.

- *280. [Interview with Eva Perón.] *Radiolandia*, (April 7, 1945).
- *281. "Vida e morte de Eva Perón." *Revista da semana* (Rio de Janeiro), LI, 33 (August 16, 1952), 10-16.
282. *Revista de correos y telecomunicaciones* (Buenos Aires: Ministerio de Comunicaciones), XIV, 159/160 (November/December, 1950), 96 p.
- The entire issue of this periodical is dedicated to showing the work of the Fundación Eva Perón. Chiefly illustrations with little text of the homes for the aged, the children's city, etc.
- *283. "Homenaje a la señora Eva Perón." *Revista de la Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario* (Rosario, Argentina), XL, 974 (August 15, 1952), 5.
- *284. *Revista de la Cruz Roja Argentina*, XXVII (1950).
285. "Eva Perón." *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*, Ser. IV, VI, 23/24 (July/September, 1952), 11-23.

Written *in memoriam*, this short piece points to Eva's three major accomplishments: (1) Fundación Eva Perón, (2) Partido Peronista Femenino and (3) her work with labor through the Ministerio de Trabajo. After a brief discussion of these works, and quotes from *La razón de mi vida*, the author has included a poem entitled, *26 de julio*, by José María Castiñeira de Dios.

- *286. *Revista del Ministerio de Comunicaciones* (Buenos Aires), (July/August, 1952), 1-95.
- A "Número especial dedicado a la primera dama argentina con motivo de su reciente fallecimiento."

- (287) Atkinson, Terry. "Evita: from Rags to Rock." *Rolling Stone* (San Francisco), (March 24, 1977), 23.

An announcement of the rock opera *Evita*, to be produced by the team which did *Jesus Christ Superstar*. The producers say they have learned from their mistakes, and, thus, the record (already on the market) was written so as to "transfer to cinema" easily.

288. Aikman, Duncan. "Making of a Dictator." *Saturday Review*, XXXV, 6 (February 9, 1952), 28-29.

A review of *Bloody Precedent*, by Fleur Cowles, calling the book "a morass of sloppy writing, unchecked factual statements, non-sequiturs, and cattily feminine judgments" but still judged as "hot reading."

289. _____. "Scorn in the State." *Ibid.*, 43 (October 25, 1952), 40-41.

A review of *The Woman with the Whip*, by María Flores, praises Flores' historical perspective and detached appraisal while presenting a picture with "sustained personal intimacy."

290. Alexander, Robert J. "Patagonian Polemics." *Saturday Review*, XXXVI, 44 (October 31, 1953), 17-18, 39-40.

A review of both *Those Perplexing Argentines*, by James Bruce, former U.S. ambassador to Argentina, and Eva Perón's *My Mission in Life*, as translated by Ethel Cherry.

- *291. Soriano, Germán. "Eva Perón, su socialismo y nuestra democracia." *Seguridad social* (Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic), V, 26 (July/August, 1952), 38-41.

- *292. "Eva Perón ha muerto." *Seguridad social* (Geneva), I, 4 (July, 1952), 3-4.

293. "Evita ha muerto." *Semana* (Bogotá), XIII, 302 (August 2, 1952), 20-21.

In this report of Eva's death, the author has included a short biographical sketch from October, 1945, while describing the official and semi-official activities being carried out in Argentina to mourn her passing.

- *294. "Los últimos días de Eva Perón." *Siete días ilustrados* (Buenos Aires), (July 21, 1969), 36.

295. Navarro, Marysa. "The Case of Eva Perón." *Signs* (Chicago), III, 1 (Autumn, 1977), 229-240.

The author presents a concise and refreshingly different analysis of the acquisition, nature, and limits of Eva's power within the Perón regime. The analysis focuses on personal as well as structural factors and includes a discussion of the more prevalent theories on the subject and their weaknesses. The bibliographical references are to the more basic works on Eva. This is an excellent work on Eva as a politician.

296. Brinsmead, George. "Evita and After." *Spectator*, CLXXXIX, 6475 (August 1, 1952), 155-156.

Comparing Eva to "Madame" Lynch of Paraguay, the report mentions the highlights of her public career as it describes the accomplish-

ments of the Peróns up to Eva's death. The author states that her personalistic methods of working with the labor movement and the attention she put into solving the problems of the poor, whom she aided through the Fundación Eva Perón, will cause problems for those who must continue her work.

- *297. Ara Sarria, Pedro. "Diario del embalsamador de Eva Perón." *Tiempo de historia* (Madrid), I, 2 (1975), 50-65.

- *298. Cora, María Manuela de. "¿Quién era Eva Perón?" *Tierra firme* (Caracas), I, 6 (August, 1952), 17.

299. "The President's Wife." *Time*, XLVIII, 9 (August 26, 1946), 34.

Eva does not believe that a lady's place is in the home, and all her activities as first lady may "start a revolution deeper than any her husband might lead," according to *Time*.

300. "A Medal for Eva." *Time*, XLIX, 18 (May 5, 1947), 40.

Although cautioned not to go to fascist Spain, "the tug between egotism and patriotism was tough," and *Time* reports Eva decided to accept personally the medal of the Order of Isabel la Católica from Franco.

301. "Dashing Blond." *Time*, XLIX, 25 (June 23, 1947), 34.

Reports on Eva's visit to Madrid.

302. "Familiar Rhythm." *Time*, L, 1 (July 7, 1947), 34.

Preparation for Eva's stay at the Argentine embassy in Rome was lavish, but her welcome was mixed, as described in this article.

303. "Eva Perón, between Two Worlds, an Argentine Rainbow." *Time*, L, 2 (July 14, 1947), 32-36.

A report of Eva's travels in Europe includes unofficial hearsay from Argentinians both at home and abroad. Included is a brief biographical sketch and a discussion of her duties as second-in-command.

304. "La Belle Blonde." *Time*, L, 5 (August 4, 1947), 26.

A report on Eva's travels in Europe and reactions to her in various countries.

305. "Evita and the Press." *Time*, LII, 15 (October 11, 1948), 40.

To illustrate Peronist control of the press, this article names papers owned by Eva's Editorial Democracia, by the Peróns' Compañía ALEA, plus government control of the sale of newsprint.

306. "Helping Hand." *Time*, LIII, 4 (January 24, 1949), 29.

This article reports briefly on the events leading to the donation by the Fundación Eva Perón to needy Washington children.

307. "Comeback?" *Time*, LIII, 11 (March 14, 1949), 40.

Referring to the Peróns' "comeback" after "several jittery weeks" of army pressure, the article discusses Eva's activities replacing disliked critics, further controlling the news media, and breaking a printers' strike.

308. "Love in Power." *Time*, LVII, 21 (May 21, 1951), 43-48.

The Peróns appear on the cover of this issue. An analysis of the Perón regime begins with a report of the closing of the newspaper *La Prensa*. Eva's role as an informal *presidenta* and second-in-command is discussed when explaining this duo based on the "power of love plus the love of power." The team is described as showing signs of uncertainty over its power and lack of needed skills for governing.

309. "Big Buildup." *Time*, LVIII, 9 (August 27, 1951), 39.

Describes the plans for a huge workers' rally to call for Eva's nomination as vice-president in the upcoming election: a Perón-Perón ticket.

310. "Answer Is No." *Time*, LVIII, 11 (September 10, 1951), 44.

Reports on reaction to Eva as candidate for vice-president and her final rejection of the nomination.

311. "The Revolt That Failed." *Time*, LVIII, 15 (October 8, 1951), 45-46.

More important than the abortive revolt is the news of Eva's failing health. Also mentioned is the forthcoming issue of *La Prensa*, now controlled by the Confederación General de Trabajadores.

312. "Evita Reappears." *Time*, LVIII, 18 (October 29, 1951), 35.

This article describes Eva as pale and thin in reporting on her appearance at the October 17th Loyalty Day ceremony at which she received a special medal in recognition of her work.

313. "Not a Woman's Woman." *Time*, LIX, 2 (January 14, 1952), 43.

A review of Fleur Cowles' *Bloody Precedent* provides quotations from the work which describe Eva in Cowles' "woman's magazine style."

314. "Somber Inaugural." *Time*, LIX, 24 (June 16, 1952), 38.

Reports the inaugural of Perón for a second term as being relatively quiet and brief due to Eva's rapidly failing health.

315. "Spiritual Chief." *Time*, LX, 1 (July 7, 1952), 34.

Eva's failing health led to a "scramble to pay the most eloquent tributes" by many Peronist officials and followers.

316. "Bulletin from the Sickbed." *Time*, LX, 3 (July 21, 1952), 35.
Official bulletins have finally begun to report the seriousness of Eva's illness.

317. "Cinderella from the Pampas." *Time*, LX, 5 (August 4, 1952), 33-34.

In an article reporting on Eva's death and on official preparations for paying tribute to her, a sketchy biography recounts her accomplishments as first lady.

318. "In Mourning." *Time*, LX, 6 (August 11, 1952), 23.

This article describes briefly the "extravagant tributes" to Eva, calling the public reaction to her death "frenzied mourning."

319. "Decline of Evita." *Time*, LX, 15 (October 13, 1952), 45.

Time reports on official attempts to put the Evita legend to rest, while Perón sends her brother, Juan Duarte, to Europe to "settle her considerable fortune" by putting it in the president's name.

320. "Argentine Memorial." *Time*, LXI, 7 (February 16, 1953), 29.

A photograph of the 20-foot statue of Eva to be placed at the Fundación Eva Perón as a memorial to her work.

321. "Cinderella's Double." *Time*, LXI, 24 (June 15, 1953), 45.

Reports on a Parisian actress, Andrée Debar, her resemblance to the late Eva Perón, and her plans to star in a film on Eva's life which was recently approved by Perón.

322. "The Odyssey of Eva Perón." *Time*, XCVIII, 12 (September 20, 1971), 36.

Stating that "Evita's travels in life were nothing compared to her travels in death," *Time* reports on these "posthumous peregrinations" and the return of her body to Perón.

323. "Peronism: 'Our Sun, Our Air, Our Water.'" *Time*, C, 22 (November 27, 1972), 30.

According to this article, Peronism is not only an umbrella movement uniting far-left and far-right discontents but also a "personality cult" built around the legend of Juan and Evita. The article briefly explains how they built this legend.

324. "The Death of a *Lider*." *Time*, CIV, 3 (July 15, 1974), 72-75.

This article reporting Perón's death includes a brief historical account of his accomplishments, on Peronism itself, and on Eva, his second wife.

325. Sheppard, R. Z. "La Presidenta." *Time*, CXII, 5 (July 31, 1978), 82.

A review of *Evita: First Lady*, by John Barnes, calls his treatment of the subject forthright, fair, and "not entirely unsympathetic," stating that it helps to explain why the word "sad" is often placed before "Argentina."

- *326. Gutiérrez Reynoso, Miguel. "Evita Perón, la mujer más poderosa del mundo." *Todo* (México), (October 23, 1947), 38-39, 58.

- *327. "Eva Perón no ha muerto." *Todo* (México), 987 (August 7, 1952), 22-23, 58.

328. Capsitski, Jorge. "Pre-historia de Eva Perón." *Todo es historia* (Buenos Aires), II, 14 (June, 1968), 8-21.

Finding facts on the real Evita is like finding a needle in a haystack. In looking for an answer to "What was Evita really like?" the author has studied the period 1934-1943, which he calls her pre-history. He recreates an impartial, objective image by recognizing discrepancies in facts on her past. The chronological account of these years is interspersed with notes on Perón's life at the same period of time, plus flashes to "historical" times when they were in power. He includes a section which helps to bind this discussion with the more well-known period from 1943 to 1952.

- *329. "Eva Perón." *U.S.*, 1 (May 3, 1977), 6.

330. "Eva Perón: First Woman in Politics." *U.S. News and World Report*, XXVI, 12 (March 25, 1949), 22-24.

A biographical account and description of Eva's rise to power discusses her work, influence, popularity, and major opposition: the army, and some labor discontent.

331. "No Rival in Sight for Peróns." *U.S. News and World Report*, XXX, 12 (March 30, 1951), 21.

A visitor's impressions on Perón's popularity in a seemingly progressive and plentiful Argentina. There is no organized opposition to a Perón-Evita ticket for the next election and only hints of discontent.

332. "The Peróns: Family-Style Rulers. Argentina's Army Wary of Eva, but Her Aid to Poor Clinches Following." *U.S. News and World Report*, XXXI, 10 (September 7, 1951), 48-53.

A state-of-the-nation analysis predicting an easy election for Perón discusses the opposition to Eva as vice-president, although she has vast powers in her unofficial post in the Ministerio de Trabajo. Different aspects of her work are discussed.

333. "Perón: Juan without Eva Is Less Popular..." *U.S. News and World Report*, XXXIII, 6 (August 8, 1952), 44-47.

In an article on the political and economic problems facing Perón's government, Eva's death is stated as accentuating these difficulties.

334. Pearson, Drew. "Washington Merry-Go-Round." *Washington Post*, (May 26, 1947), 7B.

A report on Eva's preparation for the Rainbow Tour to Europe, by a Washington "gossip columnist."

335. _____. "Eva's (Verbatim) Call to Perón Reveals Her Reason for Worry." *Ibid.*, (August 6, 1947), 8B.

A translated transcript of a trans-Atlantic phone conversation between Perón and Eva, who was on her tour of Europe.

336. Novitski, Joseph. "Argentina: The Body Politic." *Washington Post*, (December 8, 1974), 3B.

Argentiniacs are necrophiliacs, says this author. Eva's remains were not the first to have caused such emotional controversy. The author describes the return of Eva's corpse and plans for its interment in the yet-to-be-built "Altar of the Fatherland" where Perón, Evita, Rosas, and others will be laid to rest.

337. "Eva Duarte." *World Biography* (New York: Institute for Research in Biography, 1948), 3719.

Brief entry with date of birth, education, accomplishments, and address.

338. Redmont, Bernard S. "Señora de Perón exerts an Influence in Argentina Second Only to President." *World Report*, II, 24 (June 17, 1947), 31-32.

An emphasis is placed on Eva's power and on her desire to expand Perón's influence. This article describes her life and work as Perón's co-leader who is "always at his side."

339. Fitzgibbon, Russell H. "Argentina after Eva Perón." *Yale Review*, XLII, 1 (Autumn, 1952), 32-45.

According to this article, it is Argentina's "self-aggrandizement" which provided the proper setting for the Peróns' rise to power. An in-depth analysis of the Perón regime includes Eva's accomplishments and concludes that her appeal "...for the working people of Argentina was symbolic. She stood for the emancipated women, the upward struggle of the working classes, the new Argentina."

SPEECHES

340. *17 de octubre de 1945 y sus evocaciones en los años 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 y 1950.* Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 195_. 75 p.

October 17 was always a special day for the Peronist regime and was called Loyalty Day (*Día de la Lealtad*). This work includes the text of the speeches given by Juan and Eva Perón at the Plaza de Mayo. It is heavily illustrated with black and white captioned photographs of the Peróns and of the crowds at the Loyalty Day celebrations.

341. *Mensaje a las mujeres de América*, April 14, 1947. Buenos Aires. 7 p.

On the occasion of the Day of the Americas (*Día de las Américas*), Eva's speech emphasizes women's roles in society, their influence in the past, and the effect they have on the future if they work for social justice.

342. *Declaración de los derechos de la ancianidad.* Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 194_. [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

The Bill of Rights for the Aged first appeared on August 26, 1948, published by the Fundación de Ayuda Social, and was incorporated into the constitution of 1949. This work includes the text of this bill of rights and the speech given by Eva on that occasion.

343. *Discurso de la señora María Eva Duarte de Perón en la ceremonia inaugural de la Ciudad Infantil.* Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1949.

A speech delivered on July 14, 1949, at the opening of the Ciudad Infantil, deals with the importance of children, justicialism, and the functions of the Fundación Eva Perón.

344. *Teoría y práctica de la liberación económica, social y política de la República; discursos pronunciados por el Presidente de la Nación y por María Eva Duarte de Perón.* Buenos Aires: Senado de la Nación, 1949. 102 p.

This work contains Eva's speech to the Partido Peronista Femenino on July 26, 1949 (pp. 55-102).

345. *Discurso de Eva Perón en el acto inaugural de la primera asamblea nacional del Movimiento Peronista Femenino*, July 26, 1949. Buenos Aires: N.p., n.d. 45 p.

Speech given at the opening session of the meeting of the Partido Peronista Femenino. Can also be found in the work, *La mujer ya puede votar*.

346. *Discurso de Eva Perón en la sesión de clausura de la asamblea extraordinaria de la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres*, August 24, 1949. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1950. 10 p.

Discussing the advances for the workers and women in Argentina, this speech puts Argentina as a model of what can be done by a true democracy.

347. *Discurso pronunciado...el 4 de noviembre en el acto inaugural del mástil y del patio 17 de octubre en la escuela Florencio Balcarce no. 19 del Consejo Escolar XI, donados por la Fundación de Ayuda Social María Eva Duarte de Perón al citado establecimiento*. Boletín del Ministerio de Educación de la Nación Argentina, (November, 1949), 5090-5091.

The speech delivered by Eva discusses October 17, its significance, and what Perón has done to repay the people for having freed him on that date.

348. *Mi obra de ayuda social*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1950. [Pp. lacking. Ed.]

An address delivered before the I American Congress of Medicine and Labor, December 5, 1949, in which Eva describes the work of the Fundación de Ayuda Social and the Peronist philosophy as it pertains to such subjects as the aged, the welfare of the working class, etc.

349. *Eva Perón habla a las trabajadoras del país*, December 16, 1949. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1949. 16 p.

This speech to the women's auxiliary of the Confederación General de Trabajadores discusses the Partido Peronista Femenino and its workers.

350. *Eva Perón señala el camino del civismo a la mujer argentina*, May 4, 1950. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1950. 8 p. Port.

On May 4, 1950, for Eva's birthday, the Partido Peronista Femenino gave her a luncheon at which she delivered this speech. She discusses the need to have a united party, discipline, and constant hard work for a better society.

351. *Eva Perón habla a los gobernadores de provincias y territorios nacionales*, June 14, 1950. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1950. 12 p.

Eva speaks to the governors as president of the Partido Peronista Femenino.

352. *Juan Perón and Eva Perón Address the Delegates to the VII International Congress of Surgery*, August 1, 1950. Buenos Aires: N.p., 1950. 16 p.

Eva's welcoming address is on pp. 12-16.

353. *Perón y Evita hablan a su pueblo en el Día de la Lealtad*, October 17, 1950. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1950. 16 p.
Eva's speech is on pp. 12-16.
- *354. *Me dirijo a las mujeres de mi país*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1950.
355. *Perón y Eva hablan en el cabildo abierto del justicialismo*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1951. 28 p.
The *cabildo abierto* took place on August 22, 1951, on Avenida 9 de Julio. The crowds asked Eva to be the vice-presidential candidate. Perón's and Eva's speeches are reproduced here, and some black and white pictures are also included.
356. *La histórica decisión de Eva Perón: "No renuncio a la lucha ni al trabajo, renuncio a los honores."* Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1951. [Pp. lacking. Ed.]
This is a very famous speech, delivered on August 31, 1951, over Radio del Estado and the Red Argentina de Radiodifusión, in which Eva refuses the nomination for the vice-presidency which was offered at the *cabildo abierto* on August 22, 1951. Also included in this work is a speech made on the radio by the secretary of the Confederación General de Trabajadores, José Espejo, in which he accepts her decision not to run for the post.
- *357. *Para nosotros los peronistas no hay jerarquía más grande que el amor del pueblo*, dijo Eva Perón al conferirle el General Perón la Gran Medalla Peronista en Grado Extraordinario, September 10, 1951. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1951. [Pp. lacking. Ed.]
- *358. *Perón y Eva Perón hablan a los mineros*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1951. 31 p.
- *359. *Preside Eva Perón: La Confederación Interamericana de Seguridad Social, tercera reunión*. Buenos Aires: Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, 1951. 40 p.
360. *Habla Eva Perón: Cada mujer peronista será en el seno de su hogar centinela vigilante de la austeridad, evitando el derroche, disminuyendo el consumo e incrementando la producción*. Buenos Aires: Partido Peronista Femenino, 1952. 7 p.
Four points are brought out in this work, and they are enumerated in the title. Speaking as president of the Partido Peronista Femenino, Eva asks women to cooperate in the government's new austerity program. Written in 1952, it could be a reprint of one of her speeches, but probably was meant to be added to the economic plan. This is unclear.

361. *Oración pronunciada en la concentración cívica organizada por la Comisión Nacional de Homenaje a Eva Perón en la Avenida 9 de Julio de la Capital Federal, y difundida a todo el país el 26 de julio de 1953.* Buenos Aires: N.p., 1953. 1 p.

This "hand-out" includes the text of the speech given to a crowd on Avenida 9 de Julio on July 26, 1953, which prays for Eva's peace and protection.

362. *Eva Perón habla a las mujeres.* Buenos Aires: Ed. de Reconstrucción, 1975. 169 p.

This compilation of speeches and writings of Eva is very comprehensive and includes some works not readily found elsewhere. Beginning with a speech by María Estela Martínez de Perón on the International Year of the Woman, it includes all of Eva's speeches and writings on women, the Partido Peronista Femenino, and some on Peronism in general.

LEGISLATION

363. Barrio "Señora doña María Eva Duarte de Perón." (Decreto 21.651). *Boletín oficial*, (July 26, 1948).
364. III reunión de la Conferencia Interamericana de Seguridad Social en la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Designase presidenta de la delegación del gobierno argentino a doña Eva Perón. (Decreto 4.851). *Boletín oficial*, (March 12, 1951).
365. Homenajes a la señora Eva Perón. *La razón de mi vida* como texto escolar. (Ley 14.126). *Boletín oficial*, (July 22, 1952).
366. La señora Eva Perón tiene derecho al uso del collar de la Orden del Libertador San Martín. (Ley 14.128). *Boletín oficial*, (July 22, 1952).
367. Llevarán la efigie de la señora Eva Perón todas las estampillas postales. (Decreto 3.399). *Boletín oficial*, (July 31, 1952).
368. En homenaje a la jefa espiritual de la nación denominase a Eva Perón un... *Boletín oficial*, (August 1, 1952).
369. Declárase al 26 de julio de cada año día de duelo nacional... como homenaje a la jefa espiritual de la nación señora Eva Perón. (Ley 14.131). *Boletín oficial*, (August 26, 1952).
370. Becas "Eva Perón" en liceos militares. (Decreto 13.151). *Boletín oficial*, (December 19, 1952).
371. Comisión de homenaje a la memoria de la jefa espiritual de la nación Eva Perón. (Decreto 9.700). *Boletín oficial*, (June 10, 1953).
372. Dase el nombre de "Eva Perón" a la escuela nacional de comercio de Orán (Salta). (Decreto 12.209). *Boletín oficial*, (August 10, 1953).
373. Remodelación de los terrenos adyacentes al emplazamiento del monumento a Eva Perón. (Decreto 8.480). *Boletín oficial*, (May 27, 1954).
374. Amplíanse las facultades de la Comisión Nacional por Monumento a Eva Perón. Libérase a la misma de toda clase de impuestos, tasas, contribuciones, derechos y gravámenes. (Ley 14.365). *Boletín oficial*, (November 10, 1954).

DATE DUE

FEB 6 1996		MAR 22 1994
FEB 4 1996		MAR 22 1994
OCT 9 1996	OCT 30 1992	
SEP 25 1987		MAR 09 1995
NOV 27 1987		MAR 08 1995
NOV 25 1987	APR 07 1993	FEB 27 1997
MAR 15 1988	APR 05 1993	MAR 26 1997
	MAY 31 1993	
OCT 30 1989	NOV 06 1993	APR 24 2000
	NOV 11 1993	APR 18 2000
NOV 20 1993		JUN 20 2005
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NOV 06 1990		NOV 22 2005
NOV 03 1990	MAY 30 2005	
MAR 31 1992		NOV 29 2005

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